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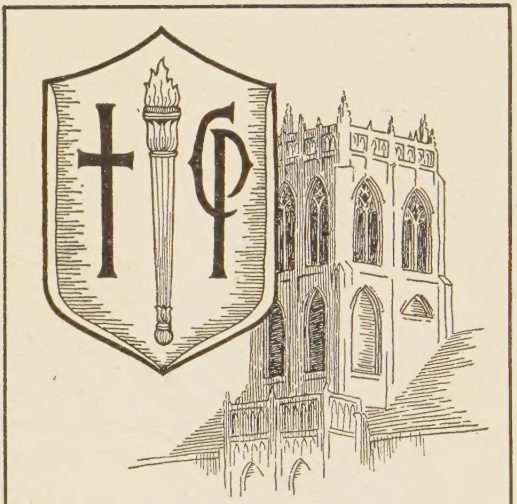

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I. BEÓWULF:

AN ANGLO-SAXON POEM.

II. THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURH:

A FRAGMENT.

WITH TEXT AND GLOSSARY ON THE BASIS OF M. HEYNE.

EDITED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED, BY

JAMES A. HARRISON, LL.D., LITT.D.,
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND MODERN LANGUAGES, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,

AND

ROBERT SHARP (PH.D. LIPS.),
PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND ENGLISH, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH EDITION. REVISED, WITH NOTES.

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PROFESSOR F. A. MARCH,

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AND

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, Esq.

FOUNDER OF THE "NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY,"
THE "CHAUCER SOCIETY," ETC., ETC.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

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The favor with which the successive editions of "Beówulf" have been received during the past thirteen years emboldens the editors to continue the work of revision in a fourth issue, the most noticeable feature of which is a considerable body of explanatory Notes, now for the first time added. These Notes mainly concern themselves with new textual readings, with here and there grammatical, geographical, and archæological points that seemed worthy of explanation. Parallelisms and parallel passages are constantly compared, with the view of making the poem illustrate and explain itself. A few emendations and textual changes are suggested by the editors with all possible diffidence; numerous corrections have been made in the Glossary and List of Names; and the valuable parts of former Appendices have been embodied in the Notes.

For the Notes, the editors are much indebted to the various German periodicals mentioned on page 116, to the recent publications of Professors Earle and J. L. Hall, to Mr. S. A. Brooke, and to the Heyne-Socin edition of "Beówulf." No change has been made in the system of accentuation, though a few errors in quantity have been corrected. The editors are looking forward to an eventual fifth edition, in which an entirely new text will be presented.

October, 1893.

NOTE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

This third edition of the American issue of Beówulf will, the editors hope, be found more accurate and useful than either of the preceding editions. Further corrections in text and glossary have been made, and some additional new readings and suggestions will be found in two brief appendices at the back of the book. Students of the metrical system of Beówulf will find ample material for their studies in Sievers' exhaustive essay on that subject (Beiträge, X. 209–314).

Socin's edition of Heyne's Beówulf (called the fifth edition) has been utilized to some extent in this edition, though it unfortunately came too late to be freely used. While it repeats many of the omissions and inaccuracies of Heyne's fourth edition, it contains much that is valuable to the student, particularly in the notes and commentary. Students of the poem, which has been subjected to much searching criticism during the last decade, will also derive especial help from the contributions of Sievers and Kluge on difficult questions appertaining to it. Wülker's new edition (in the Grein *Bibliothek*) is of the highest value, however one may dissent from particular textual views laid down in the 'Berichtigter Text.' Paul and Braune's Beiträge contain a varied miscellany of hints, corrections, and suggestions principally embodying the views of Kluge, Cosijn, Sievers, and Bugge, some of the more important of which are found in the appendices to the present and the preceding edition. Holder and Zupitza, Sarrazin and Hermann Möller (Kiel, 1883), Heinzel (Anzeiger f. d. Alterthum, X.), Gering (Zacher's Zeitschrift, XII.), Brenner (Eng. Studien, IX.), and the contributors to Anglia, have assisted materially in the textual and metrical interpretation of the poem.

The subject of Anglo-Saxon quantity has been discussed in several able essays by Sievers, Sweet, Ten Brink (Anzeiger, f. d. Alterthum, V.), Kluge (Beiträge, XI.), and others; but so much is

uncertain in this field that the editors have left undisturbed the marking of vowels found in the text of their original edition, while indicating in the appendices the now accepted views of scholars on the quantity of the personal pronouns (**mê**, **wê**, **þû**, **þê**, **gê**, **hê**); the adverb **nû**, etc. Perhaps it would be best to banish absolutely all attempts at marking quantities except in cases where the Ms. has them marked.

An approximately complete Bibliography of Beówulf literature will be found in Wülker's *Grundriss* and in Garnett's translation of the poem.

James A. Harrison,
Robert Sharp.

Washington and Lee University,
Lexington, Va., May, 1888.

NOTE TO THE SECOND REVISED EDITION.

The editors feel so encouraged at the kind reception accorded their edition of Beówulf (1883), that, in spite of its many shortcomings, they have determined to prepare a second revised edition of the book, and thus endeavor to extend its sphere of usefulness. About twenty errors had, notwithstanding a vigilant proof-reading, crept into the text, — errors in single letters, accents, and punctuation. These have been corrected, and it is hoped that the text has been rendered generally accurate and trustworthy. In the List of Names one or two corrections have been made, and in the Glossary numerous mistakes in gender, classification, and translation, apparently unavoidable in a first edition, have been rectified. Wherever these mistakes concern *single* letters, or occupy very small space, they have been corrected in the plates; where they are longer, and the expense of correcting them in the plates would have been very great, the editors have thought it best to include them in an Appendix of Corrections and Additions, which will be found at the back of the book. Students are accordingly referred to this Appendix for important longer corrections and additions. It is believed that the value of the book has been much enhanced by an Appendix of Recent Readings, based on late criticisms and essays from the pens of Sievers, Kluge, Cosijn, Holder, Wülker, and Sweet. A perplexed student, in turning to these suggested readings, will often find great help in unravelling obscure or corrupt passages.

The objectionable ä and æ, for the short and the long diphthong, have been retained in the revised edition, owing to the impossibility of removing them without entirely recasting the plates.

In conclusion, the editors would acknowledge their great indebtedness to the friends and critics whose remarks and criticisms have materially aided in the correction of the text, — particularly to Profs. C. P. G. Scott, Baskervill, Price, and J. M. Hart; to Prof. J. W. Bright; and to the authorities of Cornell University, for the loan of periodicals necessary to the completeness of the revision. While the second revised edition still contains much that might be improved, the editors cannot but hope that it is an advance on its predecessor, and that it will continue its work of extending the study of Old English throughout the land.

June, 1885.

NOTE I.

THE present work, carefully edited from Heyne's fourth edition, (Paderborn, 1879), is designed primarily for college classes in Anglo-Saxon, rather than for independent investigators or for seekers after a restored or ideal text. The need of an American edition of "Beówulf" has long been felt, as, hitherto, students have had either to send to Germany for a text, or secure, with great trouble, one of the scarce and expensive English editions. Heyne's first edition came out in 1863, and was followed in 1867 and 1873 by a second and a third edition, all three having essentially the same text.

So many important contributions to the "Beówulf" literature were, however, made between 1873 and 1879 that Heyne found it necessary to put forth a new edition (1879). In this new, last edition, the text was subjected to a careful revision, and was fortified by the views, contributions, and criticisms of other zealous scholars. In it the collation of the unique "Beówulf" Ms. (Vitellius A. 15: Cottonian Mss. of the British Museum), as made by E. Kölbing in Herrig's *Archiv* (Bd. 56; 1876), was followed wherever the present condition of the Ms. had to be discussed; and the researches of Bugge, Rieger, and others, on single passages, were made use of. The discussion of the metrical structure of the poem, as occurring in the second and third editions, was omitted in the fourth, owing to the many controversies in which the subject is still involved. The present editor has thought it best to do the same, though, happily, the subject of Old English *Metrik* is undergoing a steady illumination through the labors of Schipper and others.

Some errors and misplaced accents in Heyne's text have been corrected in the present edition, in which, as in the general revision of the text, the editor has been most kindly aided by Prof. J. M. Garnett, late Principal of St. John's College, Maryland.

In the preparation of the present school edition it has been thought best to omit Heyne's notes, as they concern themselves principally with conjectural emendations, substitutions of one reading for another, and discussions of the condition of the Ms. Until Wülker's text and the photographic fac-simile of the original Ms. are in the hands of all scholars, it will be better not to introduce such matters in the school room, where they would puzzle without instructing.

For convenience of reference, the editor has added a head-line to each "fit" of the poem, with a view to facilitate a knowledge of its episodes.

Washington and Lee University,
Lexington, Va., June, 1882.

NOTE II.

THE editors now have the pleasure of presenting to the public a complete text and a tolerably complete glossary of "Beówulf." The edition is the first published in America, and the first of its special kind presented to the English public, and it is the initial volume of a "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," to be edited under the same auspices and with the coöperation of distinguished scholars in this country. Among these scholars may be mentioned Professors F. A. March of Lafayette College, T. R. Price of Columbia College, and W. M. Baskervill of Vanderbilt University.

In the preparation of the Glossary the editors found it necessary to abandon a literal and exact translation of Heyne for several reasons, and among others from the fact that Heyne seems to be wrong in the translation of some of his illustrative quotations, and even translates the same passage in two or three different ways under different headings. The orthography of his glossary differs considerably from the orthography of his text. He fails to discriminate with due nicety the meanings of many of the words in his vocabulary, while criticism more recent than his latest edition (1879) has illustrated or overthrown several of his renderings. The references were found to be incorrect in innumerable instances, and had to be verified in every individual case so far as this was possible, a few only, which resisted all efforts at verification, having to be indicated by an interrogation point (?). The references are exceedingly numerous, and the labor of verifying them was naturally great. To many passages in the Glossary, where Heyne's translation could not be trusted with entire certainty, the editors have added other translations of phrases and sentences or of special words; and in this they have been aided by a careful study of the text and a comparison and utilization of the views of Kemble and Professor J. M. Garnett (who takes Grein for his foundation). Many new references have been added;

and the various passages in which Heyne fails to indicate whether a given verb is weak or strong, or fails to point out the number, etc., of the illustrative form, have been corrected and made to harmonize with the general plan of the work. Numerous misprints in the glossary have also been corrected, and a brief glossary to the Finnsburh-fragment, prepared by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, and supplemented and adapted by the editor-in-chief, has been added.

The editors think that they may without immodesty put forth for themselves something more than the claim of being re-translators of a translation: the present edition is, so far as they were able to make it so, an adaptation, correction, and extension of the work of the great German scholar to whose loving appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon epic all students of Old English owe a debt of gratitude. While following his usually sure and cautious guidance, and in the main appropriating his results, they have thought it best to deviate from him in the manner above indicated, whenever it seemed that he was wrong. The careful reader will notice at once the marks of interrogation which point out these deviations, or which introduce a point of view illustrative of, or supplementary to, the one given by the German editor. No doubt the editors are wrong themselves in many places, — "Beówulf" is a most difficult poem, — but their view may at least be defended by a reference to the original text, which they have faithfully and constantly consulted.

A good many cognate Modern English words have been introduced here and there in the Glossary with a view to illustration, and other addenda will be found between brackets and parenthetical marks.

It is hoped that the present edition of the most famous of Old English poems will do something to promote a valuable and interesting study

James A. Harrison,
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Robert Sharp,
University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

April, 1883.

The responsibility of the editors is as follows: H. is responsible for the Text, and for the Glossary from **hrînan** on; S. for the List of Names, and for the Glossary as far as **hrînan**.

ARGUMENT.

The only national [Anglo-Saxon] epic which has been preserved entire is Beówulf. Its argument is briefly as follows:—The poem opens with a few verses in praise of the Danish Kings, especially Scild, the son of Sceaf. His death is related, and his descendants briefly traced down to Hroðgar. Hroðgar, elated with his prosperity and success in war, builds a magnificent hall, which he calls Heorot. In this hall Hroðgar and his retainers live in joy and festivity, until a malignant fiend, called Grendel, jealous of their happiness, carries off by night thirty of Hroðgar's men, and devours them in his moorland retreat. These ravages go on for twelve years. Beówulf, a thane of Hygelac, King of the Goths, hearing of Hroðgar's calamities, sails from Sweden with fourteen warriors to help him. They reach the Danish coast in safety; and, after an animated parley with Hroðgar's coast-guard, who at first takes them for pirates, they are allowed to proceed to the royal hall, where they are well received by Hroðgar. A banquet ensues, during which Beówulf is taunted by the envious Hunferhð about his swimming-match with Breca, King of the Brondings. Beówulf gives the true account of the contest, and silences Hunferhð. At night-fall the King departs, leaving Beówulf in charge of the hall. Grendel soon breaks in, seizes and devours one of Beówulf's companions; is attacked by Beówulf, and, after losing an arm, which is torn off by Beówulf, escapes to the fens. The joy of Hroðgar and the Danes, and their festivities, are described, various episodes are introduced, and Beówulf and his companions receive splendid gifts. The next night Grendel's mother revenges her son by carrying off Æschere, the friend and councillor of Hroðgar, during the absence of Beówulf. Hroðgar appeals to Beówulf for vengeance, and describes the haunts of Grendel and his mother. They all proceed thither; the scenery of the lake, and the monsters that dwell in it, are described. Beówulf plunges into the water, and attacks Grendel's mother in her dwelling at the bottom of the lake. He at length overcomes her, and cuts off her head, together with that of Grendel, and brings the heads to Hroðgar. He then takes leave of Hroðgar, sails back to Sweden, and relates his adventures to Hygelac.

Here the first half of the poem ends. The second begins with the accession of Beówulf to the throne, after the fall of Hygelac and his son Heardred. He rules prosperously for fifty years, till a dragon, brooding over a hidden treasure, begins to ravage the country, and destroys Beówulf's palace with fire. Beówulf sets out in quest of its hiding-place, with twelve men. Having a presentiment of his approaching end, he pauses and recals to mind his past life and exploits. He then takes leave of his followers, one by one, and advances alone to attack the dragon. Unable, from the heat, to enter the cavern, he shouts aloud, and the dragon comes forth. The dragon's scaly hide is proof against Beówulf's sword, and he is reduced to great straits. Then Wiglaf, one of his followers, advances to help him. Wiglaf's shield is consumed by the dragon's fiery breath, and he is compelled to seek shelter under Beówulf's shield of iron. Beówulf's sword snaps asunder, and he is seized by the dragon. Wiglaf stabs the dragon from underneath, and Beówulf cuts it in two with his dagger. Feeling that his end is near, he bids Wiglaf bring out the treasures from the cavern, that he may see them before he dies. Wiglaf enters the dragon's den, which is described, returns to Beówulf, and receives his last commands. Beówulf dies, and Wiglaf bitterly reproaches his companions for their cowardice. The disastrous consequences of Beówulf's death are then foretold, and the poem ends with his funeral. — H. Sweet, in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Vol. II. (ed. 1871). Cf. also Ten Brink's *History of English Literature*.

BEÓWULF.

I. The Passing of Scyld.

HWÄT! we Gâr-Dena in geâr-dagum
þeód-cyninga þrym gefrunon,
hû þâ äðelingas ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scêfing sceaðena þreátum,
monegum mægðum meodo-setla ofteáh.
Egsode eorl, syððan ærest wearð
feá-sceaft funden: he þäs frôfre gebâd,
weôx under wolcnum, weorð-myndum ðâh.
ôð þät him æghwylc þâra ymb-sittendra
ofer hron-râde hŷran scolde,
gomban gyldan: þät wäs gôd cyning!
þäm eafera wäs äfter cenned
geong in geardum, þone god sende
folce tô frôfre; fyren-þearfe ongeat,
þät hie ær drugon aldor-*leáse*
lange hwîle. Him þäs lif-freá,
wuldres wealdend, worold-âre forgeaf;
Beówulf wäs breme (blæd wide sprang),
Scyldes eafera Scede-landum in.
Swâ sceal *geong guma* gôde gewyrcean,
fromum feoh-giftum on fäder *wine*,
þät hine on ylde eft gewunigen
wil-gesîðas, þonne wîg cume,
leóde gelæsten: lof-dædum sceal
in mægða gehwære man geþeón.
Him þâ Scyld gewât tô gescäp-hwîle
fela-hrôr fêran on freán wære;
hi hyne þâ ætbæron tô brimes faroðe,

swæse gesîðas, swâ he selfa bäd,
þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga,
leóf land-fruma lange âhte.
Þær ät hŷðe stód hringed-stefna,
îsig and útfûs, äðelinges fär;
â-lêdon þâ leófne þeóden,
beága bryttan on bearm scipes,
mærne be mäste. Þær wäs mâdma fela,
of feor-wegum frätwa gelæded:
ne hŷrde ic cymlîcor ceól gegyrwan
hilde-wæpnum and heaðo-wædum,
billum and byrnum; him on bearme läg
mâdma mänigo, þâ him mid scoldon
on flôdes æht feor gewîtan.
Nalas hi hine lässan lâcum teódan,
þeód-gestreónum, þonne þâ dydon,
þe hine ät frumsceafte forð onsendon
ænne ofer ŷðe umbor wesende:
þâ gyt hie him âsetton segen gyldenne
heáh ofer heáfod, lêton holm beran,
geâfon on gâr-secg: him wäs geômor sefa,
murnende môd. Men ne cunnon
secgan tô sôðe sele-rædende,
häleð under heofenum, hwâ þäm hläste onfêng

II. The Hall Heorot.

Þâ wäs on burgum Beówulf Scyldinga,
leóf leód-cyning, longe þrage
folcum gefræge (fäder ellor hwearf,
aldor of earde), ôð þät him eft onwôc
heáh Healfdene; heóld þenden lifde,
gamol and gûð-reów, gläde Scyldingas.
Þäm feówer bearn forð-gerîmed

in worold wôcun, weoroda ræswan,
Heorogâr and Hrôðgâr and Hâlga til;
hŷrde ic, þät Elan cwên *Ongenþeówes wäs*
Heaðoscilfinges heals-gebedde.
Þâ wäs Hrôðgâre here-spêd gyfen,
wiges weorð-mynd, þät him his wine-mâgas
georne hŷrdon, ôð þät seó geogoð geweôx,
mago-driht micel. Him on môd bearn,
þät heal-reced hâtan wolde,
medo-ärn micel men gewyrcean,
þone yldo bearn æfre gefrunon,
and þær on innan eall gedælan
geongum and caldum, swylc him god sealde,
bûton folc-scare and fëorum gumena.
Þâ ic wîde gefrägn weorc gebannan
manigre mægðe geond þisne middan-geard,
folc-stede frätwan. Him on fyrste gelomp
ädre mid yldum, þät hit wearð eal gearo,
heal-ärna mæst; scôp him Heort naman,
se þe his wordes geweald wîde häfde.
He bëót ne âlëh, beágas dælde,
sinc ät symle. Sele hlifade
heáh and horn-geáp: heaðo-wylma bâd,
lâðan liges; ne wäs hit lenge þâ gen
þät se ecg-hete âðum-swerian
äfter wäl-nîðe wäcnan scolde.
Þâ se ellen-gæst earfoðlîce
þrage geþolode, se þe in þŷstrum bâd,
þät he dôgora gehwâm dreám gehŷrde
hlûdne in healle; þær wäs hearpan swêg,
swutol sang scôpes. Sägde se þe cûðe
frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan,
cwäð þät se älmihtiga eorðan worhte,
wlite-beorhtne wang, swâ wäter bebûgeð,
gesette sige-hrêðig sunnan and mônan

leóman tô leóhte land-bûendum,
and gefrätwade foldan sceátas
leomum and leáfum; lîf eác gesceôp
cynna gehwylcum, þâra þe cwice hwyrfað.
Swâ þâ driht-guman dreámum lifdon
eádiglîce, ôð þät ân ongan
fyrene fremman, feónd on helle:
wäs se grimma gäst Grendel hâten,
mære mearc-stapa, se þe môras heóld,
fen and fästen; fîfel-cynnes eard
won-sælig wer weardode hwîle,
siððan him scyppend forscrifen häfde.
In Caines cynne þone cwealm gewräc,
êce drihten, þäs þe he Abel slôg;
ne gefeah he pære fæhðe, ac he hine feor forwräc
metod for þŷ mâne man-cynne fram.
Þanon untydras ealle onwôcon,
eotenas and ylfe and orcnêas,
swylce gigantas, þâ wið gode wunnon
lange þrage; he him þäs leán forgeald.

III. Grendel's Visits.

Gewât þâ neósian, syððan niht becom,
heán hûses, hû hit Hring-Dene
äfter beór-þege gebûn häfdon.
Fand þâ þær inne äðelinga gedriht
swefan äfter symble; sorge ne cûðon,
won-sceaft wera. Wiht unhælo
grim and grædig gearo sôna wäs,
reóc and rêðe, and on räste genam
þritig þegna: þanon eft gewât
hûðe hrêmig tô hâm faran,
mid þære wäl-fylle wîca neósan.

Þâ wäs on uhtan mid ær-däge
Grendles gûð-cräft gumum undyrne:
þâ wäs äfter wiste wôp up âhafen,
micel morgen-swêg. Mære þeóden,
äðeling ær-gôd, unblîðe sät,
þolode þryð-swyð, þegn-sorge dreáh,
syððan hie þäs lâðan lâst sceáwedon,
wergan gâstes; wäs þät gewin tô strang,
lâð and longsum. Näs hit lengra fyrst,
ac ymb âne niht eft gefremede
morð-beala mâre and nô mearn fore
fæhðe and fyrene; wäs tô fäst on þâm.
Þâ wäs eáð-fynde, þe him elles hwær
gerûmlîcor räste *sôhte*,
bed äfter bûrum, þâ him gebeácnod wäs,
gesägd sôðlîce sweotolan tâcne
heal-þegnes hete; heóld hine syððan
fyr and fästor, se þäm feónde ätwand.
Swâ rîxode and wið rihte wan
âna wið eallum, ôð þät îdel stôd
hûsa sêlest. Wäs seó hwîl micel:
twelf wintra tîd torn gepolode
wine Scyldinga, wonána gehwelcne,
sîdra sorga; forþam *syððan* wearð
ylda bearnum undyrne cûð,
gyddum geômore, þätte Grendel wan
hwîle wið Hrôðgâr; — hete-nîðas wäg,
fyrene and fæhðe fela missera,
singale säce, sibbe ne wolde
wið manna hwone mägenes Deniga
feorh-bealo feorran, feó þingian,
ne þær nænig witena wênan þorfte
beorhtre bôte tô banan folmum;
atol äglæca êhtende wäs,
deorc deáð-scûa duguðe and geogoðe

seomade and syrede. Sin-nihte heóld
mistige môras; men ne cunnon,
hwyder hel-rûnan hwyrftum scrîðað.
Swâ fela fyrena feónd man-cynnes,
atol ân-gengea, oft gefremede
heardra hŷnða; Heorot eardode,
sinc-fâge sel sweartum nihtum
(nô he þone gif-stôl grêtan môste,
mâððum for metode, ne his myne wisse);
þät wäs wræc micel wine Scyldinga,
môdes brecða. Monig-oft gesät
rîce tô rûne; ræd eahtedon,
hwät swîð-ferhðum sêlest wære
wið fær-gryrum tô gefremmanne.
Hwîlum hie gehêton ät härg-trafum
wig-weorðunga, wordum bædon,
þät him gâst-bona geóce gefremede
wið þeód-þreáum. Swylc wäs þeáw hyra,
hæðenra hyht; helle gemundon
in môd-sefan, metod hie ne cûðon,
dæda dêmend, ne wiston hie drihten god,
ne hie hûru heofena helm hêrian ne cûðon,
wuldres waldend. Wâ bið þäm þe sceal
þurh slîðne nîð sâwle bescûfan
in fŷres fäðm, frôfre ne wênan,
wihte gewendan; wel bið þäm þe môt
äfter deáð-däge drihten sêcean
and tô fäder fäðmum freoðo wilnian.

IV. Hygelac's Thane.

Swâ þâ mæl-ceare maga Healfdenes
singala seáð; ne mihte snotor häleð
weán onwendan: wäs þät gewin tô swŷð,
lâð and longsum, þe on þâ leóde becom,

nŷd-wracu nîð-grim, niht-bealwa mæst.
Þät fram hâm gefrägn Higelâces þegn,
gôd mid Geátum, Grendles dæda:
se wäs mon-cynnes mägenes strengest
on þäm däge þysses lîfes,
äðele and eácen. Hêt him ŷð-lidan
gôdne gegyrwan; cwäð he gûð-cyning
ofer swan-râde sêcean wolde,
mærne þeóden, þâ him wäs manna þearf.
Þone sîð-fät him snotere ceorlas
lyt-hwôn lôgon, þeáh he him leóf wære;
hwetton higerôfne, hæl sceáwedon.
Häfde se gôda Geáta leóda
cempan gecorone, þâra þe he cênoste
findan mihte; fîftena sum
sund-wudu sôhte; secg wîsade,
lagu-cräftig mon, land-gemyrcu.
Fyrst forð gewât: flota wäs on ŷðum,
bât under beorge. Beornas gearwe
on stefn stigon; streámas wundon
sund wið sande; secgas bæron
on bearm nacan beorhte frätwe,
gûð-searo geatolîc; guman ût scufon,
weras on wil-sîð wudu bundenne.
Gewât þâ ofer wæg-holm winde gefŷsed
flota fâmig-heals fugle gelîcost,
ôð þät ymb ân-tîd ôðres dôgores
wunden-stefna gewaden häfde,
þät þâ lîðende land gesâwon,
brim-clifu blîcan, beorgas steápe,
side sæ-nässas: þâ wäs sund liden,
eoletes ät ende. Þanon up hraðe
Wedera leóde on wang stigon,
sæ-wudu sældon (syrcan hrysedon,
gûð-gewædo); gode þancedon,

þäs þe him ŷð-lâde eâðe wurdon.
Þâ of wealle geseah weard Scildinga,
se þe holm-clifu healdan scolde,
beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,
fyrd-searu fûslîcu; hine fyrwyt bräc
môd-gehygdum, hwät þâ men wæron.
Gewât him þâ tô waroðe wicge rîdan
þegn Hrôðgâres, þrymmum cwehte
mägen-wudu mundum, meðel-wordum frägn:
"Hwät syndon ge searo-häbbendra
"byrnum werede, þe þus brontne ceól
"ofer lagu-stræte lædan cwômon,
"hider ofer holmas *helmas bœron?*
"Ic wäs ende-sæta, æg-wearde heóld,
"þät on land Dena lâðra nænig
"mid scip-herge sceððan ne meahte.
"Nô her cûðlîcor cuman ongunnon
"lind-häbbende; ne ge leáfnes-word
"gûð-fremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
"mâga gemêdu. Næfre ic mâran geseah
"eorla ofer eorðan, þonne is eówer sum,
"secg on searwum; nis þät seld-guma
"wæpnum geweorðad, näfne him his wlite leóge,
"ænlîc an-sŷn. Nu ic eówer sceal
"frum-cyn witan, ær ge fyr heonan
"leáse sceáweras on land Dena
"furður fêran. Nu ge feor-bûend,
"mere-lîðende, mînne gehŷrað
"ân-fealdne geþóht: ôfest is sêlest
"tô gecŷðanne, hwanan eówre cyme syndon."

V. The Errand.

Him se yldesta andswarode,
werodes wîsa, word-hord onleác:
"We synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóde
"and Higelâces heorð-geneátas.
"Wäs mîn fäder folcum gecŷðed,
"äðele ord-fruma Ecgþeów hâten;
"gebâd wintra worn, ær he on weg hwurfe,
"gamol of geardum; hine gearwe geman
"witena wel-hwylc wîde geond eorðan. —
"We þurh holdne hige hlâford þinne,
"sunu Healfdenes. sêcean cwômon,
"leód-gebyrgean: wes þu ûs lârena gôd!
"Habbað we tô päm mæran micel æreude
"Deniga frêán; ne sceal þær dŷrne sum
"wesan, þäs ic wêne. Þu wâst, gif hit is,
"swâ we sôðlîce secgan hŷrdon,
"þät mid Scyldingum sceaða ic nât hwylc,
"deógol dæd-hata, deorcum nihtum
"cáweð þurh egsan uncûðne nîð,
"hŷnðu and hrâ-fyl, Ic þäs Hrôðgâr mäg
"þurh rûmne sefan ræd gelæran,
"hû he frôd and gôd feónd oferswŷðeð,
"gyf him ed-wêndan æfre scolde
"bealuwa bisigu, bôt eft cuman
"and þâ cear-wylmas côlran wurðað;
"oððe â syððan earfoð-prage,
"þreá-nŷd þolað, þenden þær wunað
"on heáh-stede hûsa sêlest."
Weard maðelode, þær on wicge sät
ombeht unforht: "Æghwäðres sceal
"scearp scyld-wiga gescâd witan,
"worda and worca, se þe wel þenceð.

"Ic þät gehŷre, þät þis is hold weorod
"freán Scyldinga. Gewîtað forð beran
"wæpen and gewædu, ic ców wîsige:
"swylce ic magu-þegnas mîne hâte
"wið feónda gehwone flotan eówerne,
"niw-tyrwedne nacan on sande
"árum healdan, ôð þät eft byreð
"ofer lagu-streámas leófne mannan
"wudu wunden-hals tô Weder-mearce.
"Gûð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe bið,
"þät þone hilde-ræs hâl gedîgeð."
Gewiton him þâ fêran (flota stille bâd,
seomode on sâle sîd-fâðmed scyp,
on ancre fäst); eofor-lîc sciónon
ofer hleór-beran gehroden golde
fâh and fŷr-heard, ferh wearde heóld.
Gûð-môde grummon, guman onetton,
sigon ätsomne, ôð þät hy sâl timbred
geatolîc and gold-fâh ongytan mihton;
þät wäs fore-mærost fold-bûendum
receda under roderum, on þäm se rîca bâd;
lixte se leóma ofer landa fela.
Him þâ hilde-deór hof môdigra
torht getæhte, þät hie him tô mihton
gegnum gangan; gûð-beorna sum
wicg gewende, word äfter cwäð:
"Mæl is me tô fêran; fäder alwalda
"mid âr-stafum eówic gehealde
"siða gesunde! ic tô sæ wille,
"wið wrâð werod wearde healdan."

VI. Beówulf's Speech.

Stræt wäs stân-fâh, stîg wîsode
gumum ätgädere. Gûð-byrne scân
heard hond-locen, hring-îren scîr
song in searwum, þâ hie tô sele furðum
in hyra gryre-geatwum gangan cwômon.
Setton sæ-mêðe sîde scyldas,
rondas regn-hearde wið þäs recèdes weal,
bugon þâ tô bence; byrnan hringdon,
gûð-searo gumena; gâras stôdon,
sæ-manna searo, samod ätgädere,
äsc-holt ufan græg: wäs se îren-þreát
wæpnum gewurðad. Þâ þær wlonc häleð
oret-mecgas äfter äðelum frägn:
"Hwanon ferigeað ge fätte scyldas,
"græge syrcan and grîm-helmas,
"here-sceafta heáp? — Ic eom Hrôðgâres
"ar and ombiht. Ne seah ic el-þeódige
"þus manige men môdiglicran.
"Wên' ic þät ge for wlenco, nalles for wräc-sîðum,
"ac for hige-þrymmum Hrôðgâr sôhton."
Him þâ ellen-rôf andswarode,
wlanc Wedera leód word äfter spräc,
heard under helme: "We synt Higelâces
beód-geneátas; Beówulf is mîn nama.
"Wille ic âsecgan suna Healfdenes,
"mærum þeódne mîn ærende,
"aldre þînum, gif he ûs geunnan wile,
"þät we hine swâ gôdne grêtan môton."
Wulfgâr mâðelode (þät wäs Wendla leód,
wäs his môd-sefa manegum gecŷðed,
wîg and wîs-dôm): "ic þäs wine Deniga,
"freán Scildinga frînan wille,

"beága bryttan, swâ þu bêna eart,
"þeóden mærne ymb þînne sîð;
"and þe þâ andsware ädre gecŷðan,
"þe me se gôda âgifan þenceð."
Hwearf þâ hrädlîce, þær Hrôðgâr sät,
eald and unhâr mid his eorla gedriht;
eode ellen-rôf, þät he for eaxlum gestôd
Deniga freán, cûðe he duguðe þeáw.
Wulfgâr maðelode tô his wine-drihtne:
"Her syndon geferede feorran cumene
"ofer geofenes begang Geáta leóde:
"þone yldestan oret-mecgas
"Beówulf nemnað. Hy bênan synt,
"þät hie, þeóden mîn, wið þe môton
"wordum wrixlan; nô þu him wearne geteóh,
"þînra gegn-cwida glädnian, Hrôðgâr!
"Hy on wîg-geatwum wyrðe þincéað
"eorla geæhtlan; hûru se aldor deáh,
"se þæm heaðo-rincum hider wîsade."

VII. Hrothgar's Welcome.

Hrôðgâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:
"Ic hine cûðe cniht-wesende.
"Wäs his eald-fäder Ecgþeó hâten,
"þäm tô hâm forgeaf Hrêðel Geáta
"ânga dôhtor; is his eafora nu
"heard her cumen, sôhte holdne wine.
"Þonne sägdon þät sæ-lîðende,
"þâ þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon
"þyder tô þance, þät he þrittiges
"manna mägen-cräft on his mund-gripe
"heaðo-rôf häbbe. Hine hâlig god
"for âr-stafum ûs onsende,

"tô West-Denum, þäs ic wên häbbe,
"wið Grendles gryre: ic þäm gôdan sceal
"for his môd-þräce, mâdmas beódan.
"Beó þu on ôfeste, hât *hig* in gân,
"seôn sibbe-gedriht samod ätgädere;
"gesaga him eác wordum, þät hie sint wil-cuman
"Deniga leódum." *Þâ wið duru healle*
Wulfgâr eode, word inne âbeád:
"Ëów hêt secgan sige-drihten mîn,
"aldor Ëást-Dena, þät he eówer äðelu can
"and ge him syndon ofer sæ-wylmas,
"heard-hicgende, hider wil-cuman.
"Nu ge môton gangan in cówrum gûð-geatawum
"under here-grîman, Hrôðgâr gèseón;
"lætað hilde-bord her onbidian,
"wudu wäl-sceaftas, worda geþinges."
Âras þâ se rîca, ymb hine rinc manig,
þryðlîc þegna heáp; sume þær bidon,
heaðo-reáf heóldon, swâ him se hearda bebeád.
Snyredon ätsomne, þâ secg wîsode
under Heorotes hrôf; *hyge-rôf eode*,
heard under helme. þät he on heoðe gestôd.
Beówulf maðelode (on him byrne scân,
searo-net seówed smiðes or-þancum):
"Wes þu Hrôðgâr hâl! ic com Higelâces
"mæg and mago-þegn; häbbe ic mærða fela
"ongunnen on geogoðe. Me wearð Grendles þing
"on mînre ðêel-tyrf undyrne cûð:
"secgað sæ-lîðend, þät þes sele stande,
"recêd sêlesta, rinca gehwylcum
"îdel and unnyt, siððan æfen-leóht
"under heofenes hâdor behoden weorðeð.
"Þâ me þät gelærdon leóde mîne,
"þâ sêlestan, snotere ceorlas,
"þeóden Hrôðgâr, þät ic þe sôhte;

"forþan hie mägenes cräft mînne cûðon:
"selfe ofersâwon, þâ ic of searwum cwom,
"fâh from feóndum, þær ic fîfe geband,
"ýðde eotena cyn, and on ýðum slôg
"niceras nihtes, nearo-þearfe dreáh,
"wräc Wedera nîð (weán âhsodon)
"forgrand gramum; and nu wið Grendel sceal,
"wið þam aglæcan, âna gehegan
"þing wið þyrse. Ic þe nu þâ,
"brego Beorht-Dena, biddan wille,
"eodor Scyldinga, ânre bêne;
"þät þu me ne forwyrne, wîgendra hleó,
"freó-wine folca, nu ic þus feorran com,
"þät ic môte âna and mînra eorla gedryht,
"þes hearda heáp, Heorot fælsian.
"Häbbe ic eác geâhsod, þät se äglæca
"for his won-hýdum wæpna ne rêceð;
"ic þät þonne forhicge, swâ me Higelâc sîe,
"mîn mon-drihten, môdes blîðe,
"þät ic sweord bere oððe sîdne scyld
"geolo-rand tô gûðe; ac ic mid grâpe sceal
"fôn wið feónde and ymb feorh sacan,
"lâð wið lâðum; þær gelŷfan sceal
"dryhtnes dômes se þe hine deáð nimeð.
"Wên' ic þät he wille, gif he wealdan môt,
"in þäm gûð-sele Geátena leóde
"etan unforhte, swâ he oft dyde
"mägen Hrêðmanna. Nâ þu mînne þearft
"hafalan hŷdan, ac he me habban wile
"dreóre fâhne, gif mec deáð nimeð;
"byreð blôdig wäl, byrgean þenceð,
"eteð ân-genga unmurnlice,
"mearcað môr-hopu: nô þu ymb mînes ne þearft
"lîces feorme leng sorgian.
"Onsend Higelâce, gif mec hild nime,

"beadu-scrûda betst, þät mîne breóst wereð,
"hrägla sêlest; þät is Hrêðlan lâf,
"Wêlandes geweorc. Gæð â Wyrd swâ hió scel!'

VIII. Hrothgar tells of Grendel.

Hrôðgâr maðelode, helm Scyldinga:
"for *were*-fyhtum þu, wine mîn Beówulf,
"and for âr-stafum ûsic sôhtest.
"Geslôh þin fäder fæhðe mæste,
"wearð he Heaðolâfe tô hand-bonan
"mid Wilfingum; þâ hine Wedera cyn
"for here-brôgan habban ne mihte.
"Þanon he gesôhte Sûð-Dena folc
"ofer ŷða gewealc, Âr-Scyldinga;
"þâ ic furðum weóld folce Deninga,
"and on geogoðe heóld gimme-rîce
"hord-burh häleða: þâ wäs Heregâr deád,
"mîn yldra mæg unlifigende,
"bearn Healfdenes. Se wäs betera þonne ic!
"Siððan þâ fæhðe feó þingode;
"sende ic Wylfingum ofer wäteres hrycg
"ealde mâdmas: he me âðas swôr.
"Sorh is me tô secganne on sefan mînum
"gumena ængum, hwät me Grendel hafað
"hŷnðo on Heorote mid his hete-þancum,
"fær-nîða gefremed. Is mîn flet-werod,
"wig-heáp gewanod; hie Wyrd forsweóp
"on Grendles gryre. God eáðe mäg
"þone dol-scaðan dæda getwæfan!
"Ful oft gebeótedon beóre druncne
"ofer ealo-wægge oret-mecgas,
"þät hie in beór-sele bîdan woldon
"Grendles gûðe mid gryrum ecga.

"Þonne wäs þeós medo-heal on morgen-tîd,
"driht-sele dreór-fâh, þonne däg lixte,
"eal benc-þelu blôde bestŷmed,
"heall heoru-dreóre: âhte ic holdra þŷ läs,
"deórre duguðe, þe þâ deáð fornam.
"Site nu tô symle and onsæl meoto,
"sige-hrêð secgum, swâ þîn sefa hwette!"
Þâ wäs Geát-mäcgum geador ätsomne
on beór-sele benc gerŷmed;
þær swîð-ferhðe sittan eodon
þryðum dealle. Þegn nytte beheóld,
se þe on handa bär hroden ealo-wæge,
scencte scîr wered. Scôp hwîlum sang
hâdor on Heorote; þær wäs häleða dreám,
duguð unlytel Dena and Wedera.

IX. Hunferth Objects to Beówulf.

Ûnferð maðelode, Ecglâfes bearn,
þe ät fôtum sät freán Scyldinga;
onband beadu-rûne (wäs him Beówulfes sîð,
môdges merc-faran, micel äf-þunca,
forþon þe he ne ûðe, þät ænig ôðer man
æfre mærða þon mâ middan-geardes
gehêdde under heofenum þonne he sylfa):
"Eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Brecan wunne,
"on sîdne sæ ymb sund flite,
"þær git for wlence wada cunnedon
"and for dol-gilpe on deóp wäter
"aldrum nêðdon? Ne inc ænig mon,
"ne leóf ne lâð, beleán mihte
"sorh-fullne sîð; þâ git on sund reón,
"þær git eágor-streám earmum þehton,
"mæton mere-stræta, mundum brugdon.

"glidon ofer gâr-secg; geofon ýðum weól,
"wintres wylme. Git on wäteres æht
"seofon niht swuncon; he þe ät sunde oferflât,
"häfde mâre mägen. þâ hine on morgen-tîd
"on Heaðo-ræmas holm up ätbär,
"þonon he gesôhte swæsne êðel
"leóf his leódum lond Brondinga,
"freoðo-burh fägere, þær he folc âhte,
"burg and beágas. Beót eal wið þe
"sunu Beánstânes sôðe gelæste.
"Þonne wêne ic tô þe wyrsan geþinges,
"þeáh þu heaðo-ræsa gehwær dohte,
"grimre gûðe, gif þu Grendles dearst
"niht-longne fyrst neán bîdan!"
Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Hwät þu worn fela, wine mîn Ûnferð,
"beóre druncen ymb Brecan spræce,
"sägdest from his sîðe! Sôð ic talige,
"þät ic mere-strengo mâran âhte,
"earfeðo on ýðum, þonne ænig ôðer man.
"Wit þät gecwædon cniht-wesende
"and gebeótedon (wæron begen þâ git
"on geogoð-feore) þät wit on gâr-secg ût
"aldrum nëðdon; and þät geäfndon swâ.
"Häfdon swurd nacod, þâ wit on sund reón.
"heard on handa, wit unc wið hron-fixas
"werian þôhton. Nô he wiht fram me
"flôd-ýðum feor fleótan meahte,
"hraðor on holme, nô ic fram him wolde.
"þâ wit ätsomne on sæ wæron
"fîf nihta fyrst, ôð þät unc flôd tôdrâf,
"wado weallende, wedera cealdost,
"nîpende niht and norðan wind
"heaðo-grim andhwearf; hreó wæron ýða
"Wäs mere-fixa môd onhrêred:

"þær me wiþ lâðum lîc-syrce mîn,
"heard hond-locen, helpe gefremede;
"beado-hrägl broden on breóstum läg,
"golde gegyrwed. Me tô grunde teáh
"fâh feónd-scaða, fäste häfde
"grim on grâpe: hwäðre me gyfeðe wearð,
"þät ic aglæcan orde gerælhte,
"hilde-bille; heaðo-ræs fornam
"mihtig mere-deór þurh mîne hand.

X. Beówulf's Contest with Breca.—The Feast

"Swâ mec gelômе lâð-geteónan
"þreátedon þearle. Ic him þênode
"deóran sweorde, swâ hit gedêfe wäs;
"näs hie þære fylle gefeán häfdon,
"mân-fordædlan, þät hie me þêgon,
"symbel ymb-sæton sæ-grunde neáh,
"ac on mergenne mêcum wunde
"be ýð-lâfe uppe lægon,
"sweordum âswefede, þät syððan nâ
"ymb brontne ford brim-lîðende
"lâde ne letton. Leóht eástan com,
"beorht beácen godes; brimu swaðredon,
"þät ic sæ-nässas geseón mihte,
"windige weallas. Wyrd oft nereð
"unfægne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh!
"Hwäðere me gesælde, þät ic mid sweorde ofslôh
"niceras nigene. Nô ic on niht gefrägn
"under heofones hwealf heardran feohtan,
"ne on êg-streámum earmran mannan;
"hwäðere ic fâra feng feore gedîgde,
"sîðes wêrig. Þâ mec sæ ðoðbär,
"flôd äfter faroðe, on Finna land,

"wadu weallendu. Nô ic wiht fram þe
"swylcra searo-nîða secgan hŷrde,
"billa brôgan: Breca næfre git
"ät heaðo-lâce, ne gehwäðer incer
"swâ deórlîce dæd gefremede
"fâgum sweordum . . . . . .
". . . . . nô ic þäs gylpe;
"þeáh þu þînum brôðrum tô banan wurde,
"heáfod-mægum; þäs þu in helle scealt
"werhðo dreógan, þeáh þîn wit duge.
"Secge ic þe tô sôðe, sunu Ecglâfes,
"þät næfre Grendel swâ fela gryra gefremede,
"atol äglæca ealdre þînum,
"hŷnðo on Heorote, gif þîn hige wære,
"sefa swâ searo-grim, swâ þu self talast.
"Ac he hafað onfunden, þät he þâ fæhðe ne þearf,
"atole ecg-þräce eówer leóde
"swîðe onsittan, Sige-Scyldinga;
"nymeð nŷd-bâde, nænegum ârað
"leóde Deniga, ac he *on* lust wîgeð,
"swefeð ond sendeð, secce ne wêneð
"tô Gâr-Denum. Ac him Geáta sceal
"eafoð and ellen ungeâra nu
"gûðe gebeódan. Gæð eft se þe môt
"tô medo môdig, siððan morgen-leóht
"ofer ylda bearn ôðres dôgores,
"sunne swegl-wered sûðan scîneð!"
Þâ wäs on sâlum sinces brytta
gamol-feax and gûð-rôf, geóce gelŷfde
brego Beorht-Dena; gehŷrde on Beówulfe
folces hyrde fäst-rædne gepôht.
Þær wäs häleða hleahtor; hlyn swynsode,
word wæron wynsume. Eode Wealhþeów forð,
cwên Hrôðgâres, cynna gemyndig,
grêtte gold-hroden guman on healle,

and þâ freólîc wîf ful gesealde
ærest Eást-Dena êðel-wearde,
bäd hine blîðne ät þære beór-þege,
leódum leófne; he on lust geþeah
symbel and sele-ful, sige-rôf kyning.
Ymb-eode þâ ides Helminga
duguðe and geogoðe dæl æghwylcne;
sinc-fato sealde, ôð þät sæl âlamp,
þät hió Beówulfe, beág-broden cwên,
môde gepungen, medo-ful ätbär;
grêtte Geáta leód, gode þancode
wîs-fäst wordum, þäs þe hire se willa gelamp,
þät heó on ænigne eorl gelŷfde
fyrena frôfre. He þät ful geþeah,
wäl-reów wîga ät Wealhþeón,
and þâ gyddode gûðe gefŷsed,
Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Ic þät hogode, þâ ic on holm gestâh,
"sæ-bât gesät mid mînra secga gedriht,
"þät ic ânunga eówra leóda
"willan geworhte, oððe on wäl crunge,
"feónd-grâpum fäst. Ic gefremman sceal
"eorlîc ellen, oððe ende-däg
"on þisse meodu-healle mînne gebîdan."
Þam wîfe þâ word wel lîcodon,
gilp-cwide Geátes; eode gold-hroden
freólîcu folc-cwên tô hire freán sittan.
Þâ wäs eft swâ ær inne on healle
þryð-word sprecen, þeód on sælum,
sige-folca swég, ôð þät semninga
sunu Healfdenes sêcean wolde
æfen-räste; wiste *ät* þäm ahlæcan
tô þäm heáh-sele hilde gepinged,
siððan hie sunnan leóht geseón *ne* meahton,
oððe nîpende niht ofer ealle,

scadu-helma gesceapu scrîðan cwôman,
wan under wolcnum. Werod eall ârâs.
Grêtte þâ *giddum* guma ôðerne,
Hrôðgâr Beówulf, and him hæl âbeád,
wîn-ærnes geweald and þät word âcwäð:
"Næfre ic ænegum men ær âlŷfde,
"siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte,
"þryð-ärn Dena bûton þe nu þâ.
"Hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest;
"gemyne mærðo, mägen-ellen cŷð,
"waca wið wrâðum! Ne bið þe wilna gâd,
"gif þu þät ellen-weorc aldre gedîgest."

XI. The Watch for Grendel.

Þâ him Hrôðgâr gewât mid his häleða gedryht,
eodur Scyldinga ût of healle;
wolde wîg-fruma Wealhþeó sêcan,
cwên tô gebeddan Häfde kyninga wuldor
Grendle tô-geánes, swâ guman getrungon,
scle-weard âseted. sundor-nytte beheóld
ymb aldor Dena, eoton weard âbeád;
hûru Geáta leód georne trûwode
môdgan mägnes, metodes hyldo.
Þâ he him of dyde îsern-byrnan,
helm of hafelan, sealde his hyrsted sweord,
îrena cyst, ombiht-þegne,
and gehealdan hêt hilde-geatwe.
Gespräc þâ se gôda gylp-worda sum
Beówulf Geáta, ær he on bed stige:
"Nô ic me an here-wæsmum hnâgran talige
"gûð-geweorca, þonne Grendel hine;
"forþan i hine sweorde swebban nelle,
"aldre beneótan, þeáh ic eal mæge.

"Nât he þâra gôda, þät he me on-geán sleá,
"rand geheáwe, þeáh þe he rôf sîe
"nîð-geweorca; ac wit on niht sculon
"secge ofersittan, gif he gesêcean dear
"wîg ofer wæpen, and siððan witig god
"on swâ hwäðere hond hâlig dryhten
"mærðo dême, swâ him gemet þince."
Hylde hine þâ heaðo-deór, hleór-bolster onfêng
eorles andwlitan; and hine ymb monig
snellîc sæ-rinc sele-reste gebeáh.
Nænig heora þôhte þät he þanon scolde
eft eard-lufan æfre gesêcean,
folc oððe freó-burh, þær he âfêded wäs,
ac hie häfdon gefrunen, þät hie ær tô fela micles
in þäm wîn-sele wäl-deáð fornam,
Denigea leóde. Ac him dryhten forgeaf
wîg-spêda gewiofu, Wedera leódum
frôfor and fultum, þät hie feónd heora
þurh ânes cräft ealle ofercômon,
selfes mihtum: sôð is gecŷðed,
þät mihtig god manna cynnes
weóld wîde-ferhð. Com on wanre niht
scrîðan sceadu-genga. Sceótend swæfon,
þâ þät horn-reced healdan scoldon,
ealle buton ânum. Þät wäs yldum cûð,
þät hie ne môste, þâ metod nolde,
se syn-scaða under sceadu bregdan;
ac he wäccende wrâðum on andan
bâd bolgen-môd beadwa gepinges.

XII. Grendel's Raid.

Þâ com of môre under mist-hleoðum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bär.
Mynte se mân-scaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þam heán;
wôd under wolcnum, tô þäs þe he wîn-reced,
gold-sele gumena, gearwost wisse
fättum fâhne. Ne wäs þät forma sîð,
þät he Hrôðgâres hâm gesôhte:
næfre he on aldor-dagum ær ne siððan
heardran häle, heal-þegnas fand!
Com þâ tô recede rinc siðian
dreámum bedæled. Duru sôna onarn
fŷr-bendum fäst, syððan he hire folmum hrân;
onbräd þâ bealo-hydig, þâ *he* âbolgen wäs,
recedes mûðan. Rače äfter þon
on fâgne flôr feónd treddode,
eode yrre-môd; him of eágum stôd
lige gelîcost leóht unfäger.
Geseah he in recede rinca manige,
swefan sibbe-gedriht samod ätgädere,
mago-rinca heáp: þâ his môd âhlôg,
mynte þät he gedælde, ær þon däg cwôme,
atol aglæca, ânra gehwylces
lîf wið lîce, þâ him âlumpen wäs
wist-fylle wên. Ne wäs þät wyrd þâ gen,
þät he mâ môste manna cynnes
þicgean ofer þâ niht. Þryð-swyð beheóld
mæg Higelâces, hû se mân-scaða
under fær-gripum gefaran wolde.
Ne þät se aglæca yldan þôhte,
ac he gefêng hrače forman sîče
slæpendne rinc, slât unwearnum,

bât bân-locan, blôd êdrum dranc,
syn-snædum swealh: sôna häfde
unlyfigendes eal gefeormod
fêt and folma. Forð neár ätstôp,
nam þâ mid handa hige-þihtigne
rinc on räste; ræhte ongeán
feónd mid folme, he onfêng hraðe
inwit-þancum and wið earm gesät.
Sôna þät onfunde fyrena hyrde,
þät he ne mêtte middan-geardes
eorðan sceáta on elran men
mund-gripe mâran: he on môde wearð
forht on ferhðe, nô þŷ ær fram meahte;
hyge wäs him hin-fûs, wolde on heolster fleón,
sêcan deófla gedräg: ne wäs his dröhtoð þær,
swylce he on ealder-dagum ær gemêtte.
Gemunde þâ se gôda mæg Higelâces
æfen-spræce, up-lang âstôd
and him fäste wiðfêng. Fingras burston;
eoten wäs ût-weard, eorl furður stôp.
Mynte se mæra, þær he meahte swâ,
wîdre gewindan and on weg þanon
fleón on fen-hopu; wiste his fingra geweald
on grames grâpum. Þät wäs geócor sîð,
þät se hearm-scaða tô Heorute âteáh:
dryht-sele dynede, Denum eallum wearð,
ceaster-bûendum, cênra gehwylcum,
eorlum ealu-scerwen. Yrre wæron begen,
rêðe rên-weardas. Reced hlýnsode;
þâ wäs wundor micel, þät se wîn-sele
wiðhäfde heaðo-deórum, þät he on hrusan ne feól.
fäger fold-bold; ac he þäs fäste wäs
innan and ûtan îren-bendum
scaro-þoncum besmiðod. Þær fram sylle âbeág
medu-benc monig mîne gefræge,

golde geregnad. þær þá gramman wunnon;
þäs ne wêndon ær witan Scyldinga,
þät hit á mid gemete mannа ænig
betlîc and bân-fâg tôbrecan meahte,
listum tôlûcan, nymðe lîges fäðm
swulge on swaðule. Swêg up âstâg
niwe geneahhe; Norð-Denum stôd
ætelîc egesa ânra gehwylcum
þâra þe of wealle wôp gehŷrdon,
gryre-leóð galan godes andsacan,
sige-leásne sang. sár wânigean
helle häftan. Heóld hine tô fäste
se þe manna wäs mägene strengest
on þäm däge þysses lîfes.

XIII. Beówulf Tears off Grendel's Arm.

Nolde eorla hleó ænige þinga
þone cwealm-cuman cwicne forlætan,
ne his lîf-dagas leóda ænigum
nytte tealde. Þær genehost brägd
eorl Beówulfes ealde lâfe,
wolde freá-drihtnes feorh ealgian
mæres þeódnes, þær hie meahton swâ;
hie þät ne wiston, þâ hie gewin drugon,
heard-hicgende hilde-mecgas,
and on healfa gehwone heáwan þôhton,
sâwle sêcan, þät þone syn-scaðan
ænig ofer eorðan îrenna cyst,
gûð-billa nân grêtan nolde;
ac he sige-wæpnum forsworen häfde,
ecga gehwylcre. Scolde his aldor-gedâl
on þäm däge þysses lîfes
earmlîc wurðan and se ellor-gâst

on feónda geweald feor síðian.
Þâ þät onfunde se þe fela æror
môdes myrðe manna cynne
fyrene gefremede (he *wäs* fâg wið god)
þät him se lîc-homa læstan nolde,
ac hine se môdega mæg Hygelâces
häfde be honda; wäs gehwäðer ôðrum
lifigende lâð. Lîc-sâr gebâd
atol äglæca, him on eaxle wearð
syn-dolh sweotol, seonowe onsprungon
burston bân-locan. Beówulfe wearð
gûð-hrêð gyfeðe; scolde Grendel þonan
feorh-seóc fleón under fen-hleoðu,
sêcean wyn-leás wîc; wiste þê geornor,
þät his aldres wäs ende gegongen,
dôgera däg-rîm. Denum eallum wearð
äfter þam wäl-ræse willa gelumpen.
Häfde þâ gefælsod, se þe ær feorran com,
snotor and swŷð-ferhð sele Hrôðgâres,
genered wið nîðe. Niht-weorce gefeh,
ellen-mærðum; häfde Eást-Denum
Geát-mecga leód gilp gelæsted,
swylce oncŷððe ealle gebêtte,
inwid-sorge, þe hie ær drugon
and for þreá-nŷdum þolian scoldon,
torn unlytel. Þät wäs tâcen sweotol,
syððan hilde-deór hond âlégde,
earm and eaxle (þær wäs eal geador
Grendles grâpe) under geápne hrôf.

XIV. The Joy at Heorot.

Þâ wäs on morgen mîne gefræge
ymb þâ gif-healle gûð-rinc monig:
fêrdon folc-togan feorran and neán
geond wîd-wegas wundor sceáwian,
lâðes lâstas. Nô his lîf-gedâl
sârlîc þûhte secga ænegum,
þâra þe tîr-leáses trode sceáwode,
hû he wêrig-môd on weg þanon,
nîða ofercumen, on nicera mere
fæge and geflŷmed feorh-lâstas bär.
Þær wäs on blôde brim weallende,
atol ŷða geswing eal gemenged
hâtan heolfre, heoro-dreóre weól;
deáð-fæge deóg, siððan dreáma leás
in fen-freoðo feorh âlegde
hæðene sâwle, þær him hel onfêng.
Þanon eft gewiton eald-gesîðas,
swylce geong manig of gomen-wâðe,
fram mere môdge, mearum rîdan,
beornas on blancum. Þær wäs Beówulfes
mærðo mæned; monig oft gecwäð,
þätte sûð ne norð be sæm tweonum
ofer eormen-grund ôðer nænig
under swegles begong sêlra nære
rond-häbbendra, rîces wyrðra.
Ne hie hûru wine-drihten wiht ne lôgon,
glädne Hrôðgâr, ac þät wäs gôd cyning.
Hwîlum heaðo-rôfe hleápan lêton,
on geflît faran fealwe mearas,
þær him fold-wegas fägere þûhton,
cystum cûðe; hwîlum cyninges þegn,
guma gilp-hläden gidda gemyndig,

se þe eal-fela eald-gesegena
worn gemunde, word óðer fand
sóðe gebunden: secg eft ongan
sîð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian
and on spêd wrecan spel gerâde,
wordum wrixlan, wel-hwylc geewäð,
þät he fram Sigemunde secgan hŷrde,
ellen-dædum, uncûðes fela,
Wälsinges gewin, wîde sîðas,
þâra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston,
fæhðe and fyrene, bûton Fitela mid hine,
þonne he swylces hwät secgan wolde
eám his nefan, swâ hie â wæron
ät nîða gehwâm nŷd-gesteallan:
häfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes
sweordum gesæged. Sigemunde gesprong
äfter deáð-däge dôm unlŷtel,
syððan wîges heard wyrm âcwealde,
hordes hyrde; he under hârne stân,
äðelinges bearn, âna genêðde
frêcne dæde; ne wäs him Fitela mid.
Hwäðre him gesælde, þät þät swurd þurhwôd
wrätlîcne wyrm, þät hit on wealle ätstôd,
dryhtlîc îren; draca morðre swealt.
Häfde aglæca elne gegongen,
þät he beáh-hordes brûcan môste
selfes dôme: sæ-bât gehlôd,
bär on bearm scipes beorhte frätwa,
Wälses eafera; wyrm hât gemealt.
Se wäs wreccena wîde mærost
ofer wer-þeóde, wîgendra hleó
ellen-dædum: he þäs âron þâh.
Siððan Heremôdes hild sweðrode
eafoð and ellen. He mid eotenum wearð
on feónda geweald forð forlâcen,

snûde forsended. Hine sorh-wylmas
lemede tô lange, he his leódum wearð,
eallum äðelingum tô aldor-ceare;
swylce oft bemearn ærran mælum
swîð-ferhðes sîð snotor ceorl monig,
se þe him bealwa tô bôte gelŷfde,
þät þät þeódnes bearn geþeón scolde,
fäder-äðelum onfôn, folc gehealdan,
hord and hleó-burh, häleða rîce,
ëðel Scyldinga. He þær eallum wearð,
mæg Higelâces manna cynne,
freóndum gefägra; hine fyren onwôd.

Hwîlum flîtende fealwe stræte
mearum mæton. Þâ wäs morgen-leóht
scofen and scynded. Eode scealc monig
swîð-hicgende tô sele þam heán,
searo-wundor seón, swylce self cyning,
of brŷd-bûre beáh-horda weard,
tryddode tîr-fäst getrume micle,
cystum gecŷðed, and his cwên mid him
medo-stîg gemät mägða hôse.

XV. Hrothgar's Gratulation.

Hrôðgâr maðelode (he tô healle geóng,
stôd on stapole, geseah steápne hrôf
golde fâhne and Grendles hond):
"Þisse ansŷne al-wealdan þanc
"lungre gelimpe! Fela ic lâðes gebâd,
"grynna ät Grendle: â mäg god wyrcan
"wunder äfter wundre, wuldres hyrde!
"Þät wäs ungeâra, þät ic ænigra me
"weána ne wênde tô wîdan feore

"bôte gebîdan þonne blôde fâh
"hûsa sêlest heoro-dreórig stôd;
"weá wîd-scofen witena gehwylcne
"þâra þe ne wêndon, þät hie wîde-ferhð
"leóda land-geweorc lâðum beweredon
"scuccum and scinnum. Nu scealc hafað
"þurh drihtnes miht dæd gefremede,
"þe we ealle ær ne meahton
"snyttrum besyrwan. Hwät! þät secgan mäg
"efne swâ hwylc mägða, swâ þone magan cende
"äfter gum-cynnum, gyf hcó gyt lyfað,
"þät hyre eald-metod êste wære
"bearn-gebyrdo. Nu ic Beówulf
"þec, secg betsta, me for sunu wylle
"freógan on ferhðe; heald forð tela
"niwe sibbe. Ne bið þe nænigra gâd
"worolde wilna, þe ic geweald häbbe.
"Ful-oft ic for lässan leán teohhode
"hord-weorðunge hnâhran rince,
"sæmran ät säcce. Þu þe self hafast
"dædum gefremed, þät þîn *dôm* lyfað
"âwâ tô aldre. Alwalda þec
"gôde forgylde, swâ he nu gyt dyde!"
Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"We þät ellen-weorc êstum miclum,
"feohtan fremedon, frêcne genêðdon
"eafoð uncûðes; ûðe ic swîðor,
"þät þu hine selfne geseón môste,
"feónd on frätewum fyl-wêrigne!
"Ic hine hrädlîce heardan clammum
"on wäl-bedde wrîðan þôhte,
"þät he for mund-gripe mînum scolde
"licgean lîf-bysig, bûtan his lîc swice;
"ic hine ne mihte, þâ metod nolde,
"ganges getwæman, nô ic him päs georne ätfealh,

"feorh-genîðlan; wäs tô fore-mihtig
"feónd on fêðe. Hwäðere he his folme forlêt
"tô lif-wraðe lâst weardian,
"earm and eaxle; nô þær ænige swâ þeáh
"feá-sceaft guma frôfre gebohte:
"nô þŷ leng leofað lâð-geteóna
"synnum geswenced, ac hyne sâr hafað
"in nŷd-gripe nearwe befongen,
"balwon bendum: þær âbîdan sceal
"maga mâne fâh miclan dômes,
"hû him scîr metod scrîfan wille."
Þâ wäs swîgra secg, sunu Ecglâfes,
on gylp-spræce gûð-geweorca,
siððan äðelingas eorles cräfte
ofer heáhne hrôf hand sceáwedon,
feóndes fingras, foran æghwylc;
wäs stêde nägla gehwylc, stŷle gelîcost,
hæðenes hand-sporu hilde-rinces
egle unheóru; æg-hwylc gecwäð,
þät him heardra nân hrînan wolde
îren ær-gôd, þät þäs ahlæcan
blôdge beadu-folme onberan wolde.

XVI. The Banquet and the Gifts

Þâ wäs hâten hreðe Heort innan-weard
folmum gefrätwod: fela þæra wäs
wera and wîfa, þe þät wîn-reced,
gest-sele gyredon. Gold-fâg scinon
web äfter wagum, wundor-siónа fela
secga gehwylcum þâra þe on swylc starað
Wäs þät beorhte bold tôbrocen swîðe
eal inne-weard îren-bendum fäst,
heorras tôhlidene; hrôf âna genäs

ealles ansund, þâ se aglæca
fyren-dædum fâg on fleám gewand,
aldres or-wêna. Nô þät ŷðe byð
tô befleónne (fremme se þe wille!)
ac gesacan sceal sâwl-berendra
nŷde genŷdde niðða bearna
grund-bûendra gearwe stôwe,
þær his lîc-homa leger-bedde fäst
swefeð äfter symle. Þâ wäs sæl and mæl
þät tô healle gang Healfdenes sunu;
wolde self cyning symbel þicgan.
Ne gefrägen ic þâ mægðe mâran weorode
ymb hyra sinc-gyfan sêl gebæran.
Bugon þâ tô bence blæd-âgende,
fylle gefægon. Fägere geþægon
medo-ful manig mâgas † þâra
swîð-hicgende on sele þam heán,
Hrôðgâr and Hrôðulf. Heorot innan wäs
freóndum âfylled; nalles fâcen-stafas
Þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon.
Forgeaf þâ Beówulfe bearn Healfdenes
segen gyldenne sigores tô leáne,
hroden hilte-cumbor, helm and byrnan;
mære mâððum-sweord manige gesâwon
beforan beorn beran. Beówulf geþah
ful on flette; nô he þære feoh-gyfte
for sceótendum scamigan þorfte,
ne gefrägn ic freóndlîcor feówer mâdmas
golde gegyrede gum-manna fela
in ealo-bence ôðrum gesellan.
Ymb päs helmes hrôf heáfod-beorge
wîrûm bewunden walan ûtan heóld,
þät him fêla lâfe frêcne ne meahton
scûr-heard sceððan, þonne scyld-freca
ongeán gramum gangan scolde.

Hêht þâ eorla hleó eahta mearas,
fäted-hleóre, on flet teón
in under eoderas; þâra ânum stôd
sadol searwum fâh since gewurðad,
þät wäs hilde-setl heáh-cyninges,
þonne sweorda gelâc sunu Healfdenes
efnan wolde; næfre on ôre läg
wîd-cûðes wîg, þonne walu feóllon.
And þâ Beówulfe bega gehwäðres
eodor Ingwina onweald geteáh,
wicga and wæpna; hêt hine wel brûcan.
Swâ manlîce mære þeóden,
hord-weard häleða heaðo-ræsas geald
mearum and mâdmum, swâ hŷ næfre man lyhð,
se þe secgan wile sôð äfter rihte.

XVII. Song of Hrothgar's Poet — The Lay of Hnaef and Hengest.

Þâ gyt æghwylcum eorla drihten
þâra þe mid Beówulfe brim-lâde teáh,
on þære medu-bence mâððum gesealde,
yrfe-lâfe, and þone ænne hêht
golde forgyldan, þone þe Grendel ær
mâne âcwealde, swâ he hyra mâ wolde,
nefne him witig god wyrd forstôde
and þäs mannes môd: metod eallum weóld
gumena cynnes, swâ he nu git dêð;
forþan bið andgit æghwær sêlest,
ferhðes fore-þanc! fela sceal gebîdan
leófes and lâðes, se þe longe her
on þyssum win-dagum worolde brûceð.
Þær wäs sang and swêg samod ätgädere

fore Healfdenes hilde-wîsan,
gomen-wudu grêted, gid oft wrecen,
þonne heal-gamen Hrôðgâres scôp
äfter medo-bence mænan scolde
Finnes eaferum, þâ hie se fær begeat:
"Häleð Healfdenes, Hnäf Scyldinga,
"in Fr..es wäle feallan scolde.
"Ne hûru Hildeburh hêrian þorfte
"Eotena treówe: unsynnum wearð
"beloren leófum ät þam lind-plegan
"bearnum and brôðrum; hie on gebyrd hruron
"gâre wunde; þät wäs geômuru ides.
"Nalles hôlinga Hôces dôhtor
"meotod-sceaft bemearn, syððan morgen com,
"þâ heó under swegle geseón mealite
"morðor-bealo mâga, þær heó ær mæste heóld
"worolde wynne: wîg ealle fornam
"Finnes þegnas, nemne feáum ânum,
"þät he ne mehte on päm meðel-stede
"wîg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan,
"ne þâ weá-lâfe wîge forþringan
"þeódnes þegne; ac hig him geþingo budon,
"þät hie him ôðer flet eal gerŷmdon,
"healle and heáh-setl, þät hie healfre geweald
"wið Eotena bearn âgan môston,
"and ät feoh-gyftum Folcwaldan sunu
"dôgra gehwylce Dene weorðode,
"Hengestes heáp hringum wenede,
"efne swâ swîðe sinc-gestreónum
"fättan goldes, swâ he Fresena cyn
"on beór-sele byldan wolde.
"þâ hie getrûwedon on twâ healfa
"fäste frioðu-wære; Fin Hengeste
"elne unflitme âðum benemde,
"þät he þâ weá-lâfe weotena dôme

"árum heolde, þät þær ænig mon
"wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce,
"ne þurh inwit-searo æfre gemænden,
"þeáh hie hira beág-gyfan banan folgedon
"þeóden-leáse, þâ him swâ gepearfod wäs:
"gyf þonne Frysna hwylc frêcnan spræce
"þäs morðor-hetes myndgiend wære,
"þonne hit sweordes ecg syððan scolde.
"Âð wäs geäfned and icge gold
"áhäfen of horde. Here-Scyldinga
"betst beado-rinca wäs on bæl gearu;
"ät þäm âde wäs êð-gesŷne
"swât-fâh syrce, swŷn eal-gylden,
"eofer îren-heard, äðeling manig
"wundum âwyrded; sume on wäle crungon.
"Hêt þâ Hildeburh ât Hnäfes âde
"hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befästan,
"bân-fatu bärnan and on bæl dôn.
"Earme on eaxle ides gnornode,
"geômrode giddum; gûð-rinc âstâh.
"Wand tô wolcnum wäl-fŷra mæst,
"hlynode for hlâwe; hafelan multon,
"ben-geato burston, þonne blôd ätsprang
"lâð-bite lîces. Lîg ealle forswealg,
"gæsta gîfrost, þâra þe þær gûð fornam
"bega folces; wäs hira blæd scacen.

XVIII. The Gleeman's Tale is Ended.

"Gewiton him þâ wîgend wîca neósian,
"freóndum befeallen Frysland geseón,
"hâmas and heá-burh. Hengest þâ gyt
"wäl-fâgne winter wunode mid Finne
"*ealles* unhlitme; eard gemunde,

"Þeáh þe he *ne* meahte on mere drîfan
"hringed-stefnan; holm storme weól,
"won wîð winde; winter ýðe beleác
"ís-gebinde ôð þät ôðer com
"geâr in geardas, swâ nu gyt dêð,
"þâ þe syngales sêle bewitiað,
"wuldor-torhtan weder. Þâ wäs winter scacen,
"fäger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca,
"gist of geardum; he tô gyrn-wräce
"swîðor þôhte, þonne tô sæ-lâde,
"gif he torn-gemôt þurhteón mihte,
"þät he Eotena bearn inne gemunde.
"Swâ he ne forwyrnde worold-rædenne,
"þonne him Hûnlâfing hilde-leóman,
"billa sêlest, on bearm dyde:
"þäs wæron mid Eotenum ecge cûðe.
"Swylce ferhð-frecan Fin eft begeat
"sweord-bealo slîðen ät his selfes hâm,
"siððan grimme gripe Gûðlâf ond Ôslâf
"äfter sæ-sîðe sorge mændon,
"ätwiton weána dæl; ne meahte wäfre mód
"forhabban in hreðre. Þâ wäs heal hroden
"feónda feorum, swilce Fin slägen,
"cyning on corðre, and seó cwên numen.
"Sceótend Scyldinga tô scypum feredon
"eal in-gesteald eorð-cyninges,
"swylce hie ät Finnes hâm findan meahton
"sigla searo-gimma. Hie on sæ-lâde
"drihtlîce wîf tô Denum feredon,
"læddon tô leódum." Leóð wäs âsungen,
gleó-mannes gyd. Gamen eft âstâh,
beorhtode benc-swêg, byrelas sealdon
wîn of wunder-fatum. Þâ cwom Wealhþeó forð
gân under gyldnum beáge, þær þâ gôdan twegen
sæton suhter-gefäderan; þâ gyt wäs hiera sib ätgädere

æghwylc ððrum trŷwe. Swylce þær Ûnferð þyle
ät fôtum sät freán Scyldinga: gehwylc hiora his ferhðe
treówde,
þät he häfde môd micel, þeáh þe he his mâgum nære
ârfäst ät ecga gelâcum. Spräc þâ ides Scyldinga:
"Onfôh þissum fulle, freó-drihten mîn,
"sinces brytta; þu on sælum wes,
"gold-wine gumena, and tô Geátum sprec
"mildum wordum! Swâ sceal man dôn.
"Beó wið Geátas gläd, geofena gemyndig;
"neán and feorran þu nu *friðu* hafast.
"Me man sägde, þät þu þe for sunu wolde
"here-rinc habban. Heorot is gefælsod,
"beáh-sele beorhta; brûc þenden þu môte
"manigra mêda and þînum mägum læf
"folc and rîce, þonne þu forð scyle
"metod-sceaft seón. Ic mînne can
"glädne Hrôðulf, þät he þâ geogoðe wile
"ârum healdan, gyf þu ær þonne he,
"wine Scildinga, worold oflætest;
"wêne ic, þät he mid gôde gyldan wille
"uncran eaferan, gif he þät eal gemon,
"hwät wit tô willan and tô worð-myndum
"umbor wesendum ær ârna gefremedon."
Hwearf þâ bî bence, þær hyre byre wæron,
Hrêðric and Hrôðmund, and häleða bearn,
giogoð ätgädere; þær se gôda sät
Beówulf Geáta be þæm gebrôðrum twæm.

XIX.

Beówulf's Jewelled Collar. The Heroes Rest.

Him wäs ful boren and freónd-laðu
wordum bewägned and wunden gold
êstum geeáwed, earm-hreáde twâ,
hrägl and hringas, heals-beága mæst
þâra þe ic on foldan gefrägen häbbe.
Nænigne ic under swegle sêlran hŷrde
hord-mâððum häleða, syððan Hâma ätwäg
tô þære byrhtan byrig Brosinga mene,
sigle and sinc-fät, searo-nîðas fealh
Eormenrîces, geceás êcne ræd.
Þone hring häfde Higelâc Geáta,
nefa Swertinges, nŷhstan sîðe,
siððan he under segne sinc ealgode,
wäl-reáf werede; hyne Wyrd fornam,
syððan he for wlenco weán âhsode,
fæhðe tô Frysum; he þâ frätwe wäg,
eorclan-stânas ofer ŷða ful,
rîce þeóden, he under rande gecranc;
gehwearf þâ in Francna fäðm feorh cyninges,
breóst-gewædu and se beáh somod:
wyrsan wîg-frecan wäl reáfedon
äfter gûð-sceare, Geáta leóde
hreâ-wîc heóldon. Heal swêge onfêng.
Wealhþeó maðelode, heó fore þäm werede spräc:
"Brûc þisses beáges, Beówulf, leófa
"hyse, mid hæle, and þisses hrägles neót
"þeód-gestreóna, and geþeóh tela,
"cen þec mid cräfte and þyssum cnyhtum wes
"lâra lîðe! ic þe þäs leán geman.
"Hafast þu gefêred, þät þe feor and neáh

"ealne wîde-ferhð weras ehtigað,
"efne swâ sîde swâ sæ bebûgeð
"windige weallas. Wes, þenden þu lifige,
"äðeling eâdig! ic þe an tela
"sinc-gestreóna. Beó þu suna mînum
"dædum gedêfe dreám healdende!
"Her is æghwylc eorl ôðrum getrŷwe,
"môdes milde, man-drihtne hold,
"þegnas syndon geþwære, þeód eal gearo:
"druncne dryht-guman, dôð swâ ic bidde!"
Eode þâ tô setle. Þær wäs symbla cyst,
druncon wîn weras: wyrd ne cûðon,
geó-sceaft grimme, swâ hit âgangen wearð
eorla manegum, syððan æfen cwom
and him Hrôðgâr gewât tô hofe sînum,
rice tô räste. Rèèèd weardode
unrîm eorla, swâ hie oft ær dydon:
benc-þelu beredon, hit geond-bræded wearð
beddum and bolstrum. Beór-scealca sum
fûs and fæge flet-räste gebeág.
Setton him tô heáfdum hilde-randas,
bord-wudu beorhtan; þær on bence wäs
ofer äðelinge ŷð-gesêne
heaðo-steápa helm, hringed byrne,
þrec-wudu þrymlîc. Wäs þeáw hyra,
þät hie oft wæron an wîg gearwe,
ge ät hâm ge on herge, ge gehwäðer þâra
efne swylce mæla, swylce hira man-dryhtne
þearf gesælde; wäs seó þeód tilu.

XX.

Grendel's Mother Attacks the Ring-Danes.

Sigon þâ tô slæpe. Sum sâre angeald
æfen-ræste, swâ him ful-oft gelamp,
siððan gold-sele Grendel warode,
unriht äfnde, ôð þät ende becwom,
swylt äfter synnum. Þät gesŷne wearð,
wîd-cûð werum, þätte wrecend þâ gyt
lifde äfter lâðum, lange þrage
äfter gûð-ceare; Grendles môdor,
ides aglæc-wîf yrmðe gemunde,
se þe wäter-egesan wunian scolde,
cealde streámas, siððan Cain wearð
tô ecg-banan ângan brêðer,
fäderen-mæge; he þâ fâg gewât,
morðre gemearcod man-dreám fleón,
wêsten warode. Þanon wôc fela
geósceaft-gâsta; wäs þæra Grendel sum,
heoro-wearh hetelîc, se ät Heorote fand
wäccendne wer wîges bîdan,
þær him aglæca ät-græpe wearð;
hwäðre he gemunde mägenes strenge,
gim-fäste gife, þe him god sealde,
and him tô anwaldan âre gelŷfde,
frôfre and fultum: þŷ he þone feónd ofercwom,
gehnægde helle gâst: þâ he heán gewât,
dreáme bedæled deáð-wîc seón,
man-cynnes feónd. And his môdor þâ gyt
gîfre and galg-môd gegân wolde
sorh-fulne sîð, suna deáð wrecan.
Com þâ tô Heorote, þær Hring-Dene
geond þät säld swæfun. Þâ þær sôna wearð
ed-hwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh

Grendles môdor; wäs se gryre lassa
efne swâ micle, swâ bið mägða cräft.
wîg-gryre wîfes be wæpned-men,
þonne heoru bunden, hamere gepuren,
sweord świâte fâh swîn ofer helme,
ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð.
Þâ wäs on healle heard-ecg togen,
sweord ofer setlum, sîd-rand manig
hafen handa fäst; helm ne gemunde,
byrnan sîde, þe hine se brôga angeat.
Heó wäs on ôfstê, wolde ût þanon
feore beorgan, þâ heó onfunden wäs;
hraðe heó äðelinga ânne häfde
fäste befangen, þâ heó tô fenne gang;
se wäs Hrôðgâre häleða leófost
on gesîðes hâd be sæm tweonum,
rîce rand-wîga. þone þe heó on räste âbreát,
blæd-fästne beorn. Näs Beówulf þær.
ac wäs ôðer in ær geteohhod
äfter mâððum-gife mærum Geáte.
Hreám wearð on Heorote. Heó under heolfre genam
cûðe folme; cearu wäs geniwod
geworden in wîcum: ne wäs þät gewrixle til,
þät hie ón bâ healfa biegan scoldon
freónda feorum. Þâ wäs frôd cyning,
hâr hilde-rinc, on hreón môde,
syððan he aldor-þegn unlyfigendne,
þone deórestan deádne wisse.
Hraðe wäs tô bûre Beówulf fetod,
sigor-eádig secg. Samod ær-däge
eode eorla sum, äðele cempa
self mid gesîðum, þær se snottra bâd.
hwäðre him al-walda æfre wille
äfter weá-spelle wyrpe gefremman.
Gang þâ äfter flôre fyrd-wyrðe man

mid his hand-scale (heal-wudu dynede)
þät he þone wîsan wordum hnægde
freán Ingwina; frägn gif him wære
äfter neód-laðu niht getæse.

XXI. Sorrow at Heorot: Æschere's Death

Hrôðgâr maðelode, helm Scildinga:
"Ne frin þu äfter sælum! Sorh is geniwod
"Denigea leódum. Deád is Äsc-here,
"Yrmenlâfes yldra brôðor,
"mîn rûn-wita and mîn ræd-bora,
"eaxl-gestealla, þonne we on orlege
"hafelan weredon, þonne hniton fêðan,
"eoferas cnysedan; swylc scolde eorl wesan
"*äðeling* ær-gôd, swylc Äsc-here wäs.
"Wearð him on Heorote tô hand-banan
"wäl-gæst wäfre; ic ne wât hwäder
"atol æse wlanc eft-sîðas teáh,
"fylle gefrægnod. Heó þâ fæhðe wräc,
"þe þu gystran niht Grendel cwealdest
"þurh hæstne hâd heardum clammum,
"forþan he tô lange leóde mîne
"wanode and wyrde. He ät wîge gecrang
"ealdres scyldig, and nu ôðer cwom
"mihtig mân-scaða, wolde hyre mæg wrecan,
"ge feor hafað fæhðe gestæled,
"þäs þe þincean mäg þegne monegum,
"se þe äfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greóteð,
"hreðer-bealo hearde; nu seó hand ligeð,
"se þe eów wel-hwylcra wilna dohte.
"Ic þät lond-bûend leóde mîne
"sele-rædende secgan hŷrde,
"þät hie gesâwon swylce twegen

"micle mearc-stapan môras healdan,
"ellor-gæstas: þæra ôðer wäs,
"þäs þe hie gewislîcost gewitan meahton,
"idese onlîcnes, ôðer earm-sceapen
"on weres wästmum wräc-lâstas träd,
"näfne he wäs mâra þonne ænig man ôðer
"þone on geâr-dagum Grendel nemdon
"fold-bûende: nô hie fäder cunnon,
"hwäðer him ænig wäs ær âcenned
"dyrnrà gâsta. Hie dŷgel lond
"warigeað, wulf-hleoðu, windige nässas,
"frêcne fen-gelâd, þær fyrgen-streám
"under nässa genipu niðer gewîteð,
"flôd under foldan; nis þät feor heonon
"mîl-gemearces, þät se mere standeð,
"ofer þäm hongiað hrîmge bearwas,
"wudu wyrtum fäst, wäter oferhelmað.
"Þær mäg nihta gehwæm nîð-wundor seón,
"fŷr on flôde; nô þäs frôd leofað
"gumena bearna, þät þone grund wite;
"þeáh þe hæð-stapa hundum geswenced,
"heorot hornum trum holt-wudu sêce,
"feorran geflŷmed, ær he feorh seleð,
"aldor on ôfre, ær he in wille,
"hafelan *hŷdan*. Nis þät heðru stôw:
"þonon ŷð-geblond up âstîgeð
"won tô wolcnum, þonne wind styreð
"lâð gewidru, ôð þät lyft drysmað,
"roderas reótað. Nu is ræd gelang
"eft ät þe ânum! Eard git ne const,
"frêcne stôwe, þær þu findan miht
"sinnigne secg; sêc gif þu dyrre!
"Ic þe þâ fæhðe feó leánige,
"eald-gestreónum, swâ ic ær dyde,
"wundnum golde, gyf þu on weg cymest."

XXII.

Beówulf Seeks the Monster in the Haunts of the Nixies.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Ne sorga, snotor guma! sêlre bið æghwæm,
"þät he his freónd wrece, þonne he fela murne;
"ûre æghwylc sceal ende gebîdan
"worolde lîfes; wyrce se þe môte
"dômes ær deáðe! þät bið driht-guman
"unlifgendum äfter sêlest.
"Ârîs, rîces weard; uton hraðe fêran,
"Grendles mâgan gang sceáwigan!
"Ic hit þe gehâte: nô he on helm losað,
"ne on foldan fäðm, ne on fyrgen-holt,
"ne on gyfenes grund, gâ þær he wille.
"Þys dôgor þu geþyld hafa
"weána gehwylces, swâ ic þe wêne tô!"
Âhleóp þâ se gomela, gode þancode,
mihtigan drihtne, þäs se man gespräc.
Þâ wäs Hrôðgâre hors gebæted,
wicg wunden-feax. Wîsa fengel
geatolîc gengde; gum-fêða stôp
lind-häbbendra. Lâstas wæron
äfter wald-swaðum wîde gesŷne,
gang ofer grundas; gegnum fôr þâ
ofer myrcan môr, mago-þegna bär
þone sêlestan sâwol-leásne,
þâra þe mid Hrôðgâre hâm eahtode.
Ofer-eode þâ äðelinga bearn
steáp stân-hliðo, stîge nearwe,
enge ân-paðas, un-cûð gelâd,
neowle nässas, nicor-hûsa fela;
he feára sum beforan gengde

wisra monna, wong sceáwian,
ôð þät he færinga fyrgen-beámas
ofer hârne stân hleonian funde,
wyn-leásne wudu; wäter under stôd
dreórig and gedrêfed. Denum eallum wäs,
winum Scyldinga, weorce on môde,
tô geþolianne þegne monegum.
oncýð eorla gehwæm, syððan Äsc-heres
on þam holm-clife hafelan mêtton.
Flôd blôde weól (folc tô sægon)
hâtan heolfre. Horn stundum song
fûslîc fyrd-leóð. Fêða eal gesät;
gesâwon þâ äfter wätere wyrm-cynnes fela,
sellîce sæ-dracan sund cunnian,
swylce on näs-hleoðum nicras licgean,
þâ on undern-mæl oft bewitigað
sorh-fulne sîð on segl-râde,
wyrmas and wil-deór; hie on weg hruron
bitere and gebolgne, bearhtm ongeâton,
gûð-horn galan. Sumne Geáta leód
of flân-bogan feores getwæfde,
ýð-gewinnes, þät him on aldre stôd
here-sträl hearda; he on holme wäs
sundes þe sænra, þe hyne swylt fornam.
Hräðe wearð on ýðum mid eofer-spreótum
heoro-hôcyhtum hearde genearwod,
nîða genæged and on näs togen
wundorlîc wæg-bora; weras sceáwedon
gryrelîcne gist. Gýrede hine Beówulf
eorl-gewædum, nalles for ealdre mearn:
scolde here-byrne hondum gebroden,
sîd and searo-fâh, sund cunnian,
seó þe bân-côfan beorgan cûðe,
þät him hilde-grâp hreðre ne mihte,
eorres inwit-feng, aldre gesceððan;

ac se hwîta helm hafelan werede,
se þe mere-grundas mengan scolde,
sêcan sund-gebland since geweorðad,
befongen freá-wrâsnum, swâ hine fyrn-dagum
worhte wæpna smið, wundrum teóde,
besette swîn-lîcum, þät hine syððan nô
brond ne beado-mêcas bîtan ne meahton.
Näs þät þonne mætost mägen-fultuma,
þät him on þearfe lâh þyle Hrôðgâres;
wäs þäm häft-mêce Hrunting nama,
þät wäs ân foran eald-gestreóna;
ecg wäs îren âter-teárum fâh,
âhyrded heaðo-swâte; næfre hit ät hilde ne swâc
manna ængum þâra þe hit mid mundum bewand,
se þe gryre-sîðas gegân dorste,
folc-stede fâra; näs þät forma sið,
þät hit ellen-weorc äfnan scolde.
Hûru ne gemunde mago Ecglâfes
eafoðes cräftig, þät he ær gespräc
wîne druncen, þâ he þäs wæpnes onlâh
sêlran sweord-frecan: selfa ne dorste
under ŷða gewin aldre genêðan,
driht-scype dreógan; þær he dôme forleás,
ellen-mærðum. Ne wäs þäm ôðrum swâ,
syððan he hine tô gûðe gegyred häfde.

XXIII. The Battle with the Water-Drake.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"geþenc nu, se mæra maga Healfdenes,
"snottra fengel, nu ic eom sîðes fûs,
"gold-wine gumena, hwät wit geó spræcon,
"gif ic ät þearfe þînre scolde
"aldre linnan, þät þu me â wære

"forð-gewitenum on fäder stäle;
"wes þu mund-bora mînum mago-þegnum,
"hond-gesellum, gif mec hild nime:
"swylce þu þâ mâdmas, þe þu me sealdest,
"Hrôðgâr leófa, Higelâce onsend.
"Mäg þonne on päm golde ongitan Geáta dryhten,
"geseón sunu Hrêðles, þonne he on þät sinc starað,
"þät ic gum-cystum gôdne funde
"beága bryttan, breác þonne môste.
"And þu Ûnferð læt ealde lâfe,
"wrätlîc wæg-sweord wîd-cûðne man
"heard-ecg habban; ic me mid Hruntinge
"dôm gewyrce, oððe mec deáð nimeð."
Äfter þæm wordum Weder-Geáta leód
êfste mid elne, nalas andsware
bîdan wolde; brim-wylm onfêng
hilde-rince. Þâ wäs hwîl däges,
ær he þone grund-wong ongytan mehte.
Sôna þät onfunde, se þe flôda begong
heoro-gîfre beheóld hund missera,
grim and grædig, þät þær gumena sum
äl-wihta eard ufan cunnode.
Grâp þâ tôgeánes, gûð-rinc gefêng
atolan clommum; nô þŷ ær in gescôd
hâlan lîce: hring ûtan ymb-bearh,
þät heó þone fyrd-hom þurh-fôn ne mihte,
locene leoðo-syrcan lâðan fingrum.
Bär þâ seó brim-wylf, þâ heó tô botme com,
hringa þengel tô hofe sînum,
swâ he ne mihte nô (he päs môdig wäs)
wæpna gewealdan, ac hine wundra þäs fela
swencte on sunde, sæ-deór monig
hilde-tuxum here-syrcan bräc,
êhtôn aglæcan. Þâ se eorl ongeat,
þät he *in* nið-sele nât-hwylcum wäs,

1515 þær him nænig wäter wihte ne sceðede,
ne him for hrôf-sele hrînan ne mehte
fær-gripe flôdes: fŷr-leóht geseah,
blâcne leóman beorhte scînan.
Ongeat þâ se gôda grund-wyrgenne,
1520 mere-wîf mihtig; mägen-ræs forgeaf
hilde-bille, hond swenge ne ofteáh,
þät hire on hafelan hring-mæl âgôl
grædig gûð-leóð. Þâ se gist onfand,
þät se beado-leóma bîtan nolde,
1525 aldre sceððan, ac seó ecg geswâc
þeódne ät þearfe: þolode ær fela
hond-gemôta, helm oft gescär,
fæges fyrd-hrägl: þät wäs forma sîð
deórum mâðme, þät his dôm âläg.
1530 Eft wäs ân-ræd, nalas elnes lät,
mærða gemyndig mæg Hygelâces;
wearp þâ wunden-mæl wrättum gebunden
yrre öretta, þät hit on eorðan läg,
stîð and stŷl-ecg; strenge getrûwode,
1535 mund-gripe mägenes. Swâ sceal man dôn,
þonne he ät gûðe gegân þenceð
longsumne lof, nâ ymb his lîf cearað.
Gefêng þâ be eaxle (nalas for fæhðe mearn)
Gûð-Geáta leód Grendles môdor;
1540 brägd þâ headwe heard, þâ he gebolgen wäs,
feorh-genîðlan, þät heó on flet gebeáh.
Heó him eft hraðe and-leán forgeald
grimman grâpum and him tôgeánes fêng;
oferwearp þâ wêrig-môd wigena strengest,
1545 fêðe-cempa, þät he on fylle wearð.
Ofsät þâ þone sele-gyst and hyre seaxe geteáh,
brâd *and* brûn-ecg wolde hire bearn wrecan,
ângan eaferan. Him on eaxle läg
breóst-net broden; þät gebearh feore,

wiđ ord and wiđ ecge ingang forstôd.
Häfde þâ forsîđod sunu Ecgþeówes
under gynne grund, Geáta cempa,
nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede,
here-net hearde, and hâlig god
geweóld wîg-sigor, witig drihten;
rodera rædend hit on ryht gescêd,
ýðelîce syððan he eft âstôd.

XXIV. Beówulf Slays the Sprite.

Geseah þâ on searwum sige-eádig bil,
eald sweord eotenisc ecgum þyhtig,
wîgena weorð-mynd: þät *wäs* wæpna cyst,
bûton hit wäs mâre þonne ænig mon ôðer
tô beadu-lâce ätberan meahte
gôd and geatolîc giganta geweorc.
He gefêng þâ fetel-hilt, freca Scildinga,
hreóh and heoro-grim hring-mæl gebrägd,
aldres orwêna, yrringa slôh,
þät hire wiđ halse heard grâpode,
bân-hringas bräc, bil eal þurh-wôd
fægne flæsc-homan, heó on flet gecrong:
sweord wäs swâtig, secg weorce gefeh.
Lixte se leóma, leóht inne stôd,
efne swâ of hefene hâdre scîneð
rodores candel. He äfter recede wlât,
hwearf þâ be wealle, wæpen hafenade
heard be hiltum Higelâces þegn,
yrre and ân-ræd. Näs seó ecg fracod
hilde-rince, ac he hraðe wolde
Grendle forgyldan gûð-ræsa fela
þâra þe he geworhte tô West-Denum

oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð,
þonne he Hrôðgâres heorð-geneâtas
slôh on sweofote, slæpende frät
folces Denigea fŷf-tyne men
and ôðer swylc ût of-ferede,
lâðlîcu lâc. He him þäs leán forgeald,
rêðe cempa, tô þäs þe he on räste geseah
gûð-wêrigne Grendel licgan,
aldor-leásne, swâ him ær gescôd
hild ät Heorote; hrâ wîde sprong,
syððan he äfter deáðe drepe þrowade,
heoro-sweng heardne, and hine þâ heáfde becearf.
Sôna þät gesâwon snottre ceorlas,
þâ þe mid Hrôðgâre on holm wliton,
þät wäs ŷð-geblond eal gemenged,
brim blôde fâh: blonden-feaxe
gomele ymb gôdne ongeador spræcon,
þät hig þäs äðelinges eft ne wêndon,
þät he sige-hrêðig sêcean côme
mærne þeóden; þâ þäs monige gewearð,
þät hine seó brim-wylf âbroten häfde.
Þâ com nôn däges. Näs ofgeâfon
hwate Scyldingas; gewât him hâm þonon
gold-wine gumena. Gistas sêtan,
môdes seóce, and on mere staredon,
wiston and ne wêndon, þät hie heora wine-drihten
selfne gesâwon. Þâ þät sweord ongan
äfter heaðo-swâte hilde-gicelum
wîg-bil wanian; þät wäs wundra sum,
þät hit eal gemealt îse gelîcost,
þonne forstes bend fäder onlæteð,
onwindeð wäl-râpas, se þe geweald hafað
sæla and mæla; þät is sôð metod.
Ne nom he in þæm wîcum. Weder-Geáta leód,
mâðm-æhta mâ. Þêh he þær monige geseah,

1615 bûton þone hafelan and þâ hilt somod.
since fâge; sweord ær gemealt,
forbarn broden mæl: wäs þät blôd tô þäs hât,
ættren ellor-gæst, se þær inne swealt.
Sôna wäs on sunde, se þe ær ät säcce gebâd
1620 wîg-hryre wrâðra, wäter up þurh-deáf;
wæron ýð-gebland eal gefælsod,
eácne eardas, þâ se ellor-gâst
oflêt líf-dagas and þäs lænan gesceaft.
Com þâ tô lande lid-manna helm
1625 swîð-môd swymman, sæ-lâce gefeah,
mägen-byrðenne þâra þe he him mid häfde
Eodon him þâ tôgeánes, gode þancodon,
þryðlîc þegna heáp, þeódnes gefêgon,
þäs þe hi hyne gesundne geseón môston.
1630 Þâ wäs of päm hrôran helm and byrne
lungre âlŷsed: lagu drusade,
wäter under wolcnum, wäl-dreóre fâg.
Fêrdon forð þonon fêðe-lâstum
ferhðum fägne, fold-weg mæton,
1635 cûðe stræte; cyning-balde men
from päm holm-clife hafelan bæron
earfoðlîce heora æghwäðrum
fela-môdigra: feówer scoldon
on ðäm wäl-stenge weorcum geferian
1640 tô päm gold-sele Grendles heáfod,
ôð þät semninga tô sele cômon
frome fyrd-hwate feôwer-tyne
Geáta gongan; gum-dryhten mid
môdig on gemonge meodo-wongas träd.
1645 Þâ com in gân ealdor þegna,
dæd-cêne mon dôme gewurðad,
häle hilde-deór, Hrôðgâr grêtan:
þâ wäs be feaxe on flet boren
Grendles heáfod, þær guman druncon,

egeslîc for eorlum and þære idese mid:
wlite-seón wrätlîc weras onsâwon.

XXV. Hrothgar's Gratitude: He Discourses.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Hwät! we þe þâs sæ-lâc, sunu Healfdenes,
"leód Scyldinga, lustum brôhton,
"tîres tô tâcne, þe þu her tô lôcast.
"Ic þät unsôfte ealdre gedîgde:
"wîge under wätere weorc genêðde
"earfoðlîce, ät-rihte wäs
"gûð getwæfed, nymðe mec god scylde.
"Ne meahte ic ät hilde mid Hruntinge
"wiht gewyrcan, þeáh þät wæpen duge,
"ac me geûðe ylda waldend,
"þät ic on wage geseah wlitig hangian
"eald sweord eácen (oftost wîsode
"winigea leásum) þät ic þŷ wæpne gebräd.
"Ofslôh þâ ät þære säcce (þâ me sæl âgeald)
"hûses hyrdas. þâ þät hilde-bil
"forbarn, brogden mæl, swâ þät blôd gesprang,
"hâtost heaðo-swâta: ic þät hilt þanan
"feóndum ätferede; fyren-dæda wräc,
"deáð-cwealm Denigea, swâ hit gedêfe wäs.
"Ic hit þe þonne gehâte, þät þu on Heorote môst
"sorh-leás swefan mid þînra secga gedryht,
"and þegna gehwylc þînra leóda,
"duguðe and iogoðe, þät þu him ondrædan ne þearft,
"þeóden Scyldinga, on þâ healfe,
"aldor-bealu eorlum, swâ þu ær dydest."
þâ wäs gylden hilt gamelum rince,
hârum hild-fruman, on hand gyfen,
enta ær-geweorc, hit on æht gehwearf

äfter deófla hryre Denigea freán,
wundor-smiða geweorc, and þâ þâs worold ofgeaf
grom-heort guma, godes andsaca,
morðres scyldig, and his môdor eác;
on geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga
þäm sêlestan be sæm tweónum
þâra þe on Sceden-igge sceattas dælde.
Hrôðgâr maðelode, hylt sceáwode,
ealde lâfe, on þäm wäs ôr writen
fyrn-gewinnes: syððan flôd ofslôh,
gifen geótende, giganta cyn,
frêcne gefêrdon: þät wäs fremde þeód
êcean dryhtne, him þäs ende-leán
þurh wäteres wylm waldend scalde.
Swâ wäs on þæm scennum scîran goldes
þurh rûn-stafas rihte gemearcod,
geseted and gesæd. hwäm þät sweord geworht,
îrena cyst ærest wære,
wreoðen-hilt and wyrm-fâh. Þâ se wîsa spræc
sunu Healfdenes (swîgedon ealle):
"Þät lâ mäg secgan, se þe sôð and riht
"fremeð on folce, (feor eal gemon
"eald êðel-weard), þät þes eorl wære
"geboren betera! Blæd is âræred
"geond wîd-wegas, wine mîn Beówulf,
"þîn ofer þeóda gehwylce. Eal þu hit gepyldum healdest,
"mägen mid môdes snyttrum. Ic þe sceal mîne gelæstan
"freóde, swâ wit furðum spræcon; þu scealt tô frôfre weorðan
"eal lang-twidig leódum þînum,
"häleðum tô helpe. Ne wearð Heremôd swâ
"eaforum Ecgwelan, Âr-Scyldingum:
"ne geweôx he him tô willan, ac tô wäl-fealle
"and tô deáð-cwalum Deniga leódum;
"breát bolgen-môd beód-geneátas,

"eaxl-gesteallan, ôð þät he âna hwearf,
"mære þeóden. mon-dreámum from:
"þeáh þe hine mihtig god mägenes wynnum,
"eafeðum stêpte, ofer ealle men
"forð gefremede, hwäðere him on ferhðe greów
"breóst-hord blôd-reów: nallas beágas geaf
"Denum äfter dôme; dreám-leás gebâd,
"þät he þäs gewinnes weorc þrowade,
"leód-bealo longsum. Þu þe lær be þon,
"gum-cyste ongit! ic þis gid be þe
"âwräc wintrum frôd. Wundor is tô secganne.
"hû mihtig god manna cynne
"þurh sîdne sefan snyttru bryttað,
"eard and eorl-scipe, he âh ealra geweald.
"Hwîlum he on lufan læteð hworfan
"monnes môd-geþonc mæran cynnes,
"seleð him on êðle eorðan wynne,
"tô healdanne hleó-burh wera,
"gedêð him swâ gewealdene worolde dælas,
"sîde rîce, þät he his selfa ne mäg
"for his un-snyttrum ende geþencean;
"wunað he on wiste, nô hine wiht dweleð,
"âdl ne yldo, ne him inwit-sorh
"on sefan sweorceð, ne gesacu ôhwær,
"ecg-hete eóweð, ac him eal worold
"wendeð on willan; he þät wyrse ne con,
"ôð þät him on innan ofer-hygda dæl
"weaxeð and wridað, þonne se weard swefeð,
"sâwele hyrde: bið se slæp tô fäst,
"bisgum gebunden, bona swîðe neáh,
"se þe of flân-bogan fyrenum sceóteð.

XXVI.

The Discourse is Ended. — Beówulf Prepares to Leave.

"Þonne bið on hreðre under helm drepen
"biteran stræle: him bebeorgan ne con
"wom wundor-bebodum wergan gâstes;
"þinceð him tô lytel, þät he tô lange heóld,
"gŷtsað grom-hydig, nallas on gylp seleð
"fätte beágas and he þâ forð-gesceaft
"forgyteð and forgŷmeð, þäs þe him ær god sealde,
"wuldres waldend, weorð-mynda dæl.
"Hit on ende-stäf eft gelimpeð,
"þät se lîc-homa læne gedreóseð,
"fæge gefealleð; fêhð ôðer tô,
"se þe unmurnlîce mâdmas dæleð,
"eorles ær-gestreón, egesan ne gŷmeð.
"Bebeorh þe þone bealo-nîð, Beówulf leófa,
"secg *se* betsta, and þe þät sêlre geceós,
"êce rædas; oferhyda ne gŷm,
"mære cempa! Nu is þînes mägnes blæd
"âne hwîle; eft sôna bið,
"þät þec âdl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfeð,
"oððe fŷres feng oððe flôdes wylm,
"oððe gripe mêces oððe gâres fliht,
"oððe atol yldo, oððe ágena bearhtm
"forsiteð and forsworceð; semninga bið,
"þät þec, dryht-guma, deáð oferswŷðeð.
"Swâ ic Hring-Dena hund missera
"weóld under wolcnum, and hig wîge beleác
"manigum mægða geond þysne middan-geard.
"äscum and ecgum, þät ic me ænigne
"under swegles begong gesacan ne tealde.

"Hwät! me þäs on êðle edwenden cwom,
"gyrn äfter gomene, seoððan Grendel wearð,
"ealdgewinna, in-genga mîn:
"ic þære sôcne singales wäg
"môd-ceare micle. Þäs sig metode þanc,
"êcean drihtne, þäs þe ic on aldre gebâd,
"þät ic on þone hafelan heoro-dreórigne
"ofer ealdgewin eágum starige!
"Gâ nu tô setle, symbel-wynne dreóh
"wîgge weorðad: unc sceal worn fela
"mâðma gemænra, siððan morgen bið."
Geát wäs gläd-môd, geóng sôna tô,
setles neósan, swâ se snottra hêht.
Þâ wäs eft swâ ær ellen-rôfum,
flet-sittendum fägere gereorded
niówan stefne. Niht-helm geswearc
deorc ofer dryht-gumum. Duguð eal âräs;
wolde blonden-feax beddes neósan,
gamela Scylding. Geát ungemetes wel,
rôfne rand-wîgan restan lyste:
sôna him sele-þegn sîðes wêrgum,
feorran-cundum forð wîsade,
se for andrysnum ealle beweotede
þegnes þearfe, swylce þŷ dôgore
heáðo-lîðende habban scoldon.
Reste hine þâ rûm-heort; reced hlifade
geáp and gold-fâh, gäst inne swäf,
ôð þät hrefn blaca heofones wynne
blîð-heort bodode. Þâ com beorht *sunne*
scacan *ofer grundas;* scaðan onetton,
wæron äðelingas eft tô leódum
fûse tô farenne, wolde feor þanon
cuma collen-ferhð cêóles neósan.
Hêht þâ se hearda Hrunting beran,
sunu Ecglâfes, hêht his sweord niman,

leóflîc îren; sägde him þäs leánes þanc,
cwäð he þone gûð-wine gôdne tealde,
wîg-cräftigne, nales wordum lôg
mêces ecge: þät wäs môdig secg.
And þâ sîð-frome searwum gearwe
wîgend wæron, eode weorð Denum
äðeling tô yppan, þær se ôðer wäs
häle hilde-deór, Hrôðgâr grêtte.

XXVII. The Parting Words.

Beówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Nu we sæ-lîðend secgan wyllað
"feorran cumene, þät we fundiað
"Higelâc sêcan. Wæron her tela
"willum bewenede; þu ûs wel dohtest.
"Gif ic þonne on eorðan ôwihte mäg
"þînre môd-lufan mâran tilian,
"gumena dryhten, þonne ic gyt dyde,
"gûð-geweorca ic beó gearo sôna.
"Gif ic þät gefricge ofer flôda begang,
"þät þec ymbe-sittend egesan þywað,
"swâ þec hetende hwîlum dydon,
"ic þe þûsenda þegna bringe,
"häleða tô helpe. Ic on Higelâce wât,
"Geáta dryhten, þeáh þe he geong sŷ,
"folces hyrde, þät he mec fremman wile
"wordum and worcum, þät ic þe wel herige,
"and þe tô geóce gâr-holt bere
"mägenes fultum, þær þe bið manna þearf;
"gif him þonne Hrêðrîc tô hofum Geáta
"geþingeð, þeódnes bearn, he mäg þær fela
"freónda findan: feor-cŷððe beóð
"sêlran gesôhte þäm þe him selfa deáh."

Hrôðgâr maðelode him on andsware:
"Þe þâ word-cwydas wittig drihten
"on sefan sende! ne hŷrde ic snotorlîcor
"on swâ geongum feore guman þingian:
"þu eart mägenes strang and on môde frôd,
"wîs word-cwida. Wên ic talige,
"gif þät gegangeð, þät þe gâr nymeð,
"hild heoru-grimme Hrêðles eaferan,
"âdl oððe îren ealdor þînne,
"folces hyrde, and þu þîn feorh hafast,
"þät þe Sæ-Geátas sêlran näbben
"tô geceósenne cyning ænigne,
"hord-weard häleða, gif þu healdan wylt
"mâga rîce. Me þîn môd-sefa
"lîcað leng swâ wel, leófa Beówulf:
"hafast þu gefêred, þät þâm folcum sceal,
"Geáta leódum and Gâr-Denum
"sib gemænum and sacu restan,
"inwit-nîðas, þe hie ær drugon;
"wesan, þenden ic wealde wîdan rîces,
"mâðmas gemæne, manig ôðerne
"gôdum gegrêtan ofer ganotes bäð;
"sceal hring-naca ofer heáðu bringan
"lâc and luf-tâcen. Ic þâ leóde wât
"ge wið feónd ge wið freónd fäste geworhte
"æghwäs untæle ealde wîsan."
Þâ git him eorla hleó inne gesealde,
mago Healfdenes mâðmas twelfe,
hêt hine mid þæm lâcum leóde swæse
sêcean on gesyntum. snûde eft cuman.
Gecŷste þâ cyning äðelum gôd,
þeóden Scildinga, þegen betstan
and be healse genam; hruron him teáras,
blonden-feaxum: him wäs bega wên.
ealdum infrôdum, ôðres swîðor,

þät hî seoððan geseón môston
môdige on meðle. Wäs him se man tô þon leóf,
þät he þone breóst-wylm forberan ne mehte,
ac him on hreðre hyge-bendum fäst
äfter deórum men dyrne langað
beorn wið blôde. Him Beówulf þanan,
gûð-rinc gold-wlanc gräs-moldan träd,
since hrêmig: sæ-genga bâd
âgend-freán, se þe on ancre râd.
Þâ wäs on gange gifu Hrôðgâres
oft geæhted: þät wäs ân cyning
æghwäs orlealitre, ôð þät hine yldo benam
mägenes wynnum, se þe oft manegum scôd.

XXVIII.

Beówulf Returns to Geatland. — The Queens Hygd and Thrytho.

Cwom þâ tô flôde fela-môdigra
häg-stealdra *heáp*: hring-net bæron,
locene leoðo-syrcan. Land-weard onfand
eft-sîð eorla, swâ he ær dyde;
nô he mid hearme of hliðes nosan
gästas grêtte, ac him tôgeánes râd;
cwäð þät wilcuman Wedera leódum
scawan scîr-hame tô scipe fôron.
Þâ wäs on sande sæ-geáp naca
hladen here-wædum, hringed-stefna
mearum and mâðmum: mäst hlifade
ofer Hróðgâres hord-gestreónum.
He þäm bât-wearde bunden golde
swurd gesealde, þät he syððan wäs
on meodu-bence mâðme þŷ weorðra,

yrfe-lâfe. Gewât him on *ýð*-nacan,
drêfan deóp wäter, Dena land ofgeaf.
Þâ wäs be mäste mere-hrägla sum,
segl sâle fäst. Sund-wudu þunede,
nô þær wêg-flotan wind ofer ýðum
sîðes getwæfde; sæ-genga fôr,
fleát fâmig-heals forð ofer ýðe,
bunden-stefna ofer brim-streámas,
þät hie Geáta clifu ongitan meahton,
cûðe näss as. Ceól up geþrang,
lyft-geswenced on lande stôd.
Hraðe wäs ät holme hŷð-weard gearo,
se þe ær lange tîd, leófra manna
fûs, ät faroðe feor wlâtode;
sælde tô sande sîd-fäðme scip
oncer-bendum fäst, þŷ läs hym ýða þrym
wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte.
Hêt þâ up beran äðelinga gestreón,
frätwe and fät-gold; näs him feor þanon
tô gesêcanne sinces bryttan:
Higelâc Hrêðling þær ät hâm wunað,
selfa mid gesîðum sæ-wealle neáh;
bold wäs betlic, brego-rôf cyning,
heá *on* healle, Hygd swîðe geong,
wîs, wel-þungen, þeáh þe wintra lyt
under burh-locan gebiden häbbe
Häreðes dôhtor: näs hió hnâh swâ þeáh,
ne tô gneáð gifa Geáta leódum,
mâðm-gestreóna. Môd þryðo wäg,
fremu folces cwên, firen ondrysne:
nænig þät dorste deór genêðan
swæsra gesîða, nefne sin-freá,
þät hire an däges eágum starede;
ac him wäl-bende weotode tealde,
hand-gewriðene: hraðe seoððan wäs

äfter mund-gripe mêce gepinged,
þät hit sceaðen-mæl scyran môste,
cwealm-bealu cŷðan. Ne bið swylc ewênlic þeáw
idese tô efnanne, þeáh þe hió ænlîcu sŷ,
þätte freoðu-webbe feores onsäce
äfter lîge-torne leófne mannan.
Hûru þät onhôhsnode Heminges mæg;
ealo drincende ôðer sædan,
þät hió leód-bealewa läs gefremede,
inwit-nîða, syððan ærest wearð
gyfen gold-hroden geongum cempan,
äðelum dióre, syððan hió Offan flet
ofer fealone flôd be fäder lâre
sîðe gesôhte, þær hió syððan wel
in gum-stôle, gôde mære,
lîf-gesceafta lifigende breác,
hióld heáh-lufan wið häleða brego,
ealles mon-cynnes mîne gefræge
þone sêlestan bî sæm tweónum
eormen-cynnes; forþam Offa wäs
geofum and gûðum gâr-cêne man,
wîde geweorðod; wîsdôme heóld
êðel sînne, þonon Eómær wôc
häleðum tô helpe, Heminges mæg,
nefa Gârmundes, nîða cräftig.

XXIX. His Arrival. Hygelac's Reception.

Gewât him þâ se hearda mid his hond-scole
sylf äfter sande sæ-wong tredan,
wîde waroðas. Woruld-candel scân,
sigel sûðan fûs: hî sîð drugon,
elne geeodon, tô päs þe eorla hleó,

bonan Ongenþeówes burgum on innan,
geongne gûð-cyning gôdne gefrunon
hringas dælan. Higelâce wäs
sîð Beówulfes snûde gecŷðed,
þät þær on worðig wîgendra hleó,
lind-gestealla lifigende cwom,
heaðo-lâces hâl tô hofe gongan.
Hraðe wäs gerŷmed, swâ se rîca bebeád,
fêðe-gestum flet innan-weard.
Gesät þâ wið sylfne, se þâ säcce genäs,
mæg wið mæge, syððan man-dryhten
þurh hleóðor-cwyde holdne gegrêtte
meaglum wordum. Meodu-scencum
hwearf geond þät reced Härebes dôhtor:
lufode þâ leóde, lîð-wæge bär
hælum tô handa. Higelâc ongan
sînne geseldan in sele þam heán
fägre fricgean, hyne fyrwet bräc,
hwylce Sæ-Geáta sîðas wæron:
"Hû lomp eów on lâde, leófa Biówulf,
"þâ þu færinga feorr gehogodest,
"säcce sêcean ofer sealt wäter,
"hilde tô Hiorote? Ac þu Hrôðgâre
"wîd-cûðne weán wihte gebêttest,
"mærum þeódne? Ic þäs môd-ceare
"sorh-wylmum seáð, sîðe ne trûwode
"leófes mannes; ic þe lange bäd,
"þät þu þone wäl-gæst wihte ne grêtte,
"lête Sûð-Dene sylfe geweorðan
"gûðe wið Grendel. Gode ic þanc secge,
"þäs þe ic þe gesundne geseón môste."
Biówulf maðelode, bearn Ecgþiówes:
"þät is undyrne, dryhten Higelâc,
"*mære* gemêting monegum fira,
"hwylc *orleg*-hwîl uncer Grendles

" wearð on þam wange, þær he worna fela
" Sige-Scildingum sorge gefremede,
" yrmðe tô aldre; ic þät eal gewräc,
" swâ ne gylpan þearf Grendeles mâga
" *ænig* ofer eorðan uht-hlem þone,
" se þe lengest leofað lâðan cynnes,
" *fenne* bifongen. Ic þær furðum cwom,
" tô þam hring-sele Hrôðgâr grêtan:
" sôna me se mæra mago Healfdenes,
" syððan he môd-sefan mînne cûðe,
" wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte.
" Weorod wäs on wynne; ne seah ic wîdan feorh
" under heofenes hwealf heal-sittendra
" medu-dreám mâran. Hwîlum mæru cwên,
" friðu-sibb folca flet eall geond-hwearf,
" bædde byre geonge; oft hió beáh-wriðan
" secge *sealde*, ær hió tô setle geóng.
" Hwîlum for duguðe dôhtor Hrôðgâres
" eorlum on ende ealu-wæge bär,
" þâ ic Freáware flet-sittende
" nemnan hŷrde, þær hió nägled sinc
" häleðum sealde: sió gehâten *wäs*,
" geong gold-hroden, gladum suna Frôdan:
" hafað þäs geworden wine Scyldinga
" rices hyrde and þät ræd talað,
" þät he mid þŷ wîfe wäl-fæhða dæl,
" säcca gesette. Oft *nô* seldan hwær
" äfter leód-hyre lytle hwîle
" bon-gâr bûgeð, þeáh seó brŷd duge!

XXX. Beówulf's Story of the Slayings.

"Mäg þäs þonne ofþyncan þeóden Heaðobeardna
"and þegna gehwâm þâra leóda,
"þonne he mid fæmnan on flett gæð,
"dryht-bearn Dena duguða biwenede:
"on him gladiað gomelra lâfe
"heard and hring-mæl, Heaðobeardna gestreón,
"þenden hie þâm wæpnum wealdan môston,
"ôð þät hie forlæddan tô þam lind-plegan
"swæse gesîðas ond hyra sylfra feorh.
"Þonne cwið ät beóre, se þe beáh gesyhð,
"eald äsc-wîga, se þe eall geman
"gâr-cwealm gumena (him bið grim *se*fa),
"onginneð geômor-môd geong*ne* cempan
"þurh hreðra gehygd higes cunnian,
"wîg-bealu weccean and þät word âcwyð:
"'Meaht þu, mîn wine, mêce gecnâwan,
"'þone þin fäder tô gefeohte bär
"'under here-grîman hindeman sîðe,
"'dŷre îren, þær hyne Dene slôgon,
"'weóldon wäl-stôwe, syððan wiðer-gyld läg,
"'äfter häleða hryre, hwate Scyldungas?
"'Nu her þâra banena byre nât-hwylces,
"'frätwum hrêmig on flet gæð,
"'morðres gylpeð and þone mâððum byreð,
"'þone þe þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest!'"
"Manað swâ and myndgað mæla gehwylce
"sârum wordum, ôð þät sæl cymeð,
"þät se fæmnan þegn fore fäder dædum
"äfter billes bite blôd-fâg swefeð,
"ealdres scyldig; him se ôðer þonan
"losað *li*figende, con him land geare.

" Þonne bióð brocene on bâ healfe
" âð-sweord eorla; syððan Ingelde
" weallað wäl-nîðas and him wîf-lufan
" äfter cear-wälmum côlran weorðað.
" Þŷ ic Heaðobeardna hyldo ne telge,
" dryht-sibbe dæl Denum unfæcne,
" frêónd-scipe fästne. Ic sceal forð sprecan
" gen ymbe Grendel, þät þu geare cunne,
" sinces brytta, tô hwan syððan wearð
" hond-ræs häleða. Syððan heofones gim
" glâd ofer grundas, gäst yrre cwom,
" eatol æfen-grom, ûser neósan,
" þær we gesunde säl weardodon;
" þær wäs Hondsció hild onsæge,
" feorh-bealu fægum, he fyrmest läg,
" gyrded cempa; him Grendel wearð,
" mærum magu-þegne tô mûð-bonan,
" leófes mannes lîc eall forswealg.
" Nô þŷ ær ût þâ gen îdel-hende
" bona blôdig-tôð bealewa gemyndig,
" of þam gold-sele gongan wolde,
" ac he mägnes rôf mîn costode,
" grâpode gearo-folm. Glôf hangode
" sîd and syllîc searo-bendum fäst,
" sió wäs orþoncum eall gegyrwed
" deófles cräftum and dracan fellum:
" he mec þær on innan unsynnigne,
" diór dæd-fruma, gedôn wolde,
" manigra sumne: hyt ne mihte swâ,
" syððan ic on yrre upp-riht âstôd.
" Tô lang ys tô reccenne, hû ic þam leód-sceaðan
" yfla gehwylces ond-leán forgeald;
" þær ic, þeóden mîn, þîne leóde
" weorðode weorcum. He on weg losade,
" lytle hwîle lîf-wynna breác;

"hwäðre him sió swîðre swaðe weardade
"hand on Hiorte and he heán þonan,
"môdes geômor mere-grund gefeóll.
"Me þone wäl-ræs wine Scildunga
"fättan golde fela leánode,
"manegum mâðmum, syððan mergen com
"and we tô symble geseten häfdon.
"Þær wäs gidd and gleó; gomela Scilding
"fela fricgende feorran rehte;
"hwîlum hilde-deór hearpan wynne,
"gomen-wudu grêtte; hwîlum gyd âwräc
"sôð and sârlîc; hwîlum syllîc spell
"rehte äfter rihte rûm-heort cyning.
"Hwîlum eft ongan eldo gebunden,
"gomel gûð-wîga gioguðe cwîðan
"hilde-strengo; hreðer inne weóll,
"þonne he wintrum frôd worn gemunde.
"Swâ we þær inne andlangne däg
"nióde nâman, ôð þät niht becwom
"ôðer tô yldum. Þâ wäs eft hraðe
"gearo gyrn-wräce Grendeles môdor,
"sîðode sorh-full; sunu deáð fornam,
"wîg-hete Wedra. Wîf unhŷre
"hyre bearn gewräc, beorn âcwealde
"ellenlîce; þær wäs Äsc-here,
"frôdan fyrn-witan, feorh ûðgenge;
"nôðer hy hine ne môston, syððan mergen cwom
"deáð-wêrigne Denia leóde
"bronde forbärnan, ne on bæl hladan
"leófne mannan: hió þät lîc ätbär
"feóndes fäðmum under firgen-streám.
"Þät wäs Hrôðgâre hreówa tornost
"þâra þe leód-fruman lange begeâte;
"þâ se þeóden mec þîne life
"healsode hreóh-môd, þät ic on holma geþring

" eorl-scipe efnde, ealdre genêðde,
" mærðo fremede: he me mêde gehêt.
" Ic þâ þäs wälmes, þe is wîde cûð,
" grimme gryrelîene grund-hyrde fond.
" Þær unc hwîle wäs hand gemæne;
" holm heolfre weóll and ic heáfde beceaf
" in þam *grund*-sele Grendeles môdor
" eácnum ecgum, unsôfte þonan
" feorh ôðferede; näs ic fæge þâ gyt,
" ac me eorla hleó eft gesealde
" mâðma menigeo, maga Healfdenes.

XXXI.

He gives Presents to Hygelac. Hygelac Rewards Him. Hygelac's Death. Beówulf Reigns.

" Swâ se þeód-kyning þeáwum lyfde;
" nealles ic þâm leánum forloren häfde,
" mägnes mêde, ac he me *mâðm*as geaf,
" sunu Healfdenes, on *sinne* sylfes dôm;
" þâ ic þe, beorn-cyning, bringan wylle,
" êstum geŷwan. Gen is eall ät þe
" lissa gelong: ic lyt hafo
" heáfod-mâga. nefne Hygelâc þec!"
Hêt þâ in beran eafor, heáfod-segn,
heaðo-steápne helm, hâre byrnan,
gûð-sweord geatolîc, gyd äfter wräc:
" Me þis hilde-sceorp Hrôðgâr scealde,
" snotra fengel, sume worde hêt,
" þät ic his ærest þe eft gesägde,
" cwäð þät hyt häfde Hiorogâr cyning,
" leód Scyldunga lange hwîle:

"nô þŷ ær suna sînum syllan wolde,
"hwatum Heorowearde, þeáh he him hold wære,
"breóst-gewædu. Brûc ealles well!"
Hŷrde ic þät þâm frätwum feówer mearas
lungre gelîce lâst weardode,
äppel-fealuwe; he him êst geteáh
meara and mâðma. Swâ sceal mæg dôn,
nealles inwit-net ôðrum bregdan,
dyrnum cräfte deáð rênian
hond-gesteallan. Hygelâce wäs,
nîða heardum, nefa swŷðe hold
and gehwäðer ôðrum hrôðra gemyndig.
Hŷrde ic þät he þone heals-beáh Hygde gesealde,
wrätlîcne wundur-mâððum, þone þe him Wealhþeó geaf,
þeódnes dôhtor, þrió wicg somod
swancor and sadol-beorht; hyre syððan wäs
äfter beáh-þege breóst geweorðod.
Swâ bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes,
guma gûðum cûð, gôdum dædum,
dreáh äfter dôme, nealles druncne slôg
heorð-geneátas; näs him hreóh sefa,
ac he man-cynnes mæste cräfte
gin-fästan gife, þe him god sealde,
heóld hilde-deór. Heán wäs lange,
swâ hyne Geáta bearn gôdne ne tealdon,
ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne
drihten wereda gedôn wolde;
swŷðe *oft sägd*on, þät he sleac wære,
äðeling unfrom: edwenden cwom
tîr-eádigum menn torna gehwylces.
Hêt þâ eorla hleó in gefetian,
heaðo-rôf cyning, Hrêðles lâfe,
golde gegyrede; näs mid Geátum þâ
sinc-mâððum sêlra on sweordes hâd;
þät he on Biówulfes bearm âlegde,

and him gesealde seofan þûsendo,
bold and brego-stôl. Him wäs bâm samod
on þam leód-scipe lond gecynde,
eard êðel-riht, ôðrum swîðor
sîde rîce, þam þær sêlra wäs.
Eft þät geiode ufaran dôgrum
hilde-hlämmum, syððan Hygelâc läg
and Heardrêde hilde-mêceas
under bord-hreóðan tô bonan wurdon,
þâ hyne gesôhtan on sige-þeóde
hearde hilde-frecan, Heaðo-Scilfingas,
nîða genægdan nefan Hererîces.
Syððan Beówulfe brâde rîce
on hand gehwearf: he geheóld tela
fîftig wintru (wäs þâ frôd cyning,
eald êðel-weard), ôð þät ân ongan
deorcum nihtum draca rîcsian,
se þe on heáre hæðe hord beweotode,
stân-beorh steápne: stîg under läg,
eldum uncûð. Þær on innan gióng
niða nât-hwylces neóde gefêng
hæðnum horde hond . d . . geþ . . hwylc
since fâhne, he þät syððan . . . . .
. . . þ . . . lð . þ . . l . g
slæpende be fŷre, fyrena hyrde
þeófes cräfte, þät sie . . . . ðioð . . . . .
. idh . folc-beorn, þät he gebolgen wäs.

XXXII. The Fire-Drake. The Hoard.

Nealles mid geweoldum wyrm-horda . . . cräft
sôhte sylfes willum, se þe him *sâre* gesceód,
ac for þreá-nêdlan *þeów* nât-hwylces
häleða bearna hete-swengeas fleáh,

for ofer-þearfe and þær inne fealh
secg syn-bysig. Sôna in þâ tîde
þät . . . . . þam gyste . . . . br . g . stôd,
hwäðre earm-sceapen . . . . . .
. . ð . . . sceapen o . . . . i r . . e se fæs begeat,
sinc-fät *geseah:* þær wäs swylcra fela
in þam eorð-*scräfe* ær-gestreóna,
swâ hy on geâr-dagum gumena nât-hwylc
eormen-lâfe äðelan cynnes
þanc-hycgende þær gehŷdde,
deóre mâðmas. Ealle hie deáð fornam
ærran mælum, and se ân þâ gen
leóda duguðe, se þær lengest hwearf,
weard wine-geômor wîscte þäs yldan,
þät he lytel fäc long-gestreóna
brûcan môste. Beorh eal gearo
wunode on wonge wäter-ŷðum neáh,
niwe be nässe nearo-cräftum fäst:
þær on innan bär eorl-gestreóna
hringa hyrde hard-fyrdne dæl
fättan goldes, feá worda cwäð:
"Heald þu nu, hruse, nu häleð ne môston,
"eorla æhte. Hwät! hit ær on þe
"gôde begeâton; gûð-deáð fornam.
"feorh-bealo frêcne fyra gehwylcne,
"leóda mînra, þâra þe þis *lif* ofgeaf,
"gesâwon selc-dreám. Nâh hwâ sweord wege
"oððe fe*tige* fäted wæge,
"dryne-fät deóre: dugu*ð* ellor scôc.
"Sceal se hearda helm *hyr*sted golde
"fätum befeallen: feormiend swefað,
"þâ þe beado-grîman bŷwan sceoldon,
"ge swylce seó here-pâd, sió ät hilde gebâd
"ofer borda gebräc bite îrena,
"brosnað äfter beorne. Ne mäg byrnan hring

"äfter wîg-fruman wîde fêran
"häleðum be healfe; näs hearpan wyn,
"gomen gleó-beámes, ne gôd hafoc
"geond säl swingeð, ne se swifta mearh
"burh-stede beáteð. Bealo-cwealm hafað
"fela feorh-cynna feorr onsended!"
Swâ giômor-môd giohðo mænde,
ân äfter eallum unblîðe hweóp,
däges and nihtes, ðð þät deáðes wylm
hrân ät heortan. Hord-wynne fond
eald uht-sceaða opene standan,
se þe byrnende biorgas sêceð
nacod nîð-draca, nihtes flegeð
fŷre befangen; hyne fold-bûend
wîde gesâwon. He *gewunian* sceall
hlâw *under* hrusan, þær he hæðen gold
warað wintrum frôd; ne byð him wihte þê sêl
Swâ se þeód-sceaða þreó hund wintra
heóld on hrusan hord-ärna sum
eácen-cräftig, ðð þät hyne ân âbealh
mon on môde: man-dryhtne bär
fäted wæge, frioðo-wære bäd
hlâford sînne. Þâ wäs hord râsod,
onboren beága hord, bêne getîðad
feá-sceaftum men. Freá sceáwode
fira fyrn-geweorc forman sîðe.
Þâ se wyrm onwôc, wrôht wâs geniwad;
stonc þâ äfter stâne, steare-heort onfand
feóndes fôt-lâst; he tô forð gestôp,
dyrnan cräfte, dracan heáfde neáh.
Swâ mäg unfæge eáðe gedîgan
weán and wräc-sîð, se þe waldendes
hyldo gehealdeð. Hord-weard sôhte
georne äfter grunde, wolde guman findan,
þone þe him on sweofote sâre geteóde:

hât and hreóh-môd hlæw oft ymbe hwearf,
ealne ûtan-weardne; ne þær ænig mon
wäs on þære wêstenne. Hwäðre hilde gefeh,
beadɔ-weorces: hwîlum on beorh äthwearf,
sinc-fät sôhte; he þät sôna onfand,
þät häfde gumena sum goldes gefandod
heáh-gestreóna. Hord-weard onbâd
earfoðlîce, ôð þät æfen cwom;
wäs þâ gebolgen beorges hyrde,
wolde se lâða lîge forgyldan
drinc-fät dŷre. Þâ wäs däg sceacen
wyrme on willan, nô on wealle leng
bîdan wolde, ac mid bæle fôr,
fŷre gefŷsed. Wäs se fruma egeslîc
leódum on lande, swâ hyt lungre wearð
on hyra sinc-gifan sâre geendod.

XXXIII.

Beówulf Resolves to Kill the Fire-Drake.

Þâ se gäst ongan glêdum spîwan,
beorht hofu bärnan; bryne-leóma stôd
eldum on andan; nô þær âht cwices
láð lyft-floga læfan wolde.
Wäs þäs wyrmes wîg wîde gesŷne,
nearo-fâges nîð neán and feorran,
hû se gûð-sceaða Geáta leóde
hatode and hŷnde: hord eft gesceát,
dryht-sele dyrnne ær däges hwîle.
Häfde land-wara lîge befangen,
bæle and bronde; beorges getrûwode,
wîges and wealles: him seó wên geleáh.
Þâ wäs Biówulfe brôga geeŷ̂ðed
snûde tô sôðe, þät his sylfes him

bolda sêlest bryne-wylmum mealt,
gif-stôl Geáta. Þät þam gôdan wäs
hreów on hreðre, hyge-sorga mæst:
wênde se wîsa, þät he wealdende,
ofer ealde riht, êcean dryhtne
bitre gebulge: breóst innan weóll
þeóstrum geþoncum, swâ him geþŷwe ne wäs
Häfde lîg-draca leóda fästen,
eá-lond ûtan, eorð-weard þone
glêdum forgrunden. Him þäs gûð-cyning,
Wedera þióden, wräce leornode.
Hêht him þâ gewyrcean wîgendra hleó
eall-îrenne, eorla dryhten
wîg-bord wrätlîc; wisse he gearwe,
þät him holt-wudu *helpan* ne meahte,
lind wið lige. Sceolde læn-daga
äðeling ær-gôd ende gebîdan
worulde lîfes and se wyrm somod,
þeáh þe hord-welan heólde lange.
Oferhogode þâ hringa fengel,
þät he þone wîd-flogan weorode gesôhte,
sîdan herge; nô he him þâ säcce ondrêd,
ne him þäs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde.
eafoð and ellen; forþon he ær fela
nearo nêðende nîða gedîgde,
hilde-hlemma, syððan he Hrôðgâres.
sigor-eádig secg, sele fælsode
and ät gûðe forgrâp Grendeles mægum,
lâðan cynnes. Nô þät läsest wäs
hond-gemota, þær mon Hygelâc slôh,
syððan Geáta cyning gûðe ræsum,
freá-wine folces Freslondum on,
Hrêðles eafora hioro-dryncum swealt,
bille gebeáten; þonan Biówulf com
sylfes crâfte, sund-nytte dreáh;

† hæfde him on earme . . . XXX
hilde-geatwa, þâ he tô holme *stâg*.
Nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton
fêðe-wîges, þe him foran ongeán
linde bæron: lyt eft becwom
fram þam hild-frecan hâmes niósan.
Ofersweam þâ sióleða bigong sunu Ecgþeówes,
earm ân-haga eft tô leódum,
þær him Hygd gebeád hord and rîce,
beágas and brego-stôl: bearne ne trûwode,
þät he wið äl-fylcum êðel-stôlas
healdan cûðe, þâ wäs Hygelâc deád.
Nô þŷ ær feá-sceafte findan meahton
ät þam äðelinge ænige þinga,
þät he Heardrêde hlâford wære,
oððe þone cyne-dôm ciósan wolde;
hwäðre he him on folce freónd-lârum heóld,
êstum mid âre, ôð þät he yldra wearð,
Weder-Geátum weóld. Hyne wräc-mäegas
ofer sæ sôhtan, suna Ôhteres:
häfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga,
þone sêlestan sæ-cyninga,
þâra þe in Swió-rîce sinc brytnade,
mærne þeóden. Him þät tô mearce wearð;
he þær orfeorme feorh-wunde hleát
sweordes swengum, sunu Hygelâces;
and him eft gewât Ongenþiówes bearn
hâmes niósan, syððan Heardrêd läg;
lêt þone brego-stôl Biówulf healdan,
Geátum wealdan: þät wäs gôd cyning.

XXXIV.

Retrospect of Beówulf. — Strife between Sweonas and Geatas.

Se þäs leód-hryres leán gemunde
uferan dôgrum, Eádgilse wearð
feá-sceaftum feónd. Folce gestepte
ofer sæ síde sunu Ôhteres
wîgum and wæpnum: he gewräc syððan
cealdum cear-síðum, cyning ealdre bineát.
Swâ he níða gehwane genesen häfde,
slîðra geslyhta, sunu Ecgþiówes,
ellen-weorca, ôð þone ânne däg,
þe he wið þam wyrme gewegan sceolde.
Gewât þâ twelfa sum torne gebolgen
dryhten Geáta dracan sceáwian;
häfde þâ gefrunen, hwanan sió fæhð árâs,
bealo-níð biorna; him tô bearme cwom
mâððum-fät mære þurh þäs meldan hond.
Se wäs on þam þreáte þreottéoða secg,
se þäs orleges ôr onstealde,
häft hyge-giômor, sceolde heán þonon
wong wîsian: he ofer willan gióng
tô þäs þe he eorð-sele ânne wisse,
hlæw under hrusan holm-wylme nêh,
ýð-gewinne, se wäs innan full
wrätta and wîra: weard unhióre,
gearo gûð-freca, gold-máðmas heóld,
eald under eorðan; näs þät ýðe ceáp,
tô gegangenne gumena ænigum.
Gesät þâ on nässe níð-heard cyning,
þenden hælo âbeád heorð-geneátum
gold-wine Geáta: him wäs geômor sefa,
wäfre and wäl-fûs, Wyrd ungemete neáh,

se þone gomelan grêtan sceolde,
sêcean sâwle hord, sundur gedælan
lîf wið lîce: nô þon lange wäs
feorh äðelinges flæsce bewunden.
Biówulf maðelade, bearn Ecgþeówes:
"Fela ic on giogoðe gûð-ræsa genäs,
"orleg-hwîla: ic þät eall gemon.
"Ic wäs syfan-wintre, þâ mec sinca baldor,
"freá-wine folca ät mînum fäder genam,
"heóld mec and häfde Hrêðel cyning,
"geaf me sinc and symbel, sibbe gemunde;
"näs ic him tô lîfe lâðra ôwihte
"beorn in burgum, þonne his bearna hwylc,
"Herebeald and Hæðcyn, oððe Hygelâc mîn.
"Wäs þam yldestan ungedêfelîce
"mæges dædum morðor-bed strêd,
"syððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan,
"his freá-wine flâne geswencte,
"miste mercelses and his mæg ofscêt,
"brôðor ôðerne, blôdigan gâre:
"þät wäs feoh-leás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad
"hreðre hyge-mêðe; sceolde hwäðre swâ þeáh
"äðeling unwrecen caldres linnan.
"Swâ bið geômorlîc gomelum ceorle
"tô gebîdanne, þät his byre rîde
"giong on galgan, þonne he gyd wrece,
"sârigne sang, þonne his sunu hangað
"hrefne tô hrôðre and he him helpe ne mäg,
"eald and in-frôd, ænige gefremman.
"Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylce
"eaforan ellor-sîð; ôðres ne gŷmeð
"to gebîdanne burgum on innan
"yrfe-weardes, þonne se ân hafað
"þurh deáðes nŷd dæda gefondad.
"Gesyhð sorh-cearig on his suna bûre

" wîn-sele wêstne, wind-gereste,
" reôte berofene; rîdend swefað
" hâleð in hoðman; nis þær hearpan swêg,
" gomen in geardum, swylce þær iú wæron.

XXXV.

Memories of Past Time. — The Feud with the Fire-Drake.

" Gewîteð þonne on sealman, sorh-leóð gäleð
" ân äfter ânum: þûhte him eall tô rûm,
" wongas and wîc-stede. Swâ Wedra helm
" äfter Herebealde heortan sorge
" weallende wäg, wihte ne meahte
" on þam feorh-bonan fæhðe gebêtan:
" nô þý ær he þone heaðo-rinc hatian ne meahte
" lâðum dædum, þeáh him leóf ne wäs.
" He þâ mid þære sorge, þe him sió sâr belamp,
" gum-dreám ofgeaf, godes leóht geceás;
" eaferum læfde, swâ dêð eádig mon,
" lond and leód-byrig, þâ he of life gewât.
" Þâ wäs synn and sacu Sweona and Geáta,
" ofer wîd wäter wrôht gemæne,
" here-nîð hearda, syððan Hrêðel swealt,
" oððe hiim Ongenþeówes eaferan wæran
" frome fyrd-hwate, freóde ne woldon
" ofer heafo healdan. ac ymb Hreosna-beorh
" eatolne inwit-scear oft gefremedon.
" Þät mæg-wine mîne gewræcan,
" fæhðe and fyrene. swâ hyt gefræge wäs,
" þeáh þe ôðer hit ealdre gebohte,
" heardan ceápe: Hæðcynne wearð,
" Geáta dryhtne, gûð onsæge.

2485 ‘ Þâ ic on morgne gefrägn mæg Ôðerne
“ billes ecgum on bonan stælan,
“ þær Ongenþeów Eofores niósade:
“ gûð-helm tôglâd, gomela Scylfing
“ hreás *heoro*-blâc; hond gemunde
2490 “ fæhðo genôge, feorh-sweng ne ofteáh.
“ Ic him þâ mâðmas, þe he me sealde,
“ geald ät gûðe, swâ me gifeðe wäs,
“ leóhtan sweorde: he me lond forgeaf,
“ eard êðel-wyn. Näs him ænig þearf,
2495 “ þät he tô Gifðum oððe tô Gâr-Denum
“ oððe in Swió-rîce sêcean þurfe
“ wyrsan wîg-frecan, weorðe gecŷpan;
“ symle ic him on fêðan beforan wolde,
“ âna on orde, and swâ tô aldre sceall
2500 “ säcce fremman, þenden þis sweord þolað,
“ þät mec ær and sîð oft gelæste,
“ syððan ic for dugeðum Däghrefne wearð
“ tô hand-bonan, Huga cempan:
“ nalles he þâ frätwe Fres-cyninge,
2505 “ breóst-weorðunge bringan môste,
“ ac in campe gecrong cumbles hyrde,
“ äðeling on elne. Ne wäs ecg bona,
“ ac him hilde-grâp heortan wylmas,
“ bân-hûs gebräc. Nu sceall billes ecg,
2510 “ hond and heard sweord ymb hord wîgan.”
Beówulf maðelode, beót-wordum spräc
niéhstan sîðe: “Ic genêðde fela
“ gûða on geogoðe; gyt ic wylle,
“ frôd folces weard, fæhðe sêcan,
2515 “ mærðum fremman, gif mec se mân-sceaða
“ of eorð-sele ût gesêceð!”
Gegrêtte þâ gumena gehwylcne,
hwate helm-berend hindeman sîðe,
swæse gesîðas: “Nolde ic sweord beran,

"wæpen tô wyrme, gif ic wiste hû
"wið þam aglæcean elles mealte
"gylpe wiðgrîpan. swâ ic gió wið Grendle dyde;
"ac ic þær heaðu-fŷres hâtes wêne;
"rêðes and-hâttres: forþon ic me on hafu
"bord and byrnan. Nelle ic beorges weard
"oferfleón fôtes trem, *feónd unhŷre*,
"ac unc sceal weorðan ät wealle. swâ unc Wyrd geteóð
"metod manna gehwäs. Ic eom on môde from,
"þät ic wið þone gûð-flogan gylp ofersitte.
"Gebîde ge on beorge byrnum werede,
"secgas on searwum, hwäðer sêl mæge
"äfter wäl-ræse wunde gedŷgan
"uncer twega. Nis þät eówer sîð,
"ne gemet mannes, nefne mîn âne,
"þät he wið aglæcean eofoðo dæle,
"eorl-scype efne. Ic mid elne sceall
"gold gegangan oððe gûð nimeð,
"feorh-bealu frêcne, freán eówerne!"
Ârâs þâ bî ronde rôf oretta,
heard under helm, hioro-sercean bär
under stân-cleofu. strengo getrûwode
âne mannes: ne bið swylc earges sîð.
Geseah þâ be wealle, se þe worna fela,
gum-cystum gôd, gûða gedîgde,
hilde-hlemma, þonne hnitan fêðan,
(stôd on stân-bogan) streám ût þonan
brecan of beorge; wäs þære burnan wälm
heaðo-fŷrum hât: ne mealte horde neáh
unbyrnende ænige hwîle
deóp gedŷgan for dracan lêge.
Lêt þâ of breóstum þâ he gebolgen wäs,
Weder-Geáta leód word ût faran,
stearc-heort styrmde; stefn in becom
heaðo-torht hlynnan under hârne stân.

Hete wäs onhrêred, hord-weard oncniów
mannes reorde; näs þær mâra fyrst,
freóde tô friclan. From ærest cwom
oruð aglæcean ût of stâne,
hât hilde-swât; hruse dynede.
Biorn under beorge bord-rand onswâf
wið þam gryre-gieste, Geáta dryhten:
þâ wäs hring-bogan heorte gefŷsed
säcce tô sêceanne. Sweord ær gebräd
gôd gûð-cyning gomele lâfe,
ecgum ungleáw, æghwäðrum wäs
bealo-hycgendra brôga fram ôðrum.
Stîð-môd gestôd wið steápne rond
winia bealdor, þâ se wyrm gebeáh
snûde tôsomne: he on searwum bâd.
Gewât þâ byrnende gebogen scrîðan tô,
gescîfe scyndan. Scyld wel gebearg
lîfe and lîce lässan hwîle
mærum þeódne, þonne his myne sôhte,
þær he þŷ fyrste forman dôgore
wealdan môste, swâ him Wyrd ne gescrâf
hrêð ät hilde. Hond up âbräd
Geáta dryhten, gryre-fâhne slôh
incge lâfe, þät sió ecg gewâc
brûn on bâne, bât unswîðor,
þonne his þiód-cyning þearfe häfde,
bysigum gebæded. Þâ wäs beorges weard
äfter heaðu-swenge on hreóum môde,
wearp wäl-fŷre, wîde sprungon
hilde-leóman: hrêð-sigora ne gealp
gold-wine Geáta, gûð-bill geswâc
nacod ät niðe, swâ hyt nô sceolde,
îren ær-gôd. Ne wäs þät êðe sið,
þät se mæra maga Ecgþeówes
grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde;

sceolde *wyrmes* willan wîc eardian
elles hwergen, swâ sceal æghwylc mon
âlætan læn-dagas. Näs þâ long tô þon,
þät þâ aglæcean hy eft gemêtton.
Hyrte hyne hord-weard, hreðer æðme weóll,
niwan stefne: nearo þrowode
fŷre befongen se þe ær folce weóld.
Nealles him on heápe hand-gesteallan,
äðelinga bearn ymbe gestôdon
hilde-cystum, ac hy on holt bugon,
ealdre burgan. Hiora in ânum weóll
sefa wið sorgum: sibb æfre ne mäg
wiht onwendan, þam þe wel þenceð.

XXXVI. Wiglaf Helps Beówulf in the Feud

Wîglâf wäs hâten Weoxstânes sunu,
leóflîc lind-wiga, leód Scylfinga,
mæg Älfheres: geseah his mon-dryhten
under here-grîman hât þrowian.
Gemunde þâ þâ âre, þe he him ær forgeaf
wîc-stede weligne Wægmundinga,
folc-rihta gehwylc, swâ his fäder âhte;
ne mihte þâ forhabban, hond rond gefêng,
geolwe linde, gomel swyrd geteáh,
þät wäs mid eldum Eánmundes lâf,
suna Ôhteres, þam ät säcce wearð
wracu wine-leásum Weohstânes bana
mêces ecgum, and his mâgum ätbär
brûn-fâgne helm, hringde byrnan,
eald sweord eotonisc, þät him Onela forgeaf,
his gädelinges gûð-gewædu,
fyrd-searo fûslîc: nô ymbe þâ fæhðe spräc,
þeáh þe he his brôðor bearn âbredwade.

He frätwe geheóld fela missera,
bill and byrnan, óð þät his byre mihte
eorl-scipe efnan, swâ his ær-fäder;
geaf him þâ mid Geátum gûð-gewæda
æghwäs unrîm; þâ he of ealdre gewât,
frôd on forð-weg. Þâ wäs forma sîð
geongan cempan, þät he gûðe ræs
mid his freó-dryhtne fremman sceolde;
ne gemealt him se môd-sefa, ne his mæges lâf
gewâc ät wîge: þät se wyrm onfand,
syððan hie tôgädre gegân häfdon.
Wîglâf maðelode word-rihta fela,
sägde gesîðum, him wäs sefa geômor:
"Ic þät mæl geman, þær we medu þêgun,
"þonne we gehêton ûssum hlâforde
"in biór-sele, þe ûs þâs beágas geaf,
"þät we him þâ gûð-geatwa gyldan woldon,
"gif him þyslîcu þearf gelumpe,
"helmas and heard sweord: þê he ûsic on herge geceás
"tô þyssum sîð-fate sylfes willum,
"onmunde ûsic mærða and me þâs mâðmas geaf,
"þê he ûsic gâr-wîgend gôde tealde,
"hwate helm-berend, þeáh þe hlâford ûs
"þis ellen-weorc âna âþôhte
"tô gefremmanne, folces hyrde,
"forþam he manna mæst mærða gefremede,
"dæda dollîcra. Nu is se däg cumen,
"þät ûre man-dryhten mägenes behôfað
"gôdra gûð-rinca: wutun gangan tô,
"helpan hild-fruman, þenden hyt sŷ,
"glêd-egesa grim! God wât on mec,
"þät me is micle leófre, þät mînne lîc-haman
"mid mînne gold-gyfan glêd fäðmie.
"Ne þynceð me gerysne, þät we rondas beren
"eft tô earde, nemne we æror mægen

"fâne gefyllan, feorh ealgian
"Wedra þiódnes. Ic wât geare,
"þät næron eald-gewyrht. þät he âna scyle
"Geáta duguðe gnorn þrowian,
"gesîgan ät säcce: sceal ûrum þät sweord and helm.
byrne and byrdu-scrûd bâm gemæne."
Wôd þâ þurh þone wäl-rêc, wîg-heafolan bär
freán on fultum, feá worda cwäð:
"Leófa Biówulf, læst eall tela,
"swâ þu on geoguð-feore geâra gecwæde,
"þät þu ne âlæte be þe lifigendum
"dôm gedreósan: scealt nu dædum rôf,
"äðeling ân-hydig, ealle mägene
"feorh ealgian; ic þe fullæstu!"
Äfter þâm wordum wyrm yrre cwom,
atol inwit-gäst ôðre sîðe,
fŷr-wylmum fâh fiónda niósan,
lâðra manna; líg-ŷðum forborn
bord wið ronde: byrne ne meahte
geongum gâr-wigan geóce gefremman:
ac se maga geonga under his mæges scyld
elne geeode, þâ his âgen wäs
glêdum forgrunden. þâ gen gûð-cyning
mærða gemunde, mägen-strengo,
slôh hilde-bille, þät hyt on heafolan stôd
nîðe genŷded: Nägling forbärst,
geswâc ät säcce sweord Biówulfes
gomol and græg-mæl. Him þät gifeðe ne wäs,
þät him irenna ecge mihton
helpan ät hilde; wäs sió hond tô strong,
se þe mêca gehwane mîne gefræge
swenge ofersôhte, þonne he tô säcce bär
wæpen wundrum heard, näs him wihte þê sêl.
þâ wäs þeód-sceaða þriddan sîðe,
frêcne fŷr-draca fæhða gemyndig,

ræsde on þone rôfan, þâ him rûm âgeald.
hât and heaðo-grim, heals calne ymbefêng
biteran bânum; he geblôdegod wearð
sâwul-drióre; swât ýðum weóll.

XXXVII. Beówulf Wounded to Death.

2695 Þâ ic ät þearfe *gefrägn* þeód-cyninges
and-longne eorl ellen cŷðan,
cräft and cênðu, swâ him gecynde wäs;
ne hêdde he þäs heafolan, ac sió hand gebarn
môdiges mannes, þær he his mæges healp,
2700 þät he þone nîð-gäst nioðor hwêne slôh,
secg on searwum, þät þät sweord gedeáf
fâh and fäted, þät þät fŷr ongon
sweðrian syððan. Þâ gen sylf cyning
geweóld his gewitte, wäll-seaxe gebräd,
2705 biter and beadu-scearp, þät he on byrnan wäg:
forwrât Wedra helm wyrm on middan.
Feónd gefyldan (ferh ellen wräc),
and hi hyne þâ begen âbroten häfdon,
sib-äðelingas: swylc sceolde secg wesan,
2710 þegn ät þearfe. Þät þam þeódne wäs
sîðast sîge-hwîle sylfes dædum,
worlde geweorces. Þâ sió wund ongon,
þe him se eorð-draca ær geworhte,
swêlan and swellan. He þät sôna onfand,
2715 þät him on breóstum bealo-nîð weóll,
âttor on innan. Þâ se äðeling gióng,
þät he bî wealle, wîs-hycgende,
gesät on sesse; seah on enta geweorc,
hû þâ stân-bogan stapulum fäste
2720 êce eorð-reced innan heóldon.
Hyne þâ mid handa heoro-dreórigne

þeóden mærne þegn ungemete till,
wine-dryhten his wätere gelafede,
hilde-sädne and his helm onspeón.
Biówulf maðelode, he ofer benne spräc,
wunde wäl-bleáte (wisse he gearwe,
þät he däg-hwîla gedrogen häfde
eorðan wynne; þâ wäs eall sceacen
dôgor-gerîmes, deáð ungemete neáh):
"Nu ic suna mînum syllan wolde
"gûð-gewædu, þær me gifeðe swâ
"ænig yrfe-weard äfter wurde,
"lîce gelenge. Ic þâs leóde heóld
"fîftig wintra: näs se folc-cyning
"ymbe-sittendra ænig þâra,
"þe mec gûð-winum grêtan dorste,
"egesan þeón. Ic on earde bâd
"mæl-gesceafta, heóld mîn tela,
"ne sôhte scaro-nîðas, ne me swôr fela
"âða on unriht. Ic þäs ealles mäg,
"feorh-bennum seóc, gefeán habban:
"forþam me wîtan ne þearf waldend fira
"morðor-bealo mâga, þonne mîn sceaceð
"lîf of lîce. Nu þu lungre
"geong, hord sceáwian under hârne stân,
"Wîglâf leófa, nu se wyrm ligeð,
"swefeð sâre wund, since bereáfod.
"Bió nu on ôfoste, þät ic ær-welan,
"gold-æht ongite, gearo sceáwige
"swegle searo-gimmas, þät ic þŷ sêft mæge
"äfter mâððum-welan mîn âlætan
"lîf and leód-scipe, þone ic longe heóld."

XXXVIII.

The Jewel-Hoard. The Passing of Beówulf.

Þâ ic snûde gefrägn sunu Wihstânes
äfter word-cwydum wundum dryhtne
hŷran heaðo-siócum, hring-net beran,
brogdne beadu-sercean under beorges hrôf.
Geseah þâ sige-hrêðig, þâ he bî sesse geóng,
mago-þegn môdig mâððum-sigla fela,
gold glitinian grunde getenge,
wundur on wealle and þäs wyrmes denn,
ealdes uht-flogan, orcas stondan,
fyrn-manna fatu feormend-leáse,
hyrstum behrorene: þær wäs helm monig,
eald and ômig, earm-beága fela,
searwum gesæled. Sinc eáðe mäg,
gold on grunde, gumena cynnes
gehwone ofer-higian, hŷde se þe wylle!
Swylce he siomian geseah segn eall-gylden
heáh ofer horde, hond-wundra mæst,
gelocen leoðo-cräftum: of þam leóma stôd,
þät he þone grund-wong ongitan meahte,
wräte giond-wlîtan. Näs þäs wyrmes þær
onsŷn ænig, ac hyne ecg fornam.
Þâ ic on hlæwe gefrägn hord reáfian,
eald enta geweorc ânne mannan,
him on bearm hladan bunan and discas
sylfes dôme, segn eác genom,
beácna beorhtost; bill ær-gescôd
(ecg wäs îren) eald-hlâfordes
þam þâra mâðma mund-bora wäs
longe hwîle, lîg-egesan wäg
hâtne for horde, hioro-weallende,

middel-nihtum, ôð þät he morðre swealt.
Âr wäs on ôfoste eft-sîðes georn,
frätwum gefyrðred: hyne fyrwet bräc,
hwäðer collen-ferð cwicne gemêtte
in þam wong-stede Wedra þeóden,
ellen-siócne, þær he hine ær forlêt.
He þâ mid þâm mâðmum mærne þióden,
dryhten sinne driórigne fand
ealdres ät ende: he hine eft ongon
wäteres weorpan, ôð þät wordes ord
breóst-hord þurhbräc. *Beówulf maðelode*,
gomel on giohðe (gold sceáwode):
"Ic þâra frätwa freán ealles þanc
"wuldur-cyninge wordum secge,
"êcum dryhtne, þe ic her on starie,
"þäs þe ic môste mînum leódum
"ær swylt-däge swylc gestrŷnan.
"Nu ic on mâðma hord mîne bewêhte
"frôde feorh-lege, fremmað ge nu
"leóda þearfe; ne mäg ic her leng wesan
"Hâtað heaðo-mære hlæw gewyrcean,
"beorhtne äfter bæle ät brimes nosan;
"se scel tô gemyndum mînum leódum
"heáh hlifian on Hrones nässe,
"þät hit sæ-lîðend syððan hâtan
"Beówulfes biorh, þâ þe brentingas
"ofer flôda genipu feorran drîfað."
Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne
þióden þrist-hydig, þegne gesealde,
geongum gâr-wigan, gold-fâhne helm,
beáh and byrnan, hêt hyne brûcan well:
"Þu eart ende-lâf ûsses cynnes,
"Wægmundinga; ealle Wyrd forsweóf,
"mîne mâgas tô metod-sceafte,
"eorlas on elne: ic him äfter sceal."

Þät wäs þam gomelan gingeste word
breóst-gehygdum, ær he bæl cure,
hâte heaðo-wylmas: him of hreðre gewât
sâwol sêcean sôð-fästra dôm.

XXXIX. The Coward-Thanes.

Þâ wäs gegongen guman unfrôdum
earfoðlîce, þät he on eorðan geseah
þone leófestan lîfes ät ende
bleáte gebæran. Bona swylce läg,
egeslîc eorð-draca, ealdre bereáfod,
bealwe gebæded: beáh-hordum leng
wyrm woh-bogen wealdan ne môste,
ac him îrenna ecga fornâmon,
hearde heaðo-scearpe homera lâfe,
þät se wîd-floga wundum stille
hreás on hrusan hord-ärne neáh,
nalles äfter lyfte lâcende hwearf
middel-nihtum, mâðm-æhta wlonc
ansŷn ŷwde: ac he eorðan gefeóll
for þäs hild-fruman hond-geweorce.
Hûru þät on lande lyt manna þâh
mägen-âgendra mîne gefræge,
þeáh þe he dæda gehwäs dyrstig wære,
þät he wið âttor-sceaðan oreðe geræsde,
oððe hring-sele hondum styrede,
gif he wäccende weard onfunde
bûan on beorge. Biówulfe wearð
dryht-mâðma dæl deáðe forgolden;
häfde æghwäðer ende gefêred
lænan lîfes. Näs þâ lang tô þon,
þät þâ hild-latan holt ofgêfan,
tydre treów-logan tyne ätsomne,

þâ ne dorston ær dareðum lâcan
on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe;
ac hy scamiende scyldas bæran,
gûð-gewædu, þær se gomela läg:
wlitan on Wîglâf. He gewêrgad sät,
fêðe-cempa freán eaxlum neáh,
wehte hyne wätre; him wiht ne speów;
ne meahte he on eorðan, þeáh he ûðe wel,
on þam frum-gâre feorh gehealdan,
ne þäs wealdendes *willan* wiht oncirran;
wolde dôm godes dædum rædan
gumena gehwylcum, swâ he nu gen dêð.
þâ wäs ät þam geongan grim andswaru
êð-begête þâm þe ær his elne forleás.
Wîglâf maðelode, Weohstânes sunu,
secg sârig-ferð seah on unleófe:
"Þät lâ mäg secgan, se þe wyle sôð sprecan,
"þät se mon-dryhten, se eów þâ mâðmas geaf,
"eóred-geatwe, þe ge þær on standað,
"þonne he on ealu-bence oft gesealde
"heal-sittendum helm and byrnan,
"þeóden his þegnum, swylce he þryðlîcost
"ôhwær feor oððe neáh findan meahte,
"þät he genunga gûð-gewædu
"wrâðe forwurpe. Þâ hyne wîg beget,
"nealles folc-cyning fyrd-gesteallum
"gylpan þorfte; hwäðre him god ûðe,
"sigora waldend, þät he hyne sylfne gewräc
"âna mid ecge, þâ him wäs elnes þearf,
"Ic him lîf-wraðe lytle meahte
"ätgifan ät gûðe and ongan swâ þeáh
"ofer mîn gemet mæges helpan:
"symle wäs þŷ sæmra, þonne ic sweorde drep
"ferhð-genîðlan, fŷr unswîðor
"weóll of gewitte. Wergendre tô lyt

"Þrong ymbe þeóden, þâ hyne sió þrag becwom
"Nu sceal sinc-þego and swyrd-gifu
"eall êðel-wyn eówrum cynne,
"lufen âlicgean: lond-rihtes môt
"þære mæg-burge monna æghwylc
"îdel hweorfan, syððan äðelingas
"feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne,
"dôm-leásan dæd. Deáð bið sêlla
"eorla gehwylcum þonne edwît-lîf!"

XL. The Soldier's Dirge and Prophecy.

Hêht þâ þät heaðo-weorc tô hagan biódan
up ofer êg-clif, þær þät eorl-weorod
morgen-longne däg môd-giômor sät,
bord-häbbende, bega on wênum
ende-dôgores and eft-cymes
leófes monnes. Lyt swîgode
niwra spella, se þe näs gerâd,
ac he sôðlîce sägde ofer ealle;
"Nu is wil-geofa Wedra leóda,
"dryhten Geáta deáð-bedde fäst,
"wunað wäl-reste wyrmes dædum;
"him on efn ligeð ealdor-gewinna,
"siex-bennum seóc: sweorde ne meahte
"on þam aglæcean ænige þinga
"wunde gewyrcean. Wîglâf siteð
"ofer Biówulfe, byre Wihstânes,
"eorl ofer ôðrum unlifigendum,
"healdeð hige-mêðum heáfod-wearde
"leófes and lâðes. Nu ys leódum wên
"orleg-hwîle, syððan underne
"Froncum and Frysum fyll cyninges
"wîde weorðeð. Wäs sió wrôht scepen

"heard wiþ Hugas, syþþan Higelâc cwom
"faran flot-herge oñ Fresna landˌ
"þær hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon,
"elne geeodon mid ofer-mägene,
"þät se byrn-wîga bûgan sceolde,
"feóll on fêþan: nalles frätwe geaf
"ealdor dugoþe; ûs wäs â syþþan
"Merewioinga milts ungyfeþe.
"Ne ic tô Sweó-þeóde sibbe oþþe treówe
"wihte ne wêne; ac wäs wîde cûþ,
"þätte Ongenþió ealdre besnyþede
"Hæþcyn Hrêþling wiþ Hrefna-wudu,
"þâ for on-mêdlan ærest gesôhton
"Geáta leóde Gûþ-scilfingas.
"Sôna him se frôda fäder Ôhtheres,
"eald and eges-full ond-slyht âgeaf,
"âbreót brim-wîsan, brŷd âheórde,
"gomela ió-meowlan golde berofene,
"Onelan môdor and Ôhtheres,
"and þâ folgode feorh-genîþlan
"ôð þät hî ôþeodon earfoðlîce
"in Hrefnes-holt hlâford-leáse.
"Besät þâ sin-herge sweorda lâfe
"wundum wêrge, weán oft gehêt
"earmre teohhe andlonge niht:
"cwäð he on mergenne mêces ecgum
"getan wolde, sume on galg-treówum
"*fuglum* tô gamene. Frôfor eft gelamp
"sârig-môdum somod ær-däge,
"syþþan hie Hygelâces horn and bŷman
"gealdor ongeâton. þâ se gôda com
"leóda dugoþe on lâst faran.

XLI. He Tells of the Swedes and the Geatas

"Wäs sió swât-swaðu Sweona and Geáta,
"wäl-ræs wera wîde gesŷne,
"hû þâ folc mid him fæhðe tôwehton.
"Gewât him þâ se gôda mid his gädelingum,
"frôd fela geômor fästen sêcean,
"eorl Ongenþió ufor oncirde;
"häfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen,
"wlonces wîg-cräft, wiðres ne trûwode,
"þät he sæ-mannum onsacan mihte,
"heáðo-liðendum hord forstandan,
"bearn and brŷde; bcáh eft þonan
"eald under eorð-weall. Þâ wäs æht boden
"Sweona leódum, segn Higelâce.
"Freoðo-wong þone forð ofereodon,
"syððan Hrêðlingas tô hagan þrungon.
"Þær wearð Ongenþió ecgum sweorda,
"blonden-fexa on bîd wrecen,
"þät se þeód-cyning þafian sceolde
"Eofores ânne dôm: hyne yrringa
"Wulf Wonrêding wæpne gerælhte,
"þät him for swenge swât ædrum sprong
"forð under fexe. Näs he forht swâ þêh,
"gomela Scilfing, ac forgeald hraðe
"wyrsan wrixle wäl-hlem þone,
"syððan þeód-cyning þyder oncirde:
"ne meahte se snella sunu Wonredes
"ealdum ceorle ond-slyht giofan,
"ac he him on heáfde helm ær gescer,
"þät he blôde fâh bûgan sceolde,
"feóll on foldan; näs he fæge þâ git,
"ac he hyne gewyrpte, þeáh þe him wund hrîne
"Lêt se hearda Higelâces þegn

"brâdne mêce, þâ his brôðor läg.
"eald sweord eotonisc, entiscne helm.
"brecan ofer bord-weal: þâ gebeáh cyning.
"folces hyrde, wäs in feorh dropen.
"Þâ wæron monige, þe his mæg wriðon.
"ricone ârærdon, þâ him gerýmed wearð.
"þät hie wäl-stôwe wealdan môston.
"Þenden reáfode rinc ôðerne,
"nam on Ongenþió îren-byrnan,
"heard swyrd hilted and his helm somod:
"hâres hyrste Higelâce bär.
"He *þám* frätwum fêng and him fägre gehêt
"leána *fore* leódum and gelæste swâ:
"geald þone gûð-ræs Geáta dryhten.
"Hrêðles eafora, þâ he tô hâm becom,
"Jofore and Wulfe mid ofer-mâðmum.
"sealde hiora gehwäðrum hund þûsenda
"landes and locenra beága: ne þorfte him þâ leán ôðwîtan
"mon on middan-geardе, syððan hie þâ mærða geslôgon:
"and þâ Jofore forgeaf ângan dôhtor,
"hâm-weorðunge, hyldo tô wedde.
"Þât ys sió fæhðo and se feônd-scipe.
"wäl-nîð wera, þäs þe ic *wên* hafo.
"þe ûs sêceað tô Sweona leóde,
"syððan hie gefriegeað freán ûserne
"eallor-leásne, þone þe ær geheóld
"wið hettendum hord and rice.
"after häleða hryre hwate Scylfingas.
"folc-ræd fremede oððe furður gen
"eorl-scipe efnde. Nu is ôfost betost.
"þät we þeód-cyning þær sceáwian
"and þone gebringan, þe ûs beágas geaf.
"on âd-färe. Ne scel ânes hwät
"meltan mid þam môdigan, ac þær is mâðma hord.

"gold unrîme grimme geceápod
"and nu ät siðestän sylfes feore
"beágas *gebohte*; þâ sceal brond fretan,
"äled þeccean, nalles eorl wegan
"mâððum tô gemyndum, ne mägð scŷne
"habban on healse hring-weorðunge,
"ac sceall geômor-môd golde bereáfod
"oft nalles æne el-land tredan,
"nu se here-wîsa hleahtor âlegde,
"gamen and gleó-dreám. Forþon sceall gâr wesan
"monig morgen-ceald mundum bewunden,
"häfen on handa, nalles hearpan swêg
"wîgend weccean, ac se wonna hrefn
"fûs ofer fægum, fela reordian,
"earne secgan, hû him ät æte speów,
"þenden he wið wulf wäl reáfode."
Swâ se secg hwata secgende wäs
lâðra spella; he ne leág fela
wyrda ne worda. Weorod eall âræs,
eodon unblîðe under Earna näs
wollen-teáre wundur sceáwian.
Fundon þâ on sande sâwul-leásne
hlim-bed healdan, þone þe him hringas geaf
ærran mælum: þâ wâs ende-däg
gôdum gegongen, þät se gûð-cyning,
Wedra þeóden, wundor-deáðe swealt.
Ær hî gesêgan syllîcran wiht,
wyrm on wonge wîðer-rähtes þær
lâðne licgean: wäs se lêg-draca,
grimlîc gry*re-gäst*, glêdum beswæled,
se wäs fiftiges fôt-gemearces
lang on legere, lyft-wynne heóld
nihtes hwîlum, nyðer eft gewât
dennes niósian; wäs þâ deáðe fäst,
häfde eorð-scrafa ende genyttod.

Him big stôdan bunan and orcas,
discas lâgon and dŷre swyrd,
ômige þurh-etone, swâ hie wið eorðan fäðm
þûsend wintra þær eardodon;
þonne wäs þät yrfe eácen-cräftig,
iú-monna gold galdre bewunden,
þät þam hring-sele hrînan ne môste
gumena ænig, nefne god sylfa,
sigora sóð-cyning, sealde þam þe he wolde
(he is manna gehyld) hord openian,
efne swâ hwylcum manna, swâ him gemet þûhte.

XLII.

Wîglaf Speaks. The Building of the Bale-Fire.

Þâ wäs gesŷne, þät se stð ne þâh
þam þe unrihte inne gehŷdde
wräte under wealle. Weard ær ofslôh
feára sumne; þâ sió fæhð gewearð
gewrecen wrâðlice. Wundur hwâr, þonne
eorl ellen-rôf ende gefêre
líf-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mäg
mon mid his *mâ*gum medu-seld bûan.
Swâ wäs Biówulfe, þâ he biorges weard
sôhte, searo-nîðas: seolfa ne cûðe,
þurh hwät his worulde gedâl weorðan sceolde;
swâ hit ôð dômes däg diópe benemdon
þeódnas mære, þâ þät þær dydon,
þät se secg wære synnum scildig,
hergum geheaðerod, hell-bendum fäst,
wommum gewitnad, se þone wong strâde.
Näs he gold-hwät: gearwor häfde

âgendes êst ær gesceáwod.
Wîglâf maðelode, Wihstânes sunu:
"Oft sceall eorl monig ânes willan
"wræc âdreógan, swâ ûs geworden is.
"Ne meahton wé gelæran leófne þeóden,
"rîces hyrde ræd ænigne,
"þät he ne grêtte gold-weard þone,
"lête hyne licgean, þær he longe wäs,
"wîcum wunian ôð woruld-ende.
"Heóldon heáh gesceap: hord ys gesceáwod,
"grimme gegongen; wäs þät gifeðe tô swîð,
"þe þone *þeóden* þyder ontyhte.
"Ic wäs þær inne and þät eall geond-seh,
"recedes geatwa, þâ me gerŷmed wäs,
"nealles swæslîce stîð âlŷfed
"inn under eorð-weall. Ic on ôfoste gefêng
"micle mid mundum mägen-byrðenne
"hord-gestreóna, hider ût ätbär
"cyninge mînum: cwico wäs þâ gena,
"wîs and gewittig; worn eall gespräc
"gomol on gehðo and eówic grêtan hêt,
"bäd þät ge geworhton äfter wines dædum
"in bæl-stede beorh þone heán
"micelne and mærne, swâ he manna wäs
"wîgend weorð-fullost wîde geond eorðan,
"þenden he burh-welan brûcan môste.
"Uton nu êfstan ôðre *sîðe*
"seón and sêcean searo-geþräc,
"wundur under wealle! ic eów wîsige,
"þät ge genôge neán sceáwiað
"beágas and brâd gold. Sîe sió bær gearo
"ädre geäfned, þonne we ût cymen,
"and þonne geferian freán ûserne,
"leófne mannan, þær he longe sceal
"on þäs waldendes wære geþolian."

Hêt þâ gebeódan byre Wihstânes,
häle hilde-diór, häleða monegum
bold-âgendra, þät hie bæl-wudu
feorran feredon, folc-âgende
gôdum tôgênes: "Nu sceal glêd fretan
"(weaxan wonna lêg) wîgena strengel,
"þone þe oft gebâd îsern-scûre,
"þonne stræla storm, strengum gebæded,
"scôc ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte heóld,
"feðer-gearwum fûs flâne full-eode."
Hûru se snotra sunu Wihstânes
âcîgde of corðre cyninges þegnas
syfone *tôsom*ne þâ sêlestan,
eode eahta sum under inwit-hrôf;
hilde-rinc sum on handa bär
äled-leóman, se þe on orde geóng.
Näs þâ on hlytme, hwâ þät hord strude,
syððan or-wearde ænigne dæl
secgas gesêgon on sele wunian,
læne licgan: lyt ænig mearn,
þät hi ôfostlice ût geferedon
dŷre mâðmas; dracan êc scufun,
wyrm ofer weall-clif, lêton wæg niman,
flôd fäðmian frätwa hyrde.
Þær wäs wunden gold on wæn hladen,
æghwäs unrîm, äðeling boren,
hâr hilde-*rinc* tô Hrônes nässe.

XLIII. Beówulf's Funeral Pyre.

Him þâ gegiredan Geáta leóde
âd on eorðan un-wâclîcne,
helmum behongen, hilde-bordum,
beorhtum byrnum, swâ he bêna wäs;
âlegdon þâ tô-middes mærne þeóden
häleð hiófende, hlâford leófne.
Ongunnon þâ on beorge bæl-fŷra mæst
wîgend weccan: wudu-rêc âstâh
sweart ofer swioðole, swôgende lêg,
wôpe bewunden (wind-blond geläg)
oð þät he þâ bân-hûs gebrocen häfde,
hât on hreðre. Higum unrôte
môd-ceare mændon mon-dryhtnes cwealm;
swylce giômor-gyd † lat . con meowle
. . . . . wunden heorde . . .
serg (?) cearig sælde geneahhe
þät hio hyre . . . . gas hearde
. . . . . ede wälfylla wonn . .
hildes egesan hyðo
haf mid heofon rêce swealh (?)
Geworhton þâ Wedra leóde
hlæw on hliðe, se wäs heáh and brâd,
wæg-lîðendum wîde gesŷne,
and betimbredon on tyn dagum
beadu-rôfes bêcn: bronda betost
wealle beworhton, swâ hyt weorðlîcost
fore-snotre men findan mihton.
Hî on beorg dydon bêg and siglu,
eall swylce hyrsta, swylce on horde ær
nîð-hydige men genumen häfdon;
forlêton eorla gestreón eorðan healdan,
gold on greóte, þær hit nu gen lifað

eldum swâ unnyt, swâ hit *æror* wäs.
Þâ ymbe hlæw riodan hilde-deóre,
äðelinga bearn ealra twelfa,
woldon *ceare* cwîðan, kyning mænan,
word-gyd wrecan and ymb wer sprecan,
eahtodan eorl-scipe and his ellen-weorc
duguðum dêmdon, swâ hit ge-*dêfe* bið,
þät mon his wine-dryhten wordum hêrge,
ferhðum freóge, þonne he forð scile
of lîc-haman *læne* weorðan.
Swâ begnornodon Geáta leóde
hlâfordes *hryre*, heorð-geneátas,
cwædon þät he wære woruld-cyning
mannum mildust and mon-þwærust,
leódum lîðost and lof-geornost.

APPENDIX.

The Attack in Finnsburg.*

". . . . . näs byrnað næfre."
Hleoðrode þâ heaðo-geong cyning:
"Ne þis ne dagað cástan, ne her draca ne fleógeð
"ne her þisse healle hornas ne byrnað,
"ac fêr forð berað, fugelas singað,
"gylleð græg-hama, gûð-wudu hlynneð,
"scyld sceftc oncwyð. Nu scýneð þes mônа
"waðol under wolcnum; nu ârísað weá-dæda,
"þe þisne folces nîð fremman willað.
"Ac onwacnigeað nu, wîgend mîne,
"hebbað eówre handa, hicgeað on ellen,
"winnað on orde, wesað on môde!"
Þâ ârâs monig gold-hladen þegn, gyrde hine his swurde;
þâ tô dura eodon drihtlîce cempan,
Sigeferð and Eaha, hyra sweord getugon,
and ät ôðrum durum Ordlâf and Gûðlâf,
and Hengest sylf; hwearf him on hâste.
Þâ git Gârulf Gûðere styrode,
þät hie swâ freólîc feorh forman sîðe
tô þære healle durum hyrsta ne bæran,
nu hyt nîða heard ânyman wolde:
ac he frägn ofer eal undearninga,
deór-môd häleð, hwâ þâ duru heólde.
"Sigeferð is mîn nama (cwäð he). ic eom Secgena leód,

* See v. 1069 *seqq.*

"wrecca wîde cûð. Fela ic weâna gebâd,
"heardra hilda; þe is gyt her witod,
"swäðer þu sylf tô me sêcean wylle."
Þâ wäs on wealle wäl-slihta gehlyn,
sceolde cêlod bord cênum on handa
bân-helm berstan. Buruh-þelu dynede,
ôð þät ät þære gûðe Gârulf gecrang,
ealra ærest eorð-bûendra,
Gûðlâfes sunu; ymbe hine gôdra fela.
Hwearf *f*lacra hræw hräfn, wandrode
sweart and scalo-brûn; swurd-leóma stôd
swylce eal Finns-buruh fŷrenu wære.
Ne gefrägn ic næfre wurðlîcor ät wera hilde
sixtig sige-beorna sêl geþæran,
ne næfre swânas swêtne medo sêl forgyldan.
þonne Hnäfe guldon his häg-stealdas.
Hig fuhton fîf dagas, swâ hyra nân ne feól
driht-gesîða, ac hig þâ duru heóldon.
Þâ gewât him wund häleð on wäg gangan.
sæde þät his byrne âbrocen wære,
here-sceorpum hrôr, and eác wäs his helm þyrl
þâ hine sôna frägn folces hyrde,
hú þâ wîgend hyra wunda genæson
oððe hwäðer þæra hyssa . . . . . .

LIST OF NAMES; NOTES; AND GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

m.:	masculine.
f.:	feminine.
n.:	neuter.
nom., gen., etc.:	nominative, genitive, etc.
w.:	weak.
w. v.:	weak verb.
st.:	strong.
st. v.:	strong verb.
I., II., III.:	first, second, third person.
comp.:	compound.
imper.:	imperative.
w.:	with.
instr.:	instrumental.
G. and Goth.:	Gothic.
O.N.:	Old Norse.
O.S.:	Old Saxon.
O.H.G.:	Old High German.
M.H.G.:	Middle High German.

The vowel ä = *a* in *glad*
The diphthong æ = *a* in *hair* } approximately.

The names Leo, Bugge, Rieger, etc., refer to authors of emendations.

Words beginning with ge- will be found under their root-word.

Obvious abbreviations, like subj., etc., are not included in this list.

LIST OF NAMES.

Abel, Cain's brother, 108.

Älf-here (gen. Älf-heres, 2605), a kinsman of Wiglâf's, 2605.

Äsc-here, confidential adviser of King Hrôðgâr (1326), older brother of Yrmenlâf (1325), killed by Grendel's mother, 1295, 1324, 2123.

Bân-stân, father of Breca, 524.

Beó-wulf, son of Scyld, king of the Danes, 18, 19. After the death of his father, he succeeds to the throne of the Scyldings, 53. His son is Healfdene, 57.

Beó-wulf (Biówulf, 1988, 2390; gen. Beówulfes, 857, etc., Biówulfes, 2195, 2808, etc.; dat. Beówulfe, 610, etc., Biówulfe, 2325, 2843), of the race of the Geátas. His father is the Wægmunding Ecgþeów (263, etc.); his mother a daughter of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas (374), at whose court he is brought up after his seventh year with Hrêðel's sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelâc, 2429 ff. In his youth lazy and unapt (2184 f., 2188 f.); as man he attains in the gripe of his hand the strength of thirty men, 379. Hence his victories in his combats with bare hands (711 ff., 2502 ff.), while fate denies him the victory in the battle with swords, 2683 f. His swimming-match with Breca in his youth, 506 ff. Goes with fourteen Geátas to the assistance of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, against Grendel, 198 ff. His combat with Grendel, and his victory, 711 ff., 819 ff. He is, in consequence, presented with rich gifts by Hrôðgâr, 1021 ff. His combat with Grendel's mother, 1442 ff. Having again received gifts, he leaves Hrôðgâr (1818–1888), and returns to Hygelâc, 1964 ff. — After Hygelâc's last battle and death, he flees alone across the sea, 2360 f. In this battle he crushes Dæghrefn, one of the Hûgas, to death, 2502 f. He rejects at the same time Hygelâc's kingdom and the hand of his widow (2370 ff.), but carries on the government as guardian of the young Heardrêd, son of Hygelâc, 2378 ff. After Heardrêd's death, the kingdom falls to Beówulf, 2208, 2390. — Afterwards, on an expedition to avenge the murdered Heardrêd, he kills the Scylfing, Eádgils (2397), and probably conquers his country. — His fight with the drake, 2539 ff. His death, 2818. His burial, 3135 ff.

Breca (acc. Brecan, 506, 531), son of Beánstân, 524. Chief of the Brondings, 521. His swimming-match with Beówulf, 506 ff.

Brondingas (gen. Brondinga, 521). Breca, their chief, 521.

Brosinga mene, corrupted from, or according to Müllenhoff, written by

mistake for, Breosinga mene (O.N., Brisinga men, cf. Haupts Zeitschr. XII. 304), collar, which the Brisingas once possessed.

Cain (gen. Caines, 107) : descended from him are Grendel and his kin, 107, 1262 ff.

Däg-hrefn (dat. Däghrefne, 2502), a warrior of the Hûgas, who, according to 2504–5, compared with 1203, and with 1208, seems to have been the slayer of King Hygelâc, in his battle against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hûgas. Is crushed to death by Beówulf in a hand-to-hand combat, 2502 ff.

Dene (gen. Dena, 242, etc., Denia, 2126, Deniga, 271, etc.; dat. Denum, 768, etc.), as subjects of Scyld and his descendants, they are also called Scyldings; and after the first king of the East Danes, Ing (Runenlied, 22), Ing-wine, 1045, 1320. They are also once called Hrêðmen, 445. On account of their renowned warlike character, they bore the names Gâr-Dene, 1, 1857, Hring-Dene (Armor-Danes), 116, 1280, Beorht-Dene, 427, 610. The great extent of this people is indicated by their names from the four quarters of the heavens: Eást-Dene, 392, 617, etc., West-Dene, 383, 1579, Sûð-Dene, 463, Norð-Dene, 784.— Their dwelling-place "in Scedelandum," 19, "on Scedenîgge," 1687, "be sæm tweónum," 1686.

Ecg-lâf (gen. Ecglâfes, 499), Hûnferð's father, 499.

Ecg-þeów (nom. Ecgþeów, 263, Ecgþeó, 373; gen. Ecgþeówes, 529, etc., Ecgþiówes, 2000), a far-famed hero of the Geátas, of the house of the Wægmundings. Beówulf is the son of Ecgþeów, by the only daughter of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas, 262, etc. Among the Wylfings, he has slain Heaðolâf (460), and in consequence he goes over the sea to the Danes (463), whose king, Hrôðgâr, by means of gold, finishes the strife for him, 470.

Ecg-wela (gen. Ecg-welan, 1711). The Scyldings are called his descendants, 1711. Grein considers him the founder of the older dynasty of Danish kings, which closes with Heremôd. See **Heremôd.**

Elan, daughter of Healfdene, king of the Danes, (?) 62. According to the restored text, she is the wife of Ongenþeów, the Scylfing, 62, 63.

Earna-näs, the Eagle Cape in the land of the Geátas, where occurred Beówulf's fight with the drake, 3032.

Eádgils (dat. Eádgilse, 2393), son of Ohthere, and grandson of Ongenþeów, the Scylfing, 2393. His older brother is

Eánmund (gen. Eánmundes, 2612). What is said about both in our poem (2201–2207, 2380–2397, 2612–2620) is obscure, but the following may be conjectured: —

The sons of Ôhthere, Eánmund and Eádgils, have rebelled against their father (2382), and must, in consequence, depart with their followers from Swiórîce, 2205-6, 2380. They come into the country of the Geátas to Heardrêd (2380), but whether with friendly or hostile intent is not stated; but, according to 2203 f., we are to presume that they came against Heardrêd with designs of conquest. At a banquet (on feorme; or feorme, MS.) Heardrêd falls, probably through treachery, by the hand of one of the

brothers, 2386, 2207. The murderer must have been Eánmund, to whom, according to 2613, "in battle the revenge of Weohstân brings death." Weohstân takes revenge for his murdered king, and exercises upon Eánmund's body the booty-right, and robs it of helm, breastplate, and sword (2616–17), which the slain man had received as gifts from his uncle, Onela, 2617–18. But Weohstân does not speak willingly of this fight, although he has slain Onela's brother's son, 2619–20. — After Heardrêd's and Eánmund's death, the descendant of Ongenþeów, Eádgils, returns to his home, 2388. He must give way before Beówulf, who has, since Heardrêd's death, ascended the throne of the Geátas, 2390. But Beówulf remembers it against him in after days, and the old feud breaks out anew, 2392–94. Eádgils makes an invasion into the land of the Geátas (2394–95), during which he falls at the hands of Beówulf, 2397. The latter must have then obtained the sovereignty over the Sweonas (3005–6, where only the version, Scylfingas, can give a satisfactory sense).

Eofor (gen. Eofores, 2487, 2965; dat. Jofore, 2994, 2998), one of the Geátas, son of Wonrêd and brother of Wulf (2965, 2979), kills the Swedish king, Ongenþeów (2487 ff., 2978–82), for which he receives from King Hygelâc, along with other gifts, his only daughter in marriage, 2994–99.

Eormen-rîc (gen. Eormenrîces, 1202), king of the Goths (cf. about him, W. Grimm, Deutsche Heldensage, p. 2, ff.). Hâma has wrested the Brosinga mene from him, 1202.

Eómær, son of Offa and þryðo (cf. þryðo), 1961.

Finn (gen. Finnes, 1069, etc.; dat. Finne, 1129), son of Fôlcwalda (1090), king of the North Frisians, i.e. of the Eotenas, husband of Hildeburg, a daughter of Hôc, 1072, 1077. He is the hero of the inserted poem on the Attack in Finnsburg, the obscure incidents of which are, perhaps, as follows: In Finn's castle, Finnsburg, situated in Jutland (1126–28), the Hôcing, Hnäf, a relative — perhaps a brother — of Hildeburg is spending some time as guest. Hnäf, who is a liegeman of the Danish king, Healfdene, has sixty men with him (Finnsburg, 38). These are treacherously attacked one night by Finn's men, 1073. For five days they hold the doors of their lodging-place without losing one of their number (Finnsburg, 41, 42). Then, however, Hnäf is slain (1071), and the Dane, Hengest, who was among Hnäf's followers, assumes the command of the beleaguered band. But on the attacking side the fight has brought terrible losses to Finn's men. Their numbers are diminished (1081 f.), and Hildeburg bemoans a son and a brother among the fallen (1074 f., cf. 1116, 1119). Therefore the Frisians offer the Danes peace (1086) under the conditions mentioned (1087–1095), and it is confirmed with oaths (1097), and money is given by Finn in propitiation (1108). Now all who have survived the battle go together to Friesland, the home proper of Finn, and here Hengest remains during the winter, pre-

vented by ice and storms from returning home (Grein). But in spring the feud breaks out anew. Gûðlâf and Oslâf avenge Hnäf's fall, probably after they have brought help from home (1150). In the battle, the hall is filled with the corpses of the enemy. Finn himself is killed, and the queen is captured and carried away, along with the booty, to the land of the Danes, 1147–1160.

Finna land. Beówulf reaches it in his swimming-race with Breca, 580.

Fitela, the son and nephew of the Wälsing, Sigemund, and his companion in arms, 876–890. (Sigemund had begotten Fitela by his sister, Signŷ. Cf. more at length Leo on Beówulf, p. 38 ff., where an extract from the legend of the Walsungs is given.)

Folc-walda (gen. Folc-waldan, 1090), Finn's father, 1090.

Francan (gen. Francna, 1211; dat. Froncum, 2913). King Hygelâc fell on an expedition against the allied Franks, Frisians, and Hûgas, 1211, 2917.

Fresan, Frisan, Frysan (gen. Fresena, 1094, Frysna, 1105, Fresna, 2916: dat. Frysum, 1208, 2913). To be distinguished, are: 1) North Frisians, whose king is Finn, 1069 ff.; 2) West Frisians, in alliance with the Franks and Hûgas, in the war against whom Hygelâc falls, 1208, 2916. The country of the former is called Frysland, 1127; that of the latter, Fresna land, 2916.

Fr..es wäl (in Fr..es wäle, 1071), mutilated proper name.

Freawaru, daughter of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr; given in marriage to Ingeld, the son of the Heaðobeard king, Frôda, in order to end a war between the Danes and the Heaðobeardnas, 2023 ff., 2065.

Frôda (gen. Frôdan), father of Ingeld, the husband of Freáware, 2026.

Gârmund (gen. Gârmundes, 1963) father of Offa. His grandson is Eómær, 1961–63.

Geátas (gen. Geáta, 205, etc.; dat. Geátum, 195, etc.), a tribe in Southern Scandinavia, to which the hero of this poem belongs; also called Wedergeátas, 1493, 2552; or, Wederas, 225, 423, etc.; Gûðgeátas, 1539; Sægeátas, 1851, 1987. Their kings named in this poem are: Hrêðel; Hæðcyn, second son of Hrêðel; Hygelâc, the brother of Hæðcyn; Heardrêd, son of Hygelâc; then Beówulf.

Gifðas (dat. Gifðum, 2495), Gepidæ, mentioned in connection with Danes and Swedes, 2495.

Grendel, a fen-spirit (102–3) of Cain's race, 107, 111, 1262, 1267. He breaks every night into Hrôðgâr's hall and carries off thirty warriors, 115 ff., 1583 ff. He continues this for twelve years, till Beówulf fights with him (147, 711 ff.), and gives him a mortal wound, in that he tears out one of his arms (817), which is hung up as a trophy in the roof of Heorot, 837. Grendel's mother wishes to avenge her son, and the following night breaks into the hall and carries off Äschere, 1295. Beówulf seeks for and finds her home in the fen-lake (1493 ff.), fights with her (1498 ff.), and kills her (1567); and cuts off the head of Grendel, who lay there dead (1589), and brings it to Hrôðgâr, 1648.

Gûð-lâf and Oslâf, Danish warriors under Hnäf, whose death they avenge on Finn, 1149.

Hâlga, with the surname, *til,* the younger brother of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, 61. His son is Hrôðulf, 1018, 1165, 1182.

Hâma wrests the *Brosinga mene* from Eormenrîc, 1199.

Häreð (gen. Häreðes, 1982), father of Hygd, the wife of Hygelâc, 1930, 1982.

Hæðcyn (dat. Hæðcynne, 2483), second son of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas, 2435. Kills his oldest brother, Herebeald, accidentally, with an arrow, 2438 ff. After Hrêðel's death, he obtains the kingdom, 2475, 2483. He falls at Ravenswood, in the battle against the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, 2925. His successor is his younger brother, Hygelâc, 2944 ff., 2992.

Helmingas (gen. Helminga, 621). From them comes Wealhþeów, Hrôðgâr's wife, 621.

Heming (gen. Heminges, 1945, 1962). Offa is called Heminges mæg, 1945; Eómær, 1962. According to Bachlechner (Pfeiffer's Germania, I., p. 458), Heming is the son of the sister of Gârmund, Offa's father.

Hengest (gen. Hengestes, 1092; dat. Hengeste, 1084): about him and his relations to Hnäf and Finn, see **Finn.**

Here-beald (dat. Herebealde, 2464), the oldest son of Hrêðel, king of the Geátas (2435), accidentally killed with an arrow by his younger brother, Hæðcyn, 2440.

Here-môd (gen. Heremôdes, 902), king of the Dancs, not belonging to the Scylding dynasty, but, according to Grein, immediately preceding it; is, on account of his unprecedented cruelty, driven out, 902 ff., 1710.

Here-rîc (gen. Hererîces, 2207) Heardrêd is called Hererîces nefa, 2207. Nothing further is known of him.

Het-ware or Franks, in alliance with the Frisians and the Hûgas, conquer Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, 2355, 2364 ff., 2917.

Healf-dene (gen. Healfdenes, 189, etc.), son of Beówulf, the Scylding (57); rules the Danes long and gloriously (57 f.); has three sons, Heorogâr, Hrôðgâr, and Hâlga (61), and a daughter, Elan, who, according to the renewed text of the passage, was married to the Scylfing, Ongenþeów, 62, 63.

Heard-rêd (dat. Heardrêde, 2203, 2376), son of Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, and Hygd. After his father's death, while still under age, he obtains the throne (2371, 2376, 2379); wherefore Beówulf, as nephew of Heardrêd's father, acts as guardian to the youth till he becomes older, 2378. He is slain by Ôhthere's sons, 2386. This murder Beówulf avenges on Eádgils, 2396–97.

Heaðo-beardnas (gen. -beardna, 2033, 2038, 2068), the tribe of the Lombards. Their king, Frôda, has fallen in a war with the Danes, 2029, 2051. In order to end the feud, King Hrôðgâr has given his daughter, Freáwaru, as wife to the young Ingeld, the son of Frôda, a marriage that does not result happily; for Ingeld, though he long defers it on account of his love for his wife, nevertheless takes revenge

for his father, 2021–2070 (Widsîð, 45–49).

Heaðo-lâf (dat. Heaðo-lâfe, 460), a Wylfingish warrior. Ecgþeów, Beówulf's father, kills him, 460.

Heaðo-ræmas reached by B. in the swimming-race with Beówulf, 519.

Heoro-gâr (nom. 61; Heregâr, 467; Hiorogâr, 2159), son of Healfdene, and older brother of Hrôðgâr, 61. His death is mentioned, 467. He has a son, Heoroweard, 2162. His coat of mail Beówulf has received from Hrôðgâr (2156), and presents it to Hygelâc, 2158.

Heoro-weard (dat. Heorowearde, 2162), Heorogâr's son, 2161–62.

Heort, 78. Heorot, 166 (gen. Heorotes, 403; dat. Heorote, 475, Heorute, 767, Hiorte, 2100). Hrôðgâr's throne-room and banqueting hall and assembly-room for his liegemen, built by him with unusual splendor, 69, 78. In it occurs Beówulf's fight with Grendel, 720 ff. The hall receives its name from the stag's antlers, of which the one-half crowns the eastern gable, the other half the western.

Hildeburh, daughter of Hôc, relative of the Danish leader, Hnäf, consort of the Frisian king, Finn. After the fall of the latter, she becomes a captive of the Danes, 1072, 1077, 1159. See also under **Finn.**

Hnäf (gen. Hnäfes, 1115), a Hôcing (Widsîð, 29), the Danish King Healfdene's general, 1070 ff. For his fight with Finn, his death and burial, see under **Finn.**

Hond-sció, warrior of the Geátas: dat. 2077.

Hôc (gen. Hôces, 1077), father of Hildeburh, 1077; probably also of Hnäf (Widsîð, 29).

Hrêðel (gen. Hrêðles, 1486), son of Swerting, 1204. King of the Geátas, 374. He has, besides, a daughter, who is married to Ecgþeów, and has borne him Beówulf, (374), three sons, Herebeald, Hæðcyn, and Hygelâc, 2435. The eldest of these is accidentally killed by the second, 2440. On account of this inexpiable deed, Hrêðel becomes melancholy (2443), and dies, 2475.

Hrêðla (gen. Hrêðlan, MS. Hrædlan, 454), the same as Hrêðel (cf. Müllenhoff in Haupts Zeitschrift, 12, 260), the former owner of Beówulf's coat of mail, 454.

Hrêð-men (gen. Hrêð-manna, 445), the Danes are so called, 445.

Hrêð-rîc, son of Hrôðgâr, 1190, 1837.

Hrefna-wudu, 2926, or Hrefnesholt, 2936, the thicket near which the Swedish king, Ongenþeów, slew Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, in battle.

Hreosna-beorh, promontory in the land of the Geátas, near which Ongenþeów's sons, Ôhthere and Onela, had made repeated robbing incursions into the country after Hrêðel's death. These were the immediate cause of the war in which Hrêðel's son, King Hæðcyn, fell, 2478 ff.

Hrôð-gâr (gen. Hrôðgâres, 235, etc.; dat. Hrôð-gâre, 64, etc.), of the dynasty of the Scyldings; the second of the three sons of King Healfdene, 61. After the death of his elder brother, Heorogâr, he assumes the government of the Danes, 465, 467 (yet it is not certain whether Heorogâr was king of the Danes before Hrôðgâr, or

whether his death occurred while his father, Healfdene, was still alive). His consort is Wealhþeów (613), of the stock of the Helmings (621), who has borne him two sons, Hrêðrîc and Hrôðmund (1190), and a daughter, Freáware (2023), who has been given in marriage to the king of the Heaðobeardnas, Ingeld. His throne-room (78 ff.), which has been built at great cost (74 ff.), is visited every night by Grendel (102, 115), who, along with his mother, is slain by Beówulf (711 ff., 1493 ff). Hrôðgâr's rich gifts to Beówulf, in consequence, 1021, 1818; he is praised as being generous, 71 ff., 80, 1028 ff., 1868 ff.; as being brave, 1041 ff., 1771 ff.; and wise, 1699, 1725. — Other information about Hrôðgâr's reign for the most part only suggested: his expiation of the murder which Ecgþeów, Beówulf's father, committed upon Heaðolâf, 460, 470; his war with the Heaðobeardnas; his adjustment of it by giving his daughter, Freáware, in marriage to their king, Ingeld; evil results of this marriage, 2021–2070. — Treachery of his brother's son, Hrôðulf, intimated, 1165–1166.

Hrôð-mund, Hrôðgâr's son, 1190.

Hrôð-ulf, probably a son of Hâlga, the younger brother of King Hrôðgâr, 1018, 1182. Wealhþeów expresses the hope (1182) that, in case of the early death of Hrôðgâr, Hrôð-ulf would prove a good guardian to Hrôðgâr's young son, who would succeed to the government; a hope which seems not to have been accomplished, since it appears from 1165, 1166 that Hrôð-ulf has abused his trust towards Hrôðgâr.

Hrones-näs (dat. -nässe, 2806, 3137), a promontory on the coast of the country of the Geátas, visible from afar. Here is Beówulf's grave-mound, 2806, 3137.

Hrunting (dat. Hruntinge, 1660), Hûnferð's sword, is so called, 1458, 1660.

Hûgas (gen. Hûga, 2503), Hygelâc wars against them allied with the Franks and Frisians, and falls, 2195 ff. One of their heroes is called Dâghrefn, whom Beówulf slays, 2503.

[H]ûn-ferð, the son of Ecglâf, þyle of King Hrôðgâr. As such, he has his place near the throne of the king, 499, 500, 1167. He lends his sword, Hrunting, to Beówulf for his battle with Grendel's mother, 1456 f. According to 588, 1168, he slew his brothers. Since his name is always alliterated with vowels, it is probable that the original form was, as Rieger (Zachers Ztschr., 3, 414) conjectures, Unferð.

Hûn-lâfing, name of a costly sword, which Finn presents to Hengest, 1144. See Note.

Hygd (dat. Hygde, 2173), daughter of Hâreð, 1930; consort of Hygelâc, king of the Geátas, 1927; her son, Heardrêd, 2203, etc. — Her noble, womanly character is emphasized, 1927 ff.

Hyge-lâc (gen. Hige-lâces, 194, etc., Hygelâces, 2387; dat. Higelâce, 452, Hygelâce, 2170), king of the Geátas, 1203, etc. His grandfather is Swerting, 1204; his father, Hrêðel, 1486, 1848; his older brothers, Herebeald and Hæðcyn, 2435; his sister's son, Beówulf, 374, 375. After his brother, Hæðcyn, is killed by Ongenþeów, he undertakes the

government (2992 in connection with the preceding from 2937 on). To Eofor he gives, as reward for slaying Ongenþeów, his only daughter in marriage, 2998. But much later, at the time of the return of Beówulf from his expedition to Hrôðgâr, we see him married to the very young Hygd, the daughter of Hæreð, 1930. The latter seems, then, to have been his second wife. Their son is Heardrêd, 2203, 2376, 2387. — Hygelâc falls during an expedition against the Franks, Frisians, and Hûgas, 1206, 1211, 2356–59, 2916–17.

Ingeld (dat. Ingelde, 2065), son of Frôda, the Heaðobeard chief, who fell in a battle with the Danes, 2051 ff. In order to end the war, Ingeld is married to Freáwaru, daughter of the Danish king, Hrôðgâr, 2025–30. Yet his love for his young wife can make him forget only for a short while his desire to avenge his father. He finally carries it out, excited thereto by the repeated admonitions of an old warrior, 2042–70 (Widsîð, 45–59).

Ing-wine (gen. Ingwina, 1045, 1320), friends of Ing, the first king of the East Danes. The Danes are so called, 1045, 1320.

Mere-wioingas (gen. Mere-wioinga, 2922), a name of the Franks, 2922.

Nägling, the name of Beówulf's sword, 2681.

Offa (gen. Offan, 1950), king of the Angles (Widsîð, 35), the son of Gârmund, 1963; married (1950) to þryðo (1932), a beautiful but cruel woman, of unfeminine spirit (1932 ff.), by whom he has a son, Eómær, 1961.

Ôht-here (gen. Ôhtheres, 2929, 2933; Ôhteres, 2381, 2393, 2395, 2613), son of Ongenþeów, king of the Swedes, 2929. His sons are Eánmund (2612) and Eádgils, 2393.

Onela (gen. Onelan, 2933), Ôhthere's brother, 2617, 2933.

Ongen-þeów (nom. -þeów, 2487, -þió, 2952; gen. þeówes, 2476, -þiówes, 2388; dat. -þió, 2987), of the dynasty of the Scylfings; king of the Swedes, 2384. His wife is, perhaps, Elan, daughter of the Danish king, Healfdene (62), and mother of two sons, Onela and Ôhthere, 2933. She is taken prisoner by Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, on an expedition into Sweden, which he undertakes on account of her sons' plundering raids into his country, 2480 ff. She is set free by Ongenþeów (2931), who kills Hæðcyn, 2925, and encloses the Geátas, now deprived of their leader, in the Ravenswood (2937 ff.), till they are freed by Hygelâc, 2944. A battle then follows, which is unfavorable to Ongenþeów's army. Ongenþeów himself, attacked by the brothers, Wulf and Eofor, is slain by the latter, 2487 ff., 2962 ff.

Ôs-lâf, a warrior of Hnäf's, who avenges on Finn his leader's death, 1149 f.

Scede-land, 19. Sceden-îg (dat. Sceden-îgge, 1687), O.N., Scân-ey, the most southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, belonging to the Danish kingdom, and, in the above-mentioned passages of our poem, a designation of the whole Danish kingdom.

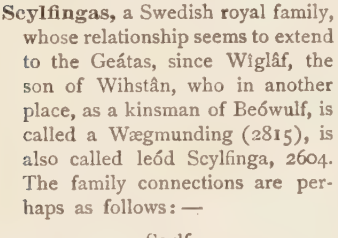
Scêf or **Sceáf.** See Note.

Scyld (gen. Scyldes, 19), a Scêfing, 4. His son is Beówulf, 18, 53;

his grandson, Healfdene, 57; his great-grandson, Hrôðgâr, who had two brothers and a sister, 59 ff. — Scyld dies, 26; his body, upon a decorated ship, is given over to the sea (32 ff.), just as he, when a child, drifted alone, upon a ship, to the land of the Danes, 43 ff. After him his descendants bear his name.

Scyldingas (Scyldungas, 2053; gen. Scyldinga, 53, etc., Scyldunga, 2102, 2160; dat. Scyldingum, 274, etc.), a name which is extended also to the Danes, who are ruled by the Scyldings, 53, etc. They are also called Âr-Scyldingas, 464; Sige-Scyldingas, 598, 2005; Þeód-Scyldingas, 1020; Here-Scyldingas, 1109.

Scylfingas, a Swedish royal family, whose relationship seems to extend to the Geátas, since Wiglâf, the son of Wihstân, who in another place, as a kinsman of Beówulf, is called a Wægmunding (2815), is also called leód Scylfinga, 2604. The family connections are perhaps as follows: —



The Scylfings are also called Heaðo-Scilfingas, 63, Gûð-Scylfingas, 2928.

Sige-mund (dat. -munde, 876, 885), the son of Wäls, 878, 898. His (son and) nephew is Fitela, 880, 882. His fight with the drake, 887 ff.

Swerting (gen. Swertinges, 1204), Hygelâc's grandfather, and Hrêðel's father, 1204.

Sweon (gen. Sweona, 2473, 2947, 3002), also Sweó-þeód, 2923. The dynasty of the Scylfings rules over them, 2382, 2925. Their realm is called Swiórice, 2384, 2496.

Þryðo, consort of the Angle king, Offa, 1932, 1950. Mother of Eómær, 1961, notorious on account of her cruel, unfeminine character, 1932 ff. She is mentioned as the opposite to the mild, dignified Hygd, the queen of the Geátas.

Wäls (gen. Wälses, 898), father of Sigemund, 878, 898.

Wæg-mundingas (gen. Wægmundinga, 2608, 2815). The Wægmundings are on one side, Wihstân and his son Wiglâf; on the other side, Ecgþeów and his son Beówulf (2608, 2815). See under **Scylfingas.**

Wederas (gen. Wedera, 225, 423, 498, etc.), or Weder-geátas. See **Geátas.**

Wêland (gen. Wêlandes, 455), the maker of Beówulf's coat of mail, 455.

Wendlas (gen. Wendla, 348): their chief is Wulfgâr. See **Wulfgâr.** The Wendlas are, according to Grundtvig and Bugge, the inhabitants of Vendill, the most northern part of Jutland, between Limfjord and the sea.

Wealh-þeów (613, Wealh-þeó, 665, 1163), the consort of King Hrôðgâr, of the stock of the Helmings, 621. Her sons are Hrêðric and Hrôðmund, 1190; her daughter, Freáwaru, 2023.

Weoh-stân (gen. Weox-stânes, 2603, Weoh-stânes, 2863, Wih-stânes,

2753, 2908, etc.), a Wægmunding (2608), father of Wiglâf, 2603. In what relationship to him Älfhere, mentioned 2605, stands, is not clear. — Weohstân is the slayer of Eánmund (2612), in that, as it seems, he takes revenge for his murdered king, Heardrêd. See **Eánmund.**

Wig-lâf, Weohstân's son, 2603, etc., a Wægmunding, 2815, and so also a Scylfing, 2604; a kinsman of Älfhere, 2605. For his relationship to Beówulf, see the genealogical table under **Scylfingas.** — He supports Beówulf in his fight with the drake, 2605 ff., 2662 ff. The hero gives him, before his death, his ring, his helm, and his coat of mail, 2810 ff.

Won-rêd (gen. Wonrêdes, 2972), father of Wulf and Eofor, 2966, 2979.

Wulf (dat. Wulfe, 2994), one of the Geátas, Wonrêd's son. He fights in the battle between the armies of Hygelâc and Ongenþeów with Ongenþeów himself, and gives him a wound (2966), whereupon Ongenþeów, by a stroke of his sword, disables him, 2975. Eofor avenges his brother's fall by dealing Ongenþeów a mortal blow, 2978 ff.

Wulf-gâr, chief of the Wendlas, 348, lives at Hrôðgâr's court, and is his "âr and ombiht," 335.

Wylfingas (dat. Wylfingum, 461). Ecgþeów has slain Heaðolâf, a warrior of this tribe, 460.

Yrmen-lâf, younger brother of Äschere, 1325.

ADDITIONAL.

Eotenas (gen. pl. Eotena, 1073, 1089, 1142; dat. Eotenum, 1146), the subjects of Finn, the North Frisians: distinguished from **eoton,** *giant.* Vid. **eoton.** Cf. Bugge, Beit., xii. 37; Earle, Beowulf in Prose, pp. 146, 198.

Hrêðling, son of Hrêðel, Hygelâc: nom. sg. 1924; nom. pl., the subjects of Hygelâc, the Geats, 2961.

Scêfing, the son (?) of Scêf, or Sceáf, reputed father of Scyld, 4. See Note.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B.: Bugge.
Br.: S. A. Brooke, Hist. of Early Eng. Lit.
C.: Cosijn.
E.: Earle, Deeds of Beowulf in Prose.
G.: Garnett, Translation of Beowulf.
Gr.: Grein.
H.: Heyne.
Ha.: Hall, Translation of Beowulf.
H.-So.: Heyne-Socin, 5th ed.
Ho.: Holder.
K.: Kemble.
Kl.: Kluge.
Müllenh.: Müllenhoff.
R.: Rieger.
S.: Sievers.
Sw.: Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader, 6th ed.
Ten Br.: Ten Brink.
Th.: Thorpe.
Z.: Zupitza.

PERIODICALS.

Ang.: Anglia.
Beit.: Paul und Braune's Beiträge.
Eng. Stud.: Englische Studien.
Germ.: Germania.
Haupts Zeitschr.: Haupts Zeitschrift, etc.
Mod. Lang. Notes: Modern Language Notes.
Tidskr.: Tidskrift for Philologi.
Zachers Zeitschr.: Zachers Zeitschrift, etc.

NOTES.

l. 1. **hwät**: for this interjectional formula opening a poem, cf. *Andreas*, *Daniel*, *Juliana*, *Exodus*, *Fata Apost.*, *Dream of the Rood*, and the "Listenith lordinges!" of mediæval lays. — E. Cf. Chaucer, Prologue, ed. Morris, l. 853:

> "Sin I shal beginne the game,
> *What*, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name!"

we . . . gefrunon is a variant on the usual epic formulæ **ic gefrägn** (l. 74) and **mîne gefræge** (l. 777). *Exodus*, *Daniel*, *Phœnix*, etc., open with the same formula.

l. 1. "**Gâr** was the javelin, armed with two of which the warrior went into battle, and which he threw over the 'shield-wall.' It was barbed." — Br. 124. Cf. *Maldon*, l. 296; *Judith*, l. 224; *Gnom. Verses*, l. 22; etc.

l. 4. "Scild of the Sheaf, not 'Scyld the son of Scaf'; for it is too inconsistent, even in myth, to give a patronymic to a foundling. According to the original form of the story, Sceáf was the foundling; he had come ashore with a sheaf of corn, and from that was named. This form of the story is preserved in Ethelwerd and in William of Malmesbury. But here the foundling is Scyld, and we must suppose he was picked up with the sheaf, and hence his cognomen." — E., p. 105. Cf. the accounts of Romulus and Remus, of Moses, of Cyrus, etc.

l. 6. **egsian** is also used in an active sense (not in the Gloss.), = *to terrify*.

l. 15. S. suggests **þâ** (*which*) for **þät**, as object of **dreógan**; and for **aldor-leáse**, Gr. suggested **aldor-ceare**. — *Beit.* ix. 136.

S. translates: "For God had seen the dire need which the rulerless ones before endured."

l. 18. "Beowulf (that is, Beaw of the Anglo-Saxon genealogists, not our Beowulf, who was a Geat, not a Dane), 'the son of Scyld in Scedeland.' This is our ancestral myth, — the story of the first culture-hero of the North; 'the patriarch,' as Rydberg calls him, 'of the royal families of Sweden, Denmark, Angeln, Saxland, and England.'" — Br., p. 78. Cf. *A.-S. Chron.* an. 855.

H.-So. omits parenthetic marks, and reads (after S., *Beit.* ix. 135) **eaferan**; cf. *Fata Apost.:* **lof wîde sprang þeódnes þegna**.

"The name *Bēowulf* means literally 'Bee-wolf,' wolf or ravager of the bees, = bear. Cf. *beorn*, 'hero,' originally 'bear,' and *bēohata*, 'warrior,' in Cædmon, literally 'bee-hater' or 'persecutor,' and hence identical in meaning with *bēowulf*." — Sw.

Cf.

> "Arcite and Palamon,
> That foughten *breme*, as it were bores two."
> — Chaucer, *Knightes Tale*, l. 841, ed. Morris.

Cf. M. Müller, *Science of Lang.*, Sec. Series, pp. 217, 218; and Hunt's *Daniel*, 104.

l. 19. Cf. l. 1866, where **Scedenig** is used, = *Scania*, in Sweden(?).

l. 21. **wine** is pl.; cf. its apposition **wil-gesîðas** below. H.-So. compares *Hêliand*, 1017, for language almost identical with ll. 20, 21.

l. 22. **on ylde**: cf.

> "*In elde* is bothe wisdom and usage."
> — Chaucer, *Knightes Tale*, l. 1590, ed. Morris.

l. 26. Reflexive objects often pleonastically accompany verbs of motion; cf. ll. 234, 301, 1964, etc.

l. 28. **faroð** = *shore, strand, edge.* Add these to the meanings in the Gloss.

l. 31. The object of **âhte** is probably **geweald**, to be supplied from **wordum weóld** of l. 31. — H.-So.

R., Kl., and B. all hold conflicting views of this passage: *Beit.* xii. 80, ix. 188; *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 382, etc. Kl. suggests **lændagas** for **lange**.

l. 32. "**hringed-stefna** is sometimes translated 'with curved prow,' but it means, I think, that in the prow were fastened rings through which the cables were passed that tied it to the shore." — Br., p. 26. Cf. ll. 1132, 1898. **Hring-horni** was the mythic ship of the Edda. See Toller-Bosworth for three different views; and cf. **wunden-stefna** (l. 220), **hring-naca** (l. 1863).

ll. 34–52. Cf. the burial of Haki on a funeral-pyre ship, *Inglinga Saga;* the burial of Balder, Sinfiötli, Arthur, etc.

l. 35. "And this [their joy in the sea] is all the plainer from the number of names given to the ship-names which speak their pride and affection. It is the Ætheling's vessel, the Floater, the Wave-swimmer, the Ring-sterned, the Keel, the Well-bound wood, the Sea-wood, the Sea-ganger, the Sea-broad ship, the Wide-bosomed, the Prow-curved, the Wood of the curved neck, the Foam-throated floater that flew like a bird." — Br., p. 168.

l. 49. "We know from Scandinavian graves . . . that the illustrious dead were buried . . . in ships, with their bows to sea-ward; that they were however not sent to sea, but were either burnt in that position, or mounded over with earth." — E. See Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, xix.

l. 51. (1) **sele-rædende** (K., S., C.); (2) **sêle-rædenne** (H.); (3) **sele-rædende** (H.-So.). Cf. l. 1347; and see Ha.

l. 51. E. compares with this canto Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur" and the legendary burial-journey of St. James of Campostella, an. 800.

l. 53. The poem proper begins with this, "There was once upon a time," the first 52 lines being a prelude. Eleven of the "fitts," or cantos, begin with the monosyllable **þâ**, four with the verb **gewîtan**, nine with the formula **Hrôðgâr** (Beówulf, Unferð) **maðelode**, twenty-four with monosyllables in general (**him**, **swâ**, **sê**, **hwät**, **þâ**, **hêht**, **wäs**, **mäg**, **ewôm**, **stræt**).

l. 58. **gamel**. "The . . . characteristics of the poetry are the use of archaic forms and words, such as **mec** for **mé**, the possessive **sín**, **gamol**, **dógor**, **swát** for **eald**, **dæg**, **blód**, etc., after they had become obsolete in the prose language, and the use of special compounds and phrases, such as **hildenædre** (*war-adder*) for 'arrow,' **gold-gifa** (*gold-giver*) for 'king,' . . . **goldwine gumena** (*goldfriend of men, distributor of gold to men*) for 'king,'" etc. — Sw. Other poetic words are **ides**, **ielde** (*men*), etc.

l. 60. H.-So. reads **ræswa** (referring to **Heorogâr** alone), and places a point (with the Ms.) after **Heorogâr** instead of after **ræswa**. Cf. l. 469; see B., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 193.

l. 62. **Elan** here (OHG. *Elana*, *Ellena*, *Elena*, *Elina*, *Alyan*) is thought by B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 43) to be a remnant of the masc. name **Onela**, and he reads: [**On-**]**elan cwên**, **Heaðoscilfingas**(**-es**) **healsgebedda**.

l. 68. For **hê**, omitted here, cf. l. 300. Pronouns are occasionally thus omitted in subord. clauses. — Sw.

l. 70. **þone**, here = **þonne**, *than*, and **micel - mâre**? The passage, by a slight change, might be made to read, **medo-ärn micle mâ gewyrcean**, — **þone** = *by much larger than*, — in which **þone** (**þonne**) would come in naturally.

l. 73. **folc-scare**. Add *folk-share* to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. **gûð-scearu**.

l. 74. **ic wîde gefrägn**: an epic formula very frequent in poetry, = *men said*. Cf. *Judith*, ll. 7, 246; *Phœnix*, l. 1; and the parallel (noun) formula, **mîne gefræge**, ll. 777, 838, 1956, etc.

ll. 78–83. "The hall was a rectangular, high-roofed, wooden building, its long sides facing north and south. The two gables, at either end, had

stag-horns on their points, curving forwards, and these, as well as the ridge of the roof, were probably covered with shining metal, and glittered bravely in the sun." — Br., p. 32.

l. 84. *Son-in-law and father-in-law;* B., a so-called *dvanda* compound. Cf. l. 1164, where a similar compound means *uncle and nephew;* and **Wîdsîð's suhtorfædran**, used of the same persons.

l. 88. "The word **dreám** conveys the buzz and hum of social happiness, and more particularly the sound of music and singing." — E. Cf. l. 3021; and *Judith*, l. 350; *Wanderer*, l. 79, etc.

ll. 90–99. There is a suspicious similarity between this passage and the lines attributed by Bede to Cædmon:

Nû wê sculan hęrian heofonrices Weard, etc.
— Sw., p. 47.

ll. 90–98 are probably the interpolation of a Christian scribe.

ll. 92–97. "The first of these Christian elements [in *Beówulf*] is the sense of a fairer, softer world than that in which the Northern warriors lived. . . . Another Christian passage (ll. 107, 1262) derives all the demons, eotens, elves, and dreadful sea-beasts from the race of Cain. The folly of sacrificing to the heathen gods is spoken of (l. 175). . . . The other point is the belief in immortality (ll. 1202, 1761)." — Br. 71.

l. 100. Cf. l. 2211, where the third dragon of the poem is introduced in the same words. Beowulf is the forerunner of that other national dragon-slayer, St. George.

l. 100. **onginnan** in *Beówulf* is treated like verbs of motion and modal auxiliaries, and takes the object inf. without **tô**; cf. ll. 872, 1606, 1984, 244. Cf. *gan* (= *did*) in Mid. Eng.: *gan* espye (Chaucer, *Knightes Tale*, l. 254, ed. Morris).

l. 101. B. and H.-So. read, **feónd on healle**; cf. l. 142. — *Beit.* xii.

ll. 101–151. "Grimm connects [**Grendel**] with the Anglo-Saxon **grindel** (*a bolt* or *bar*). . . . It carries with it the notion of the bolts and bars of hell, and hence *a fiend*. . . . Ettmüller was the first . . . to connect the name with **grindan**, *to grind, to crush to pieces, to utterly destroy*. **Grendel** is then *the tearer, the destroyer*." — Br., p. 83.

l. 102. **gäst** = *stranger* (Ha.); cf. ll. 1139, 1442, 2313, etc.

l. 103. See Ha., p. 4.

l. 106. "The perfect and pluperfect are often expressed, as in Modern English, by **hæfð** and **hæfde** with the past participle." — Sw. Cf. ll. 433, 408, 940, 205 (p.p. inflected in the last two cases), etc.

l. 106. S. destroys period here, reads **in Caines**, etc., and puts **þone . . . drihten** in parenthesis.

l. 108. **þäs þe** = *because*, especially after verbs of thanking (cf. ll. 228, 627, 1780, 2798); *according as* (l. 1351).

l. 108. The def. article is omitted with **Drihten** (*Lord*) and **Deofol** (*devil*; cf. l. 2089), as it is, generally, sparingly employed in poetry; cf. **tô sæ** (l. 318), **ofer sæ** (l. 2381), **on lande** (l. 2311), **tô räste** (l. 1238), **on wiege** (l. 286), etc., etc.

l. 119. **weras** (S., H.-So.]; **wera** (K., Th.). — *Beit.* ix. 137.

l. 120. **unfælo** = *uncanny* (R.).

l. 131. E. translates, *majestic rage*; adopting Gr.'s view that **swyð** is = Icel. **sviði**, *a burn* or *burning*. Cf. l. 737.

l. 142. B. supposes **heal-þegnes** to be corrupted from **helþegnes**; cf. l. 101. — *Beit.* xii. 80. See **Gûðlâc**, l. 1042.

l. 144. See Ha., p. 6, for S.'s rearrangement.

l. 146. S. destroys period after **sêlest**, puts **wäs . . . micel** in parenthesis, and inserts a colon after **tîd**.

l. 149. B. reads **sârewidum** for **syððan**.

l. 154. B. takes **sibbe** for accus. obj. of **wolde**, and places a comma after **Deniga**. — *Beit.* xii. 82.

l. 159. R. suggests **ac se** for **atol**.

l. 168. H.-So. plausibly conjectures this parenthesis to be a late insertion, as, at ll. 180–181, the Danes also are said to be heathen. Another commentator considers the throne under a "spell of enchantment," and therefore it could not be touched.

l. 169. **ne . . . wisse**: *nor had he desire to do so* (W.). See Ha., p. 7, for other suggestions.

l. 169. **myne wisse** occúrs in *Wanderer*, l. 27.

l. 174. The gerundial inf. with **tô** expresses purpose, defines a noun or adjective, or, with the verb **be**, expresses duty or necessity passively; cf. ll. 257, 473, 1004, 1420, 1806, etc. Cf. **tô** + inf. at ll. 316, 2557.

ll. 175–188. E. regards this passage as dating the time and place of the poem relatively to the times of heathenism. Cf. the opening lines, *In days of yore*, etc., as if the story, even then, were very old.

l. 177. **gâst-bona** is regarded by Ettmüller and G. Stephens (*Thunor*, p. 54) as an epithet of Thor (= *giant-killer*), a kenning for Thunor or Thor, meaning both *man* and *monster*. — E.

l. 189. Cf. l. 1993, where similar language is used. H.-So. takes both **môd-ceare** and **mæl-ceare** as accus., others as instr.

ll. 190, 1904. **seáð**: for this use of **seóðan** cf. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, p. 128, where p.p. **soden** is thus used.

l. 194. **fram hâm** = *in his home* (S., H.-So.); but **fram hâm** may

be for **fram him** (*from them*, i.e. *his people*, or *from Hrothgar's*). Cf. Ha., p. 8.

l. 197. Cf. ll. 791, 807, for this fixed phrase.

l. 200. See *Andreas*, *Elene*, and *Juliana* for **swan-râd** (= *sea*). "The swan is said to breed wild now no further away than the North of Sweden." — E. Cf. **ganotes bäð**, l. 1862.

l. 203. Concessive clauses with **þeáh**, **þeáh þe**, **þeáh . . . eal**, vary with subj. and ind., according as fact or contingency is dominant in the mind; cf. ll. 526, 1168, 2032, etc. (subj.), 1103, 1614 (ind.). Cf. **gif**, **nefne**.

l. 204. **hæl**, an OE. word found in Wülker's Glossaries in various forms, = *augury*, *omen*, *divination*, etc. Cf. **hælsere**, *augur*; **hæl**, *omen*; **hælsung**, *augurium*, **hælsian**, etc. Cf. Tac., *Germania*, 10.

l. 207. C. adds "= *impetrare*" to the other meanings of **findan** given in the Gloss.

l. 217. Cf. l. 1910; and *Andreas*, l. 993. — E. E. compares Byron's

"And fast and falcon-like the vessel flew,"

— *Corsair*, i. 17.

and Scott's

"Merrily, merrily bounds the bark."

— *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 7.

l. 218. Cf.

"The fomy stedes on the golden brydel
Gnawinge."

— Chaucer, *Knightes Tale*, l. 1648, ed. Morris.

l. 219. Does **ân-tîd** mean *hour* (Th.), or *corresponding hour* = **and-tîd** (H.-So.), or *in due time* (E.), or *after a time*, when **ôþres**, etc., would be adv. gen.? See C., *Beit.* viii. 568.

l. 224. **eoletes** may = (1) *voyage*; (2) *toil*, *labor*; (3) *hurried journey*; but *sea* or *fjord* appears preferable.

ll. 229–257. "The scenery . . . is laid on the coast of the North Sea and the Kattegat, the first act of the poem among the Danes in Seeland, the second among the Geats in South Sweden." — Br., p. 15.

l. 239. "A shoal of simple terms express in *Beówulf* the earliest sea-thoughts of the English. . . . The simplest term is **Sæ**. . . . To this they added **Wæter**, **Flod**, **Stream**, **Lagu**, **Mere**, **Holm**, **Grund**, **Heathu**, **Sund**, **Brim**, **Garsecg**, **Eagor**, **Geofon**. **Fifel**, **Hron-rad**, **Swan-rad**, **Segl-rad**, **Ganotes-bæð**." — Br., p. 163–166.

l. 239. "The infinitive is often used in poetry after a verb of motion where we should use the present participle." — Sw. Cf. ll. 711, 721, 1163 1803, 268, etc. Cf. German *spazieren fahren reiten*, etc., and similar constructions in French, etc.

l. 240. W. reads **hringed-stefnan** for **helmas bæron**. B. inserts (?) after **holmas** and begins a new line at the middle of the verse. S. omits B.'s "on the wall."

l. 245. Double and triple negatives strengthen each other and do not produce an affirmative in A.-S. or M. E. The neg. is often prefixed to several emphatic words in the sentence, and readily contracts with vowels, and **h** or **w**; cf. ll. 863, 182, 2125, 1509, 575, 583, 3016, etc.

l. 249. **seld-guma** = *man-at-arms in another's house* (Wood); = *low-ranking fellow* (Ha.); **stubenhocker**, *stay-at-home* (Gr.), Scott's "carpet knight," *Marmion*, i. 5.

l. 250. **näfne** (**nefne, nemne**) usually takes the subj., = *unless*; cf. ll. 1057, 3055, 1553. For ind., = *except*, see l. 1354. Cf. **bûtan, gif, þeáh**.

l. 250. For a remarkable account of armor and weapons in *Beówulf*, see S. A. Brooke, *Hist. of Early Eng. Lit.* For general "Old Teutonic Life in Beówulf," see J. A. Harrison, *Overland Monthly*.

l. 252. **ær** as a conj. generally has subj., as here; cf. ll. 264, 677, 2819, 732. For ind., cf. l. 2020.

l. 253. **leás** = *loose, roving*. Ettmüller corrected to **leáse**.

l. 256. This proverb (**ôfest**, etc.) occurs in *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 293.

l. 258. An "elder" may be a very young man; hence **yldesta**, = *eminent*, may be used of Beowulf. Cf. *Laws of Ælfred*, C. 17: **Nâ þät ælc eald sŷ, ac þät he eald sŷ on wîsdôme**.

l. 273. Verbs of hearing and seeing are often followed by acc. with inf.; cf. ll. 229, 1024, 729, 1517, etc. Cf. German construction with *sehen, hören*, etc., French construction with *voir, entendre*, etc., and the classical constructions.

l. 275. **dæd-hata** = *instigator*. Kl. reads **dæd-hwata**.

l. 280. **ed-wendan**, n. (B.; cf. 1775), = **edwenden**, limited by **bisigu**. So ten Br. — *Tidskr.* viii. 291.

l. 287. "Each is denoted . . . also by the strengthened forms **ágh-hwæðer** (**ágðer**), **éghwæðer**, etc. This prefixed **á**, **ó** corresponds to the Goth. *aiw*, OHG. *eo, io*, and is umlauted from **á**, **ó** by the **i** of the **gi** which originally followed." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 190.

l. 292. "All through the middle ages suits of armour are called 'weeds.'" — E.

l. 303. "An English warrior went into battle with a boar-crested helmet, and a round linden shield, with a byrnie of ringmail . . . with two javelins or a single ashen spear some eight or ten feet long, with a long two-edged sword naked or held in an ornamental scabbard. . . . In his belt was a short, heavy, one-edged sword, or rather a long knife, called the seax . . . used for close quarters." — Br., p. 121.

l. 303. For other references to the boar-crest, cf. ll. 1112, 1287, 1454; Grimm, *Myth.* 195; Tacitus, *Germania*, 45. "It was the symbol of their [the Baltic Æstii's] goddess, and they had great faith in it as a preservative from hard knocks." — E. See the print in the illus. ed. of Green's *Short History*, Harper & Bros.

l. 303. "See Kemble, *Saxons in England*, chapter on heathendom, and Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, chapter on Freyr, for the connection these and other writers establish between the Boar-sign and the golden boar which Freyr rode, and his worship." — Br., p. 128. Cf. *Elene*, l. 50.

l. 304. Gering proposes **hleór-bergan** = *cheek-protectors;* cf. *Beit.* xii. 26. "A bronze disk found at Öland in Sweden represents two warriors in helmets with boars as their crests, and cheek-guards under; these are the **hleór-bergan**." — E. Cf. **hauberk**, with its diminutive **habergeon**, < A.-S. **heals**, *neck* + **beorgan**, *to cover* or *protect;* and **harbor**, < A.-S. **here**, *army* + **beorgan**, id. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* xii. 123. Cf. **cinberge**, Hunt's *Exod.* l. 175.

l. 305. For **ferh wearde** and **gûðmôde grummon**, B. and ten Br. read **ferh-wearde** (l. 305) and **gûðmôdgum men** (l. 306), = *the boar-images . . . guarded the lives of the warlike men.*

l. 311. **leóma**: cf. Chaucer, *Nonne Preestes Tale*, l. 110, ed. Morris:

> "To dremen in here dremes
> Of armes, and of fyr with rede *lemes*."

l. 318. On the double gender of **sæ**, cf. Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 147; and note the omitted article at ll. 2381, 318, 544, with the peculiar tmesis of *between* at ll. 859, 1298, 1686, 1957. So *Cædmon*, l. 163 (Thorpe), *Exod.* l. 562 (Hunt), etc.

l. 320. Cf. l. 924; and *Andreas*, l. 987, where almost the same words occur. "Here we have manifestly before our eye one of those ancient causeways, which are among the oldest visible institutions of civilization." — E.

l. 322. S. inserts comma after **scîr**, and makes **hring-îren** (= *ring-mail*) parallel with **gûð-byrne**.

l. 325. Cf. l. 397. "The deposit of weapons outside before entering a house was the rule at all periods. . . . In provincial Swedish almost everywhere a church porch is called **våkenhus**, . . . i.e. *weapon-house*, because the worshippers deposited their arms there before they entered the house." — E., after G. Stephens.

l. 333. Cf. Dryden's "mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with gold." — E.

l. 336. "**æl-**, **el-**, kindred with Goth. *aljis*, other, e.g. in **ælþéodig**, **elþéodig**, foreign." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 47.

l. 336. Cf. l. 673 for the functions of an **ombiht-þegn**.

l. 343. Cf. l. 1714 for the same **beód-geneátas**, — "the predecessor title to that of the Knights of the Table Round." — E. Cf. *Andreas* (K.), l. 2177.

l. 344. The future is sometimes expressed by **willan** + inf., generally with some idea of volition involved; cf. ll. 351, 427, etc. Cf. the use of **willan** as principal vb. (with omitted inf.) at ll. 318, 1372, 543, 1056; and **sculan**, ll. 1784, 2817.

l. 353. **sîð** here, and at l. 501, probably means *arrival*. E. translates the former by *visit*, the latter by *adventure*.

l. 357. **unhâr** = *hairless, bald* (Gr., etc.).

l. 358. **eode** is only one of four or five preterits of **gân** (**gongan, gangan, gengan**), viz. **geóng** (**gióng**: ll. 926, 2410, etc.), **gang** (l. 1296, etc.), **gengde** (ll. 1402, 1413). Sievers, p. 217, apparently remarks that **eode** is "probably used only in prose." (? !). Cf. **geng**, *Gen.* ll. 626, 834; *Exod.* (Hunt) l. 102.

l. 367. The MS. and H.-So. read with Gr. and B. **glädman Hrôðgâr**, abandoning Thorkelin's **glädnian**. There is a gloss. **hilaris gläd-man.** — *Beit.* xii. 84; same as **gläd**.

l. 369. **dugan** is a "preterit-present" verb, with new wk. preterit, like **sculan, durran, magan**, etc. For various inflections, see ll. 573, 590, 1822, 526. Cf. *do* in "that will *do*"; *doughty*, etc.

l. 372. Cf. l. 535 for a similar use; and l. 1220. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, uses the same expression several times. "Here, and in all other places where **cniht** occurs in this poem, it seems to carry that technical sense which it bore in the military hierarchy [of a noble youth placed out and learning the elements of the art of war in the service of a qualified warrior, to whom he is, in a military sense, a servant], before it bloomed out in the full sense of *knight*." — E.

l. 373. E. remarks of the hyphened **eald-fäder**, "hyphens are risky toys to play with in fixing texts of pre-hyphenial antiquity"; **eald-fäder** could only = *grandfather*. **eald** here can only mean *honored*, and the hyphen is unnecessary. Cf. "old fellow," "my old man," etc.; and Ger. *alt-vater*.

l. 378. Th. and B. propose **Geátum**, as presents from the Danish to the Geatish king. — *Beit.* xii.

l. 380. **häbbe**. The subj. is used in indirect narration and question, wish and command, purpose, result, and hypothetical comparison with **swelce** = *as if*.

ll. 386, 387. Ten Br. emends to read: "Hurry, bid the kinsman-throng go into the hall together."

l. 387. **sibbe-gedriht**, for Beowulf's friends, occurs also at l. 730. It is subject-acc. to **seón**. Cf. ll. 347, 365, and Hunt's *Exod.* l. 214.

l. 404. "Here, as in the later Icelandic halls, Beowulf saw Hrothgar enthroned on a high seat at the east end of the hall. The seat is sacred. It has a supernatural quality. Grendel, the fiend, cannot approach it." — Br., p. 34. Cf. l. 168.

l. 405. "At Benty Grange, in Derbyshire, an Anglo-Saxon barrow, opened in 1848, contained a coat of mail. 'The iron chain work consists of a large number of links of two kinds attached to each other by small rings half an inch in diameter; one kind flat and lozenge-shaped . . . the others all of one kind, but of different lengths.'" — Br., p. 126.

l. 407. **Wes . . . hâl**: this ancient Teutonic greeting afterwards grew into **wassail**. Cf. Skeat's *Luke*, i. 28; *Andreas* (K.), 1827; Layamon, l. 14309, etc.

l. 414. "The distinction between **wesan** and **weorðan** [in passive relations] is not very clearly defined, but **wesan** appears to indicate a state, **weorðan** generally an action." — Sw. Cf. Mod. German *werden* and *sein* in similar relations.

l. 414. Gr. translates **hâdor** by *receptaculum;* cf. Gering, *Zachers Zeitschr.* xii. 124. Toller-Bosw. ignores Gr.'s suggestion.

ll. 420, 421. B. reads: **þær ic** (*on*) **fîfelgeban** (= *ocean*) **ýðde eotena cyn**. Ten Br. reads: **þær ic fîfelgeban ýðde, eotena hâm**. Ha. suggests **fîfelgeband** = *monster-band*, without further changes.

l. 420. R. reads **þæra** = *of them*, for **þær**. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 399; *Beit.* xii. 367.

l. 420. "**niht** has a gen., **nihtes**, used for the most part only adverbially, and almost certainly to be regarded as masculine." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 158.

l. 425. Cf. also ll. 435, 635, 2345, for other examples of Beowulf's determination to fight single-handed.

l. 441. **þe hine** = *whom*, as at l. 1292, etc. The indeclinable **þe** is often thus combined with personal pronouns, = relative, and is sometimes separated from them by a considerable interval. — Sw.

l. 443. The MS. has **Geotena**. B. and Fahlbeck, says H.-So., do not consider the **Geátas**, but the Jutes, as the inhabitants of Swedish West-Gothland. Alfred translates **Juti** by **Geátas**, but *Jutland* by *Gotland*. In the laws they are called **Guti**. — *Beit.* xii. 1, etc.

l. 444. B., Gr., and Ha. make **unforhte** an adv. = *fearlessly*, modifying **etan**. Kl. reads **anforhte** = *timid*.

l. 446. Cf. l. 2910. Th. translates: *thou wilt not need my head to hide*

(i.e. *bury*). Simrock supposes a dead-watch or lyke-wake to be meant. Wood, *thou wilt not have to bury so much as my head!* H.-So. supposes **heáfod-weard**, *a guard of honor*, such as sovereigns or presumptive rulers had, to be meant by **hafalan hŷdan**; hence, *you need not give me any guard*, etc. Cf. Schmid, *Gesetze der A.*, 370–372.

l. 447. S. places a colon after **nimeð**.

l. 451. H.-So., Ha., and B. (*Beit.* xii. 87) agree essentially in translating **feorme**, *food*. R. translates *consumption of my corpse*. *Maintenance, support*, seems preferable to either.

l. 452. Rönning (after Grimm) personifies Hild. — *Beowulfs Kvadet*, l. 59. Hildr is the name of one of the Scandinavian Walkyries, or battle-maidens, who transport the spirits of the slain to Walhalla. Cf. Kent's *Elene*, l. 18, etc.

l. 455. "The war-smiths, especially as forgers of the sword, were garmented with legend, and made into divine personages. Of these Weland is the type, husband of a swan maiden, and afterwards almost a god." — Br., p. 120. Cf. A. J. C. Hare's account of "Wayland Smith's sword with which Henry II. was knighted," and which hung in Westminster Abbey to a late date. — *Walks in London*, ii. 228.

l. 455. This is the **ælces mannes wyrd** of Boethius (Sw., p. 44) and the **wyrd bið swîðost** of Gnomic Verses, 5. There are about a dozen references to it in *Beówulf*.

l. 455. E. compares the fatalism of this concluding hemistich with the Christian tone of l. 685 *seq*.

ll. 457, 458. B. reads **wære-ryhtum** (= *from the obligations of clientage*).

l. 480. Cf. l. 1231, where the same sense, "flown with wine," occurs.

l. 488. "The **duguð**, the mature and ripe warriors, the aristocracy of the nation, are the support of the throne." — E. The M. E. form of the word, *douth*, occurs often. Associated with **geogoð**, ll. 160 and 622.

l. 489. Kl. omits comma after **meoto** and reads (with B.) **sige-hrêð-secgum**, = *disclose thy thought to the victor-heroes*. Others, as Körner, convert **meoto** into an imperative and divide **on sæl** = *think upon happiness*. But cf. **onband beadu-rûne**, l. 501. B. supposes **onsæl meoto** = *speak courteous words*. *Tidskr.* viii. 292; *Haupts Zeitschr.* xi. 411; *Eng. Stud.* ii. 251.

l. 489. Cf. the invitation at l. 1783.

l. 494. Cf. Grimm's *Andreas*, l. 1097, for **deal**, = *proud, elated, exulting; Phœnix* (Bright), l. 266.

l. 499. MS. has **Hunferð**, but the alliteration requires **Ûnferð**, as at ll. 499, 1166, 1489; and cf. ll. 1542, 2095, 2930. See *List of Names*.

l. 501. **sîð** = *arrival* (?); cf. l. 353.

l. 504. **þon mâ** = *the more* (?), may be added to the references under **þon.**

l. 506. E. compares the taunt of Ehab to David, 1 Sam. xvii. 28.

l. 509. **dol-gilp** = *idle boasting.* The second definition in the Gloss. is wrong.

l. 513. "Eagor-stream might possibly be translated the stream of Eagor, the awful terror-striking stormy sea in which the terrible [Scandinavian] giant dwelt, and through which he acted." — Br., p. 164. He remarks, "The English term *eagre* still survives in provincial dialect for the tide-wave or bore on rivers. Dryden uses it in his *Threnod. Augustal.* 'But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.' Yet we must be cautious," etc. Cf. Fox's *Boethius*, ll. 20, 236; Thorpe's *Cædmon*, 69, etc.

l. 524. Krüger and B. read **Bânstânes.** — *Beit.* ix. 573.

l. 525. K. reads **wyrsan** (= **wyrses**: cf. Mod. Gr. *guten Muthes*) **geþinges**; but H.-So. shows that the MS. **wyrsan . . . þingea** = **wyrsena þinga**, *can stand*; cf. gen. pl. **banan**, *Christ*, l. 66, etc.

l. 534. Insert, under **eard-lufa** (in Gloss.), **earfoð**, st. n., *trouble, difficulty, struggle*; acc. pl. **earfeðo**, 534.

l. 545 *seq.* "Five nights Beowulf and Breca kept together, not swimming, but sailing in open boats (to swim the seas is to sail the seas), then storm drove them asunder. . . . Breca is afterwards chief of the Brondings, a tribe mentioned in *Widsith*. The story seems legendary, not mythical." — Br., pp. 60, 61.

ll. 574-578. B. suggests **swâ þær** for **hwäðere**, = *so there it befell me.* But the word at l. 574 seems = *however*, and at l. 578 = *yet*; cf. l. 891; see S.; *Beit.* ix. 138; *Tidskr.* viii. 48; *Zacher*, iii. 387, etc.

l. 586. Gr. and Grundt. read **fâgum sweordum** (**no ic þäs fela gylpe**!), supplying **fela** and blending the broken half-lines into one. Ho. and Kl. supply **geflites**.

l. 599. E. translates **nŷd-bâde** by *blackmail*; adding "**nêd bâd**, *toll*; **nêd bâdere**, *tolltaker*." — Land Charters, Gloss. v.

l. 601. MS. has **ond** = *and* in three places only (601, 1149, 2041); elsewhere it uses the symbol **7** = *and.*

l. 612 *seq.* Cf. the drinking ceremony at l. 1025. "The royal lady offers the cup to Beowulf, not in his turn where he sate among the rest, but after it has gone the round; her approach to Beowulf is an act apart." — E.

l. 620. "The [loving] cup which went the round of the company and was tasted by all," like the Oriel and other college anniversary cups. — E.

l. 622. Cf. ll. 160, 1191, for the respective places of young and old.

l. 623. Cf. the circlet of gold worn by Wealhþeów at l. 1164.

l. 631. **gyddode**. Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* l. 237 (ed. Morris):

"Of *yeddynges* he bar utterly the prys."

Cf. *giddy*.

l. 648. Kl. suggests a period after **geþinged**, especially as B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 57) has shown that **oþþe** is sometimes = **ond**. Th. supplies **ne**.

l. 650. **oþþe** here and at ll. 2476, 3007, probably = *and*.

l. 651. Cf. 704, where **sceadu-genga** (the *night-ganger* of *Leechdoms*, ii. 344) is applied to the demon. — E.

l. 659. Cf. l. 2431 for same formula, "to have and to hold" of the Marriage Service. — E.

l. 681. B. considers **þeáh . . . eal** a precursor of Mod. Eng. *although*.

l. 682. **gôdra** = *advantages in battle* (Gr.), *battle-skill* (Ha.), *skill in war* (H.-So.). Might not **nât** be changed to **nah** = **ne** + **âh** (cf. l. 2253), thus justifying the translation *ability* (?) = *he has not the ability to*, etc.

l. 695. Kl. reads **hiera**. — *Beit.* ix. 189. B. omits **hîe** as occurring in the previous hemistich. — *Beit.* xii. 89.

l. 698. "Here Destiny is a web of cloth." — E., who compares the Greek Clotho, "spinster of fate." Women are also called "weavers of peace," as l. 1943. Cf. Kent's *Elene*, l. 88; *Widsîð*, l. 6, etc.

l. 711. B. translates **þâ** by *when* and connects with the preceding sentences, thus rejecting the ordinary canto-division at l. 711. He objects to the use of **com** as principal vb. at ll. 703, 711, and 721. (*Beit.* xii.)

l. 711. "Perhaps the Gnomic verse which tells of Thyrs, the giant, is written with Grendel in the writer's mind, — **þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian âna innan lande**, *the giant shall dwell in the fen, alone in the land* (Sweet's Read., p. 187)." — Br. p. 36.

l. 717. Dietrich, in *Haupt.* xi. 419, quotes from Ælfric, *Hom.* ii. 498: **hê beworhte þâ bigelsas mid gyldenum læfrum**, *he covered the arches with gold-leaf*, — a Roman custom derived from Carthage. Cf. Mod. Eng. *oriel* = *aurcolum*, a gilded room. — E. (quoting Skeat). Cf. ll. 2257, 1097, 2247, 2103, 2702, 2283, 333, 1751, for various uses of gold-sheets.

l. 720. B. and ten Br. suggest *hell-thane* (Grendel) for **heal-þegnas**, and make **häle** refer to Beowulf. Cf. l. 142.

l. 723. Z. reads [**ge**]**hrân**.

l. 727. For this use of **standan**, cf. ll. 2314, 2770; and Vergil, *Ecl.* ii. 26:

"Cum placidum ventis *staret* mare."

l. 757. **gedräg**. *Tumult* is one of the meanings of this word. Here, appar. = *occupation, lair*.

l. 759. R. reads **môdega** for **gôda**, "because the attribute cannot be separated from the word modified unless the two alliterate."

l. 762. Cf. *Andreas*, l. 1537, for a similar use of **ût** = *off*. — E.

l. 769. The foreign words in *Beówulf* (as **ceaster**- here) are not numerous; others are (aside from proper names like *Cain*, *Abel*, etc.) **deófol (diabolus)**, **candel** (l. 1573), **ancor** (l. 303), **scrîfan (for- ge-)**, **segn** (l. 47), **gigant** (l. 113), **mîl**- (l. 1363), **stræt** (l. 320), **ombeht** (l. 287), **gim** (l. 2073), etc.

l. 770. MS. reads **cerwen**, a word conceived by B. and others to be part of a fem. compd.: **-scerwen** like **-wenden** in **ed-wenden, -ræden**, etc. (cf. **meodu-scerpen** in *Andreas*, l. 1528); emended to **-scerwen**, *a great scare under the figure of a mishap at a drinking-bout;* one might compare **bescerwan**, *to deprive*, from **bescyrian** (Grein, i. 93), hence **ealu-scerwen** would = *a sudden taking away, deprivation, of the beer*. — H.-So., p. 93. See B., *Tidskr.* viii. 292.

l. 771. Ten Br. reads **rêðe, rênhearde**, = *raging, exceeding bold*.

l. 792. Instrumental adverbial phrases like **ænige þinga, nænige þinga** (*not at all*), **hûru þinga** (*especially*) are not infrequent. See Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 178; March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 182.

l. 811. **myrðe**. E. translates *in wanton mood*. Toller-Bosw. does not recognize *sorrow* as one of the meanings of this word.

ll. 850, 851. S. reads **deóp** for **deóg** and erases semicolon after **weól**, = *the death-stained deep welled with sword-gore;* cf. l. 1424. B. reads **deáð-fæges deóp**, etc., = *the deep welled with the doomed one's gore*. — *Beit.* xii. 89.

l. 857. The meaning of **blancum** is partly explained by **fealwe mearas** below, l. 866. Cf. Layamon's "and leop on his *blancke*," = *steed*, l. 23900; Kent's *Elene*, l. 1185.

l. 859. Körner, *Eng. Stud.* i. 482, regards the oft-recurring **be sæm tweónum** as a mere formula = *on earth;* cf. ll. 1298, 1686. **tweóne** is part of the separable prep. *between;* see **be**-. Cf. Baskerville's *Andreas*, l. 558.

l. 865. Cf. *Voyage of Óhthere and Wulfstân* for an account of funeral horse-racing, Sweet's Read., p. 22.

l. 868. See Ha., p. 31, for a variant translation.

l. 871 *seq.* R. considers this a technical description of improvised alliterative verse, suggested by and wrought out on the spur of the moment.

l. 872. R. and B. propose **secg[an]**, = *rehearse*, for **secg**, which suits the verbs in the next two lines.

ll. 878–98. "It pleases me to think that it is in English literature we

possess the first sketch of that mighty saga [the Volsunga Saga = **Wälsinges gewin**] which has for so many centuries engaged all the arts, and at last in the hands of Wagner the art of music." — Br., p. 63. Cf. *Nibelung. Lied*, l. 739.

l. 894. Intransitive verbs, as **gân, weorðan**, sometimes take **habban**, "to indicate independent action." — Sw. Cf. **hafað . . . geworden**, l. 2027.

l. 895. "**brûcan** (*enjoy*) always has the genitive." — Sw.; cf. l. 895; acc., gen., instr., dat., according to March, *A.-S. Gram.*, p. 151.

l. 898. Scherer proposes **hâte**, = *from heat*, instr. of **hât**, *heat;* cf. l. 2606.

l. 901. **hê þäs âron þâh** = *he throve in honor* (B.). Ten Br. inserts comma after **þâh**, making **siððan** introduce a depend. clause. — *Beit.* viii. 568. Cf. **weorð-myndum þâh**, l. 8; ll. 1155, 1243. — H.-So.

l. 902. **Heremôdes** is considered by Heinzel to be a mere epithet = *the valiant;* which would refer the whole passage to Sigmund (Sigfrid), the **eotenas**, l. 903, being the Nibelungen. This, says H.-So., gets rid of the contradiction between the good "Heremôd" here and the bad one, l. 1710 *seq.* — B. however holds fast to Heremôd. — *Beit.* xii. 41. **on feónda gewealdl**, l. 904, = *into the hands of devils*, says B.; cf. ll. 809, 1721, 2267; *Christ*, l. 1416; *Andreas*, l. 1621; for **hine fyren onwôd**, cf. *Gen.* l. 2579; Hunt's *Dan.* 17: **hîe wlenco anwôd.**

l. 902 *seq.* "Heremôd's shame is contrasted with the glory of Sigemund, and with the prudence, patience, generosity, and gentleness of Beowulf as a chieftain." — Br., p. 66.

l. 906. MS. has **lemede**. Toller-Bosw. corrects to **lemedon**.

l. 917. Cf. Hunt's *Exod.*, l. 170, for similar language.

l. 925. **hôs**, G. **hansa**, *company*, "the word from which the mercantile association of the 'Hanseatic' towns took their designation." — E.

l. 927. **on staþole** = *on the floor* (B., Rask, ten Br.). - *Beit.* xii. 90.

l. 927. May not **steápne** here = *bright*, from its being immediately followed by **golde fâhne**? Cf. Chaucer's "his eyen *steepe*," *Prol.* l. 201 (ed. Morris); Cockayne's *Ste. Marherete*, pp. 9, 108; *St. Kath.*, l. 1647.

l. 931. **grynna** may be for **gyrnna** (= *sorrows*), gen. plu. of **gyrn**, as suggested by one commentator.

l. 937. B. (*Beit.* xii. 90) makes **gehwylene** object of **wîd-scofen (häfde)**. Gr. makes **weá** nom. absolute.

l. 940. **scuccum**: cf. G. **scheuche, scheusal**; Prov. Eng. *old-shock;* perhaps the pop. interjection *O shucks!* (!)

l. 959. H. explains **we** as a "plur. of majesty," which Beówulf throws off at l. 964.

l. 963. **feónd þone frätgan** (B. *Beit.* xii. 90).

l. 976. **synnum.** "Most abstract words in the poetry have a very wide range of meanings, diverging widely from the prose usage. **synn**, for instance, means simply *injury, mischief, hatred*, and the prose meaning *sin* is only a secondary one; **hata** in poetry is not only *hater*, but *persecutor, enemy*, just as **nîð** is both *hatred* and *violence, strength;* **heard** is *sharp* as well as *hard*." — Sw.

l. 986. S. places **wäs** at end of l. 985 and reads **stîðra nägla**, omitting **gehwylc** and the commas after that and after **sceáwedon**. *Beit.* ix. 138; **stêdra** (H.-So.); **hand-sporu** (H.-So.) at l. 987.

l. 986. Miller (*Anglia*, xii. 3) corrects to **æghwylcne**, in apposition to **fingras**.

l. 987. **hand-sporu.** See *Anglia*, vii. 176, for a discussion of the intrusion of **u** into the nom. of **n**-stems.

l. 988. Cf. ll. 2121, 2414, for similar use of **unheóru** = **ungeheuer**.

l. 992. B. suggests **heátimbred** for **hâten**, and **gefrätwon** for **-od**; Kl., **hroden** (*Beit.* ix. 189).

l. 995, 996. Gold-embroidered tapestries seem to be meant by **web** = *aurifrisium*.

l. 997. After **þâra þe** = *of those that*, the depend. vb. often takes sg. for pl.; cf. ll. 844, 1462, 2384, 2736. — Sw.; Dietrich.

l. 998. "Metathesis of **l** takes place in **seld** for **setl**, **bold** for **botl**," etc. — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 96. Cf. Eng. proper names, *Bootle, Battlefield*, etc. — Skeat, *Principles*, i. 250.

l. 1000. **heorras**: cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* (ed. Morris) l. 550:

"Ther was no dore that he nolde heve of *harre*."

ll. 1005–1007. See *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 391, and *Beit.* xii. 368, for R.'s and B.'s views of this difficult passage.

l. 1009. Cf. l. 1612 for **sæl and mæl**, surviving still in E. Anglia in "mind your *seals and meals*," = *times and occasions*, i.e. have your wits about you. — E.

ll. 1012, 1013. Cf. ll. 753, 754 for two similar comparatives used in conjunction.

l. 1014. Cf. l. 327 for similar language.

ll. 1015, 1016. H.-So. puts these two lines in parentheses (**fylle . . . þâra**). Cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 91.

l. 1024. One of the many famous swords spoken of in the poem. See **Hrunting**, ll. 1458, 1660; **Hûnlâfing**, l. 1144, etc. Cf. Excalibur, Roland's sword, the Nibelung Balmung, etc.

l. 1034. **scûr-heard.** For an ingenious explanation of this dis-

puted word see Professor Pearce's article in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, Nov. 1, 1892, and ensuing discussion.

l. 1039. **eoderas** is of doubtful meaning. H. and Toller-Bosw. regard the word here = *enclosure, palings of the court.* Cf. *Cædmon*, ll. 2439, 2481. The passage throws interesting light on horses and their trappings

l. 1043. Grundt. emends **wîg** to **wieg**, = *charger;* and E. quotes Tacitus, *Germania*, 7.

l. 1044. "Power over each and both"; cf. "all and some," "one and all."

For **Ingwin**, see *List of Names.*

l. 1065. Gr. contends that **fore** here = **de**, *concerning, about* (Ebert's *Jahrb.*, 1862, p. 269).

l. 1069. H.-So. supplies **fram** after **eaferum**, to govern it, = *concerning* (?). Cf. *Fight at Finnsburg*, Appendix.

l. 1070. For the numerous names of the Danes, "bright-" "spear-" "east-" "west-" "ring-" Danes, see these words.

l. 1073. **Eotenas** = *Finn's people, the Frisians;* cf. ll. 1089, 1142, 1146, etc., and *Beit.* xii. 37. Why they are so called is not known.

l. 1084. R. proposes **wiht Hengeste wið gefeohtan** (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 394). Kl., **wið H. wiht gefeohtan**.

ll. 1085 and 1099. **weá-lâf** occurs in Wulfstân, *Hom.* 133, ed. Napier. — E. Cf. **daroða lâf**, *Brunanb.*, l. 54; **âdes lâfe**, *Phœnix*, 272 (Bright), etc.

l. 1098. **elne unflitme** = *so dass der eid (der inhalt des eides) nicht streitig war.* — B., *Beit.* iii. 30. But cf. 1130, where Hengist and Finn are again brought into juxtaposition and the expression **ealles** (?) **unhlitme** occurs.

l. 1106. The pres. part. + **be**, as **myndgiend wære** here, is comparatively rare in original A.-S. literature, but occurs abundantly in translations from the Latin. The periphrasis is generally meaningless. Cf. l. 3029.

l. 1108. Körner suggests **ecge**, = *sword*, in reference to a supposed old German custom of placing ornaments, etc., on the point of a sword or spear (*Eng. Stud.* i. 495). Singer, **ince-gold** = *bright gold;* B., **andiége** = Goth. *andaugjo, evidently.* Cf. **incge lâfe**, l. 2578. Possibly: **and inge** (= *young men*) **gold âhôfon of horde**. For **inge**, cf. Hunt's *Exod.* l. 190.

ll. 1115–1120. R. proposes (**hêt þâ . . .**) **bânfatu bärnan ond on bæl dôn, earme on eaxe** = *to place the arms in the ashes*, reading **gûðrêc** = *battle-reek*, for **-rinc** (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 395). B., Sarrazin (*Beit.* xi. 530), Lichtenfeld (*Haupts Zeitschr.* xvi. 330), C., etc., propose various emendations. See H.-So., p. 97, and *Beit.* viii. 568. For **gûðrinc âstâh**, cf. Old Norse, *stiga á bál*, "ascend the bale-fire."

l. 1116. **sweoloðe.** "On Dartmoor the burning of the furze up the hillsides to let new grass grow, is called *swayling*." — E. Cf. *sultry*, G. *schwül*, etc.

l. 1119. Cf. **wudu-rêc âstâh**, l. 3145; and *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 450: **wælmist âstâh**.

l. 1122. **ätspranc** = *burst forth, arose* (omitted from the Gloss.), <**ät** + **springan**.

l. 1130. R. and Gr. read **elne unflitme**, = *loyally and without contest*, as at l. 1098. Cf. Ha., p. 39; H.-So., p. 97.

l. 1137. **scacen** = *gone;* cf. ll. 1125, 2307, 2728.

l. 1142. "The sons of the Eotenas" (B., *Beit.* xii. 31, who conjectures a gap after 1142).

l. 1144. B. separates thus: **Hûn Lâfing**, = *Hún placed the sword Láfing*, etc. — *Beit.* xii. 32; cf. R., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 396. Heinzel and Homburg make other conjectures (Herrig's *Archiv*, 72, 374, etc.).

l. 1143. B., H.-So., and Möller read: **worod rædenne, þonne him Hûn Lâfing**, = *military brotherhood, when Hún laid upon his breast* (the sword) *Láfing*. There is a sword *Laufi, Lövi* in the Norse sagas; but swords, armor, etc., are often called the *leaving* (**lâf**) of files, hammers, etc., especially a precious heirloom; cf. ll. 454, 1033, 2830, 2037, 2629, 796, etc., etc.

l. 1152. **roden** = *reddened* (B., *Tidskr.* viii. 295).

l. 1160. For ll. 1069–1160, containing the Finn episode, cf. Möller, *Alteng. Volksepos*, 69, 86, 94; Heinzel, *Anz. f. dtsch. Altert.*, 10, 226; B., *Beit.* xii. 29–37. Cf. *Widsiþ*, l. 33, etc.

ll. 1160, 1161. **leóð** (**lied** = *song, lay*) and **gyd** here appear synonyms.

ll. 1162–1165. "Behind the wars and tribal wanderings, behind the contentions of the great, we watch in this poem the steady, continuous life of home, the passions and thoughts of men, the way they talked and moved and sang and drank and lived and loved among one another and for one another." — Br., p. 18.

l. 1163. Cf. *wonderwork*. So *wonder-death, wonder-bidding, wonder-treasure, -smith, -sight*, etc. at ll. 1748, 3038, 2174, 1682, 996, etc. Cf. the German use of the same intensive, = *wondrous*, in *wunder-schön*, etc.

l. 1165. **þâ gyt** points to some future event when "each" was not "true to other," undeveloped in this poem. **suhtor-gefäderan** = Hrôðgâr and Hrôðulf, l. 1018. Cf. **âðum-swerian**, l. 84.

l. 1167 almost repeats l. 500, **ät fôtum**, etc., where Ûnferð is first introduced.

l. 1191. E. sees in this passage separate seats for youth and middle-aged men, as in English college halls, chapels, convocations, and churches still.

l. 1192. **ymbutan**, *round about*, is sometimes thus separated: **ymb hie ûtan**; cf. *Voyage of Ohthere*, etc. (Sw.), p. 18, l. 34, etc.; *Beowulf*, ll. 859, 1686, etc.

l. 1194. **bewägned**, a ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, tr. *offered* by Th. Probably a p.p. **wägen**, made into a vb. by **-ian**, like *ozon*, *drozon*, etc. Cf. **hafenian** (< **hafen**, < **hebban**), etc.

l. 1196. E. takes the expression to mean "mantle and its rings or broaches." "Rail" long survived in Mid. Eng. (*Piers Plow.*, etc.).

l. 1196. This necklace was afterwards given by Beowulf to Hygd, ll. 2173, 2174.

ll. 1199–1215. From the obscure hints in the passage, a part of the poem may be approximately dated, — if Hygelâc is the *Chochi-laicus* of Gregory of Tours, *Hist. Francorum*, iii. 3, — about A.D. 512–20.

l. 1200. The **Breosinga men** (Icel. *Brisinga men*) is the necklace of the goddess Freya; cf. *Elder Edda*, *Hamarsheimt*. Hâma stole the necklace from the Gothic King Eormenrîc; cf. *Traveller's Song*, ll. 8, 18, 88, 111. The comparison of the two necklaces leads the poet to anticipate Hygelâc's history, — a suggestion of the poem's mosaic construction.

l. 1200. For **Brôsinga mene**, cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 72. C. suggests **fleáh**, = *fled*, for **fealh**, placing semicolon after **byrig**, and making **hê** subject of **fleáh** and **geceás**.

l. 1202. B. conjectures **geceás êcne ræd** to mean *he became a pious man and at death went to heaven*. Heime (Hâma) in the *Thidrekssaga* goes into a cloister = to choose the better part (?). Cf. H.-So., p. 98. But cf. Hrôðgâr's language to Beowulf, ll. 1760, 1761.

l. 1211. S. proposes **feoh**, = *property*, for **feorh**, which would be a parallel for **breóst-gewædu . . . beáh** below.

l. 1213. E. remarks that in the *Laws of Cnut*, i. 26, the devil is called **se wôdfreca werewulf**, *the ravening werwolf*.

l. 1215. C. proposes **heals-bêge onfêng**. *Beit.* viii. 570. For **hreâ-** Kl. suggests **hræ-**.

l. 1227. The son referred to is, according to Ettmüller, the one that reigns after Hrôðgâr.

l. 1229. Kl. suggests **sî**, = *be*, for *is*.

l. 1232. S. gives *wine-elated* as the meaning of **druncne**. — *Beit.* ix. 139; Kl. *ibid.* 189, 194. But cf. *Judith*, ll. 67, 107.

l. 1235. Cf. l. 119 for similarity of language.

l. 1235. Kl. proposes **gea-sceaft**; but cf. l. 1267.

l. 1246. Ring armor was common in the Middle Ages. E. points out the numerous forms of **byrne** in cognate languages, — Gothic, Icelandic,

OHG., Slavonic, O. Irish, Romance, etc. Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, i. 126. Cf. Murray's *Dict.* s.v.

l. 1248. **ânwîg-gearwe** = *ready for single combat* (C.); but cf. Ha. p. 43; *Beit.* ix. 210, 282.

l. 1252. Some consider this *fitt* the beginning of Part (or Lay) II. of the original epic, if not a separate work in itself.

l. 1254. K., W., and Ho. read **farode** = *wasted;* Kölbing reads **furode**; but cf. **wêsten warode**, l. 1266. MS. has **warode**.

ll. 1255–1258. This passage is a good illustration of the constant parallelism of word and phrase characteristic of A.-S. poetry, and is quoted by Sw. The changes are rung on **ende** and **swylt**, on **gesŷne** and **wîdcûð**, etc.

l. 1259. "That this story of Grendel's mother was originally a separate lay from the first seems to be suggested by the fact that the monsters are described over again, and many new details added, such as would be inserted by a new singer who wished to enhance and adorn the original tale." — Br., p. 41.

l. 1259. Cf. l. 107, which also points to the ancestry of murderers and monsters and their descent from "Cain."

l. 1261. The MS. has **se þe**, m.; changed by some to **seo þe**. At ll. 1393, 1395, 1498, Grendel's mother is referred to as m.; at ll. 1293, 1505, 1541–1546, etc., as f., the uncertain pronoun designating a creature female in certain aspects, but masculine in demonic strength and savageness. — H.-So.; Sw. p. 202. Cf. the masc. epithets at ll. 1380, 2137, etc.

l. 1270. **âglæca** = *Grendel*, though possibly referring to Beowulf, as at l. 1513. — Sw.

l. 1273. "It is not certain whether **anwalda** stands for **ǫnwealda**, or whether it should be read **ânwealda**, = *only ruler*. — Sw.

l. 1279. The MS. has **sunu þeod wrecan**, which R. changes to **sunu þeód-wrecan**, **þeód-** = *monstrous;* but why not regard **þeód** as opposition to **sunu**, = *her son, the prince?* See Sweet's Reader, and Körner's discussion, *Eng. Stud.* i. 500.

l. 1281. Ten Br. suggests (for **sôna**) **sâra** = *return of sorrows*.

l. 1286. "**geþuren** (twice so written in MSS.) stands for **geþrúen**, *forged*, and is an isolated p.p." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., 209. But see Toller-Bosw. for examples; Sw., Gloss.; March, p. 100, etc.

l. 1292. **þe hine** = *whom;* cf. ll. 441, 1437, 1292; *Héliand*, i. 1308.

l. 1298. **be sæm tweonum**; cf. l. 1192; Hunt's *Exod.* l. 442; and Mod. Eng. "to *us*-ward, etc. — Earle's *Philol.*, p. 449. Cf. note, l. 1192.

l. 1301. C. proposes **ôðer him ærn** = *another apartment was assigned him*.

l. 1303. B. conjectures **under hrôf genam**; but Ha., p. 45, shows this to be unnecessary, **under** also meaning *in*, as *in* (or *under*) these circumstances.

l. 1319. E. and Sw. suggest **nægde** or **nêgde**, *accosted*, < **nêgan** = Mid. Ger. *nâhwian*, pr.p. *nâhwiandans*, *approach*. For **hnægan**, *press down, vanquish*, see ll. 1275, 1440, etc.

l. 1321. C. suggests **neád-lâðum** for **neód-laðu**, *after crushing hostility*; but cf. **freónd-laðu**, l. 1193.

l. 1334. K. and ten Br. conjecture **gefägnod** = *rejoicing in her fill*, a parallel to **æse wlanc**, l. 1333.

l. 1340. B. translates: "and she has executed a deed of blood-vengeance of far-reaching consequence." — *Beit.* xii. 93.

l. 1345. B. reads **geó** for **eów** (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 205).

ll. 1346–1377. "This is a fine piece of folk-lore in the oldest extant form. . . . The authorities for the story are the rustics (ll. 1346, 1356)." — E.

l. 1347. Cf. **sele-rædende** at l. 51.

l. 1351. "The **ge** [of **gewitan**] may be merely a scribal error, — a repetition (dittography) of the preceding **ge** of **gewislîcost**." — Sw.

l. 1352. **ides**, like **firas**, *men*, etc., is a poetic word supposed by Grimm to have been applied, like Gr. *νύμφη*, to superhuman or semi-divine women.

ll. 1360–1495 *seq.* E. compares this Dantesque tarn and scenery with the poetical accounts of *Æneid*, vii. 563; *Lucretius*, vi. 739, etc.

l. 1360. **firgenstreám** occurs also in the *Phœnix* (Bright, p. 168) l. 100; *Andreas*, ll. 779, 3144 (K.); *Gnomic Verses*, l. 47, etc.

l. 1363. The genitive is often thus used to denote measure = by or in miles; cf. l. 3043; and contrast with partitive gen. at l. 207.

l. 1364. The MS. reads **hrinde** = **hrînende** (?), which Gr. adopts; K. and Th. read **hrinde-bearwas**; **hringde**, *encircling* (Sarrazin, *Beit.* xi. 163); **hrîmge** = *frosty* (Sw.); *with frost-whiting covered* (Ha.). See Morris, *Blickling Hom.*, Preface, vi., vii.

l. 1364. Cf. **Ruin**, **hrîmige edoras behrofene**, *rimy, roofless halls*.

l. 1366. **nîðwundor** may = **nið-** (as in **nið-sele**, *q.v.*) **wundor**, *wonder of the deep*.

l. 1368. The personal pronoun is sometimes omitted in subordinate and even independent clauses; cf. **wite** here; and Hunt's *Exod.*, l. 319.

l. 1370. **hornum**. Such "datives of manner or respect" are not infrequent with adj.

l. 1371. "**seleð** is not dependent on **ær**, for in that case it would be in the subjunctive, but **ær** is simply an adverb, correlative with the conjunc-

tion **ær** in the next line: 'he will (sooner) give up his life, before he will,' etc." — Sw.

l. 1372. Cf. ll. 318 and 543 for **willan** with similar omitted inf.

l. 1373. **heafola** is found only in poetry. — Sw. It occurs thirteen or fourteen times in this poem. Cf. the poetic **gamol, swât** (l. 2694), etc., for **eald, blôd**.

l. 1391. **uton**: hortatory subj. of **wîtan**, *go*, = *let us go;* cf. French *allons*, Lat. *eamus*, Ital. *andiamo*, etc. + inf. Cf. ll. 2649, 3102.

l. 1400. H. is dat. of person indirectly affected, = advantage.

l. 1402. **geatolîc** probably = *in his equipments*, as B. suggests (*Beit.* xii. 83), comparing **searolîc**.

ll. 1402, 1413 reproduce the wk. form of the pret. of **gân** (Goth. *gaggida*). Cf. *Andreas*, l. 1096, etc.

l. 1405. S. (*Beit.* ix. 140) supplies [**þær heó**] **gegnum fôr**; B. (*ibid.* xii. 14) suggests **hwær heó**.

l. 1411. B., Gr., and E. take **ân-paðas** = paths wide enough for only one, like Norwegian *einstig;* cf. **stîge nearwe**, just above. *Trail* is the meaning. Cf. **enge ânpaðas, uncûð gelâd**, *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 58.

l. 1421. Cf. **oncŷð**, l. 831. The whole passage (ll. 1411–1442) is replete with suggestions of walrus-hunting, seal-fishing, harpooning of sea-animals (l. 1438), etc.

l. 1425. E. quotes from the 8th cent. Corpus Gloss., "*Falanx* fœða."

l. 1428. For other mention of **nicors**, cf. ll. 422, 575, 846. E. remarks, "it survives in the phrase 'Old Nick' . . . a word of high authority . . . Icel. *nykr*, water-goblin, Dan. *nök, nisse*, Swed. *näcken*, G. *nix, nixe*, etc." See Skeat, *Nick*.

l. 1440. Sw. reads **gehnæged**, *prostrated*, and regards **nîða** as gen. pl. "used instrumentally," = *by force*.

l. 1441. **-bora** = *bearer, stirrer;* occurs in other compds., as **mund-, ræd-, wôð-bora**.

l. 1447. **him** = *for him*, a remoter dative of reference. — Sw.

l. 1455. Gr. reads **brondne**, = *flaming*.

l. 1457. **león** is the inf. of **lâh**; cf. **onlâh** (< **onleón**) at l. 1468. **lîhan** was formerly given as the inf.; cf. **læne** = **læhne**.

l. 1458. Cf. the similar dat. of possession as used in Latin.

l. 1458. H.-So. compares the Icelandic saga account of Grettir's battle with the giant in the cave. **häft-mêce** may be = Icel. *heptisax* (*Anglia*, iii. 83), "hip-knife."

l. 1459. "The sense seems to be 'pre-eminent among the old treasures.' . . . But possibly **foran** is here a prep. with the gen.: 'one before the old treasures.'" — Sw. For other examples of **foran**, cf. ll. 985, 2365.

l. 1460. **âter-teárum** = *poison-drops* (C., *Beit.* viii. 571; S., *ibid.* xi. 359).

l. 1467. **þät**, comp. relative, = *that which;* "we testify *that* we do know."

l. 1480. **forð-gewitenum** is in appos. to **me**, = *mihi defuncto.* — M. Callaway, *Am. Journ. of Philol.*, October, 1889.

l. 1482. **nime**. Conditional clauses of doubt or future contingency take **gif** or **bûton** with subj.; cf. ll. 452, 594; of fact or certainty, the ind.; cf. ll. 442, 447, 527, 662, etc. For **bûton**, cf. ll. 967, 1561.

l. 1487. "**findan** sometimes has a preterit **funde** in W. S. after the manner of the weak preterits." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 210.

l. 1490. Kl. reads **wäl-sweord**, = *battle-sword.*

l. 1507. "This cave under the sea seems to be another of those natural phenomena of which the writer had personal knowledge (ll. 2135, 2277), and which was introduced by him into the mythical tale to give it a local color. There are many places of this kind. Their entrance is under the lowest level of the tide." — Br., p. 45.

l. 1514. B. (*Beit.* xii. 362) explains **niðsele**, **hrôfsele** as *roof-covered hall in the deep;* cf. Grettir Saga (*Anglia*, iii. 83).

l. 1538. Sw., R., and ten Br. suggest **feaxe** for **eaxle**, = *seized by the hair.*

l. 1543. **and-leán** (R.); cf. l. 2095. The MS. has **hand-leán**.

l. 1546. Sw. and S. read **seax**. — *Beit.* ix. 140.

l. 1557. H.-So. omits comma and places semicolon after **ŷðelîce**; Sw. and S. place comma after **gescêd.**

l. 1584. **ôðer swyle** = *another fifteen* (Sw.); = *fully as many* (Ha.).

ll. 1592–1613 *seq.* Cf. *Anglia*, iii. 84 (Grettir Saga).

l. 1595. **blondenfeax** = *grizzly-haired* (Bright, Reader, p. 258); cf. *Brunanb.*, l. 45 (Bright).

l. 1599. **gewearð**, impers. vb., = *agree, decide* = *many agreed upon this, that,* etc. (Ha., p. 55; cf. ll. 2025–2027, 1997; B., *Beit.* xii. 97).

l. 1605. C. supposes **wiston** = **wisceton** = *wished.* — *Beit.* viii. 571.

l. 1607. **broden mæl** is now regarded as a comp. noun, = *inlaid or damascened sword.* — W., Ho.

l. 1611. **wäl-râpas** = *water-ropes* = *bands of frost* (l. 1610) (?). Possibly the Prov. Eng. **weele**, *whirlpool.* Cf. **wæl**, *gurges*, Wright, Voc., *Gnom. Verses*, l. 39. — E.

l. 1611. **wægrâpas** (Sw.) = *wave-bands* (Ha.).

l. 1622. B. suggests **eatna** = **eotena**, **eardas**, *haunts of the giants* (Northumbr. **ea** for **eo**).

l. 1635. **cyning-holde** (B., *Beit.* xii. 369); cf. l. 290.

l. 1650. H., Gr., and Ettmüller understand **idese** to refer to the queen.

l. 1651. Cf. *Anglia*, iii. 74, *Beit.* xi. 167, for coincidences with the Grettir Saga (13th cent.).

l. 1657. Restore MS. reading **wigge** in place of **wîge**.

l. 1664. B. proposes **eotenisc . . . èste** for **eácen . . . oftost**, omitting brackets (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 206). G. translates *mighty . . . often*.

l. 1675. **ondrædan**. "In late texts the final **n** of the preposition **on** is frequently lost when it occurs in a compound word or stereotyped phrase, and the prefix then appears as **a**: **abútan**, **amang**, **aweg**, **aright**, **adrædan**." — Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 98.

ll. 1680–1682. Giants and their work are also referred to at ll. 113, 455, 1563, 1691, etc.

l. 1680. Cf. **ceastra . . . orðanc enta geweorc**, *Gnomic Verses*, l. 2; Sweet's Reader, p. 186.

ll. 1687–1697. "In this description of the writing on the sword, we see the process of transition from heathen magic to the notions of Christian times. . . . The history of the flood and of the giants . . . were substitutes for names of heathen gods, and magic spells for victory." — E. Cf. Mohammedan usage.

ll. 1703, 1704. **þät þê eorl nære geboren betera** (B., *Tidskr.* 8, 52).

l. 1715. **âna hwearf** = *he died solitary and alone* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38); = *lonely* (Ha.); = *alone* (G.).

l. 1723. **leód-bealo longsum** = *eternal hell-torment* (B., *Beit.* xii. 38, who compares *Ps. Cott.* 57, **lîf longsum**).

l. 1729. E. translates **on lufan**, *towards possession;* Ha., *to possessions*.

l. 1730. **môdgeþonc**, like **lîg**, **sæ**, **segn**, **niht**, etc., is of double gender (m., n. in the case of **môdgeþ**.).

l. 1741. The doctrine of nemesis following close on ὕβρις, or overweening pride, is here very clearly enunciated. The only protector against the things that "assault and hurt" the soul is the "Bishop and Shepherd of our souls" (l. 1743).

l. 1745 appears dimly to fore-shadow the office of the evil archer Loki, who in the Scandinavian mythology shoots Balder with a mistletoe twig. The language closely resembles that of Psalm 64.

l. 1748. Kl. regards **wom** = **wô(u)m**; cf. **wôh-bogen**, l. 2828. See Gloss., p. 295, under **wam**. Contrast the construction of **bebeorgan** a few lines below (l. 1759), where the dat. and acc. are associated.

l. 1748. See Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 167, for declension of **wôh**, *wrong* = gen. **wôs** or **wôges**, dat. **wô(u)m**, etc.; pl. gen. **wôra**, dat. **wô(u)m**, etc.; and cf. declension of **heáh**, **hreóh**, **rûh**, etc.

l. 1748. **wergan gâstes**; cf. *Blickl. Hom.* vii.; *Andreas*, l. 1171. "*Auld Wearie* is used in Scotland, or was used a few years ago, . . . to mean the devil." — E. Bede's *Eccles. Hist.* contains (naturally) many examples of the expression = devil.

l. 1750. **on gyld** = *in reward* (B. *Beit.* xii. 95); Ha. translates *boastfully*; G., *for boasting*; Gr., *to incite to boastfulness*. Cf. *Christ*, l. 818.

l. 1767. E. thinks this an allusion to the widespread superstition of the evil eye (*mal occhio*, *mauvais œil*). Cf. Vergil, *Ecl.* iii. 103. He remarks that Pius IX., Gambetta, and President Carnot were charged by their enemies with possessing this weapon.

l. 1784. **wigge geweorðad** (MS. **wigge weorðad**) is C.'s conjecture; cf. *Elene*, l. 150. So G., *honored in war*.

l. 1785. The future generally implied in the present of **beón** is plainly seen in this line; cf. ll. 1826, 661, 1830, 1763, etc.

l. 1794. Some impers. vbs. take acc. (as here, **Geat**) of the person affected; others (as **þyncan**) take the dat. of the person, as at ll. 688, 1749, etc. Cf. verbs of dreaming, being ashamed, desiring, etc. — March, A.-S. Gram., p. 145.

l. 1802. E. remarks that the **blaca hrefn** here is a bird of good omen, as opposed to **se wonna hrefn** of l. 3025. The raven, wolf, and eagle are the regular epic accompaniments of battle and carnage. Cf. ll. 3025–3028; *Maldon*, 106; *Judith*, 205–210, etc.

l. 1803. S. emends to read: "then came the light, going bright after darkness: the warriors," etc. Cf. Ho., p. 41, l. 23. G. puts period before "the warriors." For **onettan**, cf. Sw.'s Gloss. and Bright's Read., Gloss.

ll. 1808–1810. Müllenh. and Grundt. refer **se hearda** to Beowulf, correct **sunu** (MS.) to **suna Ecglâfes** (i.e. Unferth); [*he*] (Beo.) *thanked him* (Un.) *for the loan*. Cf. ll. 344, 581, 1915.

ll. 1823–1840. "Beowulf departing pledges his services to Hroðgar, to be what afterwards in the mature language of chivalry was called his 'true knight.'" — E.

l. 1832. Kl. corrects to **dryhtne**, in appos. with **Higelâce**.

l. 1835. **gâr-holt** more properly means *spear-shaft*; cf. **æsc-holt**.

l. 1855. **sêl** = *better* (Grundt.; B., *Beit.* xii. 96), instead of MS. **wel**.

ll. 1855–1866. "An ideal picture of international amity according to the experience and doctrine of the eighth century." — E.

l. 1858. S. and Kl. correct to **gemæne**, agreeing with **sib**. — *Beit.* ix. 140, 190.

l. 1862. "The gannet is a great diver, plunging down into the sea from a considerable height, such as forty feet." — E.

l. 1863. Kl. suggests **heafu**, = *seas*.

l. 1865. B. proposes **geþôhte**, = *with firm thought*, for **geworhte**; cf. l. 611.

l. 1876. **geseón** = *see again* (Kl., *Beit.* ix. 190). S. and B. insert **nâ** to modify **geseón** and explain Hrôðgâr's tears. Ha. and G. follow Heyne's text. Cf. l. 567.

l. 1881. Is **beorn** here = **bearn** (**be-arn** ?) of l. 67 ? or more likely = **born, barn**, = *burned?* — S., Th.

l. 1887. **orleahtre** is a ἅπαξ λεγόμενον. E. compares Tennyson's "blameless" king. Cf. also ll. 2015, 2145; and the **gôd cyning** of l. 11.

l. 1896. **sceaðan** = *warriors* (cf. l. 1804) has been proposed by C.; but cf. l. 253.

l. 1897. The boat had been left, at ll. 294–302, in the keeping of Hrôðgâr's men; at l. 1901 the **bât-weard** is specially honored by Beowulf with a sword and becomes a "sworded squire." — E. This circumstance appears to weld the poem together. Cf. also the speed of the journey home with **ymb ân-tîd ôþres dôgores** of l. 219, and the similarity of language in both passages (**fâmig-heals, clifu, nässas, sælde, brim**, etc.). — The nautical terms in Beowulf would form an interesting study.

l. 1904. R. proposes, **gewât him on naca**, = *the vessel set out*, **on** alliterating as at l. 2524 (*Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 402). B. reads **on nacan**, but inserts irrelevant matter (*Beit.* xii. 97).

l. 1913. Cf. the same use of **ceól**, = *ship*, in the *A.-S. Chron.*, ed. Earle-Plummer; *Gnomic Verses*, etc.

l. 1914. S. inserts **þät hê** before **on lande**.

l. 1916. B. makes **leôfra manna** depend on **wlâtode**, = *looked for the dear men ready at the coast* (*Beit.* xii. 97).

l. 1924. Gr., W., and Ho. propose **wunade**, = *remained;* but cf. l. 1929. S. conceives ll. 1924, 1925 as "direct speech" (*Beit.* ix. 141).

l. 1927 *seq.* "The women of Beowulf are of the fine northern type; trusted and loved by their husbands and by the nobles and people; generous, gentle, and holding their place with dignity." — Br., p. 67. Thrytho is the exception, l. 1932 *seq.*

l. 1933. C. suggests **frêcnu**, = *dangerous, bold*, for Thrytho could not be called "excellent." G. writes "Modthrytho" as her name. The womanly Hygd seems purposely here contrasted with the terrible Thrytho, just as, at l. 902 *seq.*, Sigemund and Heremôd are contrasted. For Thrytho, etc., cf. Gr., *Jahrb. für rom. u. eng. Lit.* iv. 279; Müllenhoff, *Haupts Zeitschr.* xiv. 216; Matthew Paris; Suchier, *Beit.* iv. 500–521; R. *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 402; B., *ibid.* iv. 206; Körner, *Eng. Stud.* i 489–492; H.-So., p. 106.

ll. 1932–1963. K. first pointed out the connection between the historical Offa, King of Mercia, and his wife Cwendrida, and the Offa and Þryðo (Gr.'s *Drida* of the *Vita Offæ Secundi* of the present passage. The tale is told of her, not of Hygd.

l. 1936. Suchier proposes **andæges**, = *eye to eye*; Leo proposes **ândæges**, = *the whole day*: G., *by day*. No change is necessary if **an** be taken to govern **hire**, = *on her*, and **däges** be explained (like **nihtes**, etc.) as a genitive of time, = *by day*.

l. 1943. R. and Suchier propose **onsêce**, = *seek, require*: but cf. 2955.

l. 1966. Cf. the *heofoncandel* of *Exod.* l. 115 (Hunt). Shak.'s 'night's candles.'

l. 1969. Cf. l. 2487 *seq.* for the actual slayer of Ongenþeów, i.e. Eofor, to whom Hygelâc gave his only daughter as a reward, l. 2998.

l. 1981. **meodu-scencum** = *with mead-pourers* or *mead-cups* (G., Ha.); *draught or cup of mead* (Toller-Bosw.).

l. 1982. K., Th., W., H. supply [**heal-**]**reced**; Möller [**heá-**].

l. 1984. B. defends the MS., reading **hæ nū** (for **hæðnū**), which he regards as = Heinir, the inhabitants of the Jutish "heaths" (**hæð**). Cf. H.-So., p. 107; *Beit.* xii. 9.

l. 1985. **sînne**. "In poetry there is a reflexive possessive of the third person, **sin** declined like **min**. It is used not only as a true reflexive, but also as a non-reflexive (= Lat. *ejus*)." — Sw.; Cook's Sievers' Gram., p. 185. Cf. ll. 1508, 1961, 2284, 2790.

l. 1994. Cf. l. 190 for a similar use of **seáð**; cf. to "glow" with emotion, "boil" with indignation, "burn" with anger, etc. **weallan** is often so used; cf. ll. 2332, 2066, etc.

l. 2010. B. proposes **fâcne**, = *in treachery*, for **fenne**. Cf. *Juliana*, l. 350; *Beit.* xii. 97.

l. 2022. Food of specific sorts is rarely, if at all, mentioned in the poem. Drink, on the other hand, occurs in its primitive varieties, — *ale* (as here: **ealu-wæg**, *mead, beer, wine, lîð* (cider ? Goth. *leiþus*, Prov. Ger. *leit-* in *leit-haus*, ale-house), etc.

l. 2025. Kl. proposes **is** for **wäs**.

l. 2027. Cf. l. 1500 for a similar use of **weorðan**, = *agree, be pleased with* (Ha.); *appear* (Sw., Reader, 6th ed.).

ll. 2030, 2031. Ten Br. proposes: **oft seldan** (= *sare*) **wære äfter leód-hryre**: **lytle hwîle bongâr būgeð, þeáh seó bryd duge** = *oft has a treaty seen reason after the fall of a prince: but little while the murder-spear resteth, however excellent the bride be.* Cf. Kl., *Beit.* ix. 190; B., *Beit.* xii. 360; R., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 404; Ha., p. 60; G., p. 62.

l. 2036. Cf. Kl., *Beit.* ix. 191; R., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 404.

l. 2042. For **beáh** B. reads **bâ**, = *both*, i.e. Freaware and the Dane.

l. 2063. Thorkelin and Conybeare propose **wîgende**, = *fighting*, for **lifigende**.

l. 2068. W.'s edition begins section xxx. (not marked in the MS.) with this line. Section xxxix. (xxxviii. in copies A and B, xxxix. in Thorkelin) is not so designated in the MS., though **Þâ** (at l. 2822) is written with capitals and xl. begins at l. 2893.

l. 2095. Cf. l. 1542, and note.

l. 2115 *seq.* B. restores thus:

Þær on innan gióng
niðða nâthwylc, neóde tô gefêng
hæðnum horde; hond ätgenam
seleful since fâh; nê hê Þät syððan âgeaf,
þeáh þe hê slæpende besyrede hyrde
þeófes cräfte: þät se þióden onfand,
bŷ-folc beorna, þät hê gebolgen wäs.

— *Beit.* xii. 99; *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 210.

l. 2128. **ätbär** here = *bear away*, not given in the Gloss.

l. 2129. B. proposes **færunga**, = *suddenly*, for Gr.'s reading in the text. — *Beit.* xii. 98.

l. 2132. MS. has **þine life**, which Leo translates *by thy leave* (= ON. *leyfi*); B., *by thy life.* — *Beit.* xii. 369.

l. 2150. B. renders **gen**, etc., by "now I serve thee alone again as my gracious king" (*Beit.* xii. 99).

l. 2151. The forms **hafu** [**hafo**], **hafast**, **hafað**, are poetic archaisms. — Sw.

l. 2153. Kl. proposes **ealdor**, = *prince*, for **eafor**. W. proposes the compd. **eafor-heáfodsegn**, = *helm*; cf. l. 1245.

l. 2157. The wk. form of the adj. is frequent in the vocative, especially when postponed: "Beowulf **leófa**," l. 1759. So, often, in poetry in nom.: **wudu selesta**, etc.

l. 2158. **ærest** is possibly the verbal subs. from **ârîsan**, *to arise*, = *arising, origin*. R. suggested **ærist**, *arising, origin*. Cf. Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Miller, where the word is spelt as above, but = (as usual) *resurrection*. See Sweet, Reader, p. 211; E.-Plummer's *Chronicle*, p. 302, etc. The MS. has **est**. See Ha., p. 73; S., *Beit.* x. 222; and cf. l. 2166.

l. 2188. Gr., W., H. supply [**wên**]**don**, = *weened*, instead of Th.'s [**oft säg**]**don**.

l. 2188. The "slack" Beowulf, like the sluggish Brutus, ultimately reveals his true character, and is presented with a historic sword of honor.

It is "laid on his breast" (l. 2195) as Hun laid Lâfing on Hengest's breast, l. 1145.

l. 2188. "The boy was at first slothful, and the Geats thought him an unwarlike prince, and long despised him. Then, like many a lazy third son in the folk tales, a change came, he suddenly showed wonderful daring and was passionate for adventure." — Br., p. 22.

l. 2196. "Seven of thousands, manor and lordship" (Ha.). Kl., *Beit.* ix. 191, thinks with Ettm. that **þûsendo** means a hide of land (see Schmid, *Ges. der Angl.* 610), Bede's **familia** = ½ sq. meter; **seofan** being used (like **hund**, l. 2995) only for the alliteration.

l. 2196. "A vast Honour of 7000 hides, a mansion, and a judgment-seat" [throne]. — E.

l. 2210. MS. has the more correct **wintra**.

l. 2211. Cf. similar language about the dragon at l. 100. Beowulf's "jubilee" is fitly solemnized by his third and last dragon-fight.

l. 2213. B. proposes **sê þe on hearge hæðen hord beweotode**; cf. Ha., p. 75.

l. 2215. "The dragon lies round the treasures in a cave, as Fafnir, like a Python, lay coiled over his hoard. So constant was this habit among the dragons that gold is called Worms' bed, Fafnir's couch, Worms' bed-fire. Even in India, the cobras . . . are guardians of treasure." — Br., p. 50.

l. 2216. **neóde**. E. translates *deftly*: Ha., *with ardor*. H.-So. reads **neóde**, = *with desire, greedily*, instr. of **neód**.

l. 2223. E. begins his "Part Third" at this point as he begins "Part Second" at l. 1252, each dragon-fight forming part of a trilogy.

ll. 2224, 2225. B. proposes: **nealles mid gewealdum wyrmes weard gäst sylfes willum**. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 211; *Beit.* xii. 100.

l. 2225. For **þeów** read **þegn**. — K. and Z.

l. 2225. **þeów**, st. m., *slave, serf* (not in H.-So.).

l. 2227. For **ofer-þearfe** read **ærnes þearfa**. — Z.

ll. 2229–2231. B. proposes:

secg synbysig sôna onwlâtode,
þeáh þâm gyste gryrebrôga stôd,
hwäðre earmsceapen innganges þearfa
. . . . . .
feásceapen, þâ hyne se fær begeat.

— *Beit.* xii. 101. Cf. Ha., p. 69.

l. 2232. W. suggests **seah** or **scîr** for **geseah**, and Gr. suggests **searolîc**.

l. 2233. Z. surmises **eorð-hûse** (for **-scräfe**).

l. 2241. B. proposes **læn-gestreóna**, = *transitory*, etc.; Th., R. propose **leng** (= *longer*) **gestreóna**; S. accepts the text but translates "the long accumulating treasure."

l. 2246. B. proposed (1) **hard-fyndne**, = *hard to find;* (2) **hord-wynne dæl**, = *a deal of treasure-joy* (cf. l. 2271). — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 211; *Beit.* xii. 102.

l. 2247. **fecword** = *banning words* (?) MS. has **fec.**

l. 2254. Others read **feor-[mie]**, = *furbish*, for **fetige**: *I own not one who may*, etc.

l. 2261. The Danes themselves were sometimes called the "Ring-Danes," = clad in ringed (or a ring of) armor, or possessing rings. Cf. ll. 116, 1280.

l. 2264. Note the early reference to hawking. Minstrelsy (**hearpan wyn**), saga-telling, racing, swimming, harpooning of sea-animals, feasting, and the bestowal of jewels, swords, and rings, are the other amusements most frequent in *Beówulf.*

l. 2264. Cf. *Maldon*, ll. 8, 9, for a reference to hawking.

l. 2276. Z. suggests **swýðe ondrædað**; Ho. puts **gesêcean** for Gr.'s **gewunian.**

l. 2277. Z. and K. read: **hord on hrûsan.** "Three hundred winters," at l. 2279, is probably conventional for "a long time," like **hund missera**, l. 1499; **hund þûsenda**, l. 2995; **þritig** (of Beowulf's strength), l. 379; **þritig** (of the men slain by Grendel), l. 123; **seofan þûsendo**, l. 2196, etc.

l. 2285. B. objects to **hord** as repeated in ll. 2284, 2285; but cf. Ha., p. 77. C. prefers **sum** to **hord. onboren** = *inminutus;* cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 102.

l. 2285. **onberan** is found also at line 991, = *carry off*, with **on-** = E. *un-* (*un-bind*, *-loose*, *-tie*, etc.), G. *ent-*. The negro still pronounces *on-*do, etc.

l. 2299. Cf. H.-So., p. 112, for a defense of the text as it stands. B. proposes "nor was there any man in that desert who rejoiced in conflict," etc. So ten Br.

l. 2326. B. and ten Br. propose **hâm**, = *home*, for **him**. — *Beit.* xii. 103.

l. 2335. E. translates **cálond utan** by *the sea-board front, the water-washed land on the* (*its*) *outside.* See B., *Beit.* xii. 1, 5.

l. 2346. Cf. l. 425, where Beowulf resolves to fight the dragon single-handed. E. compares *Guy of Warwick*, ll. 49, 376.

l. 2355. Ten Br. proposes **lâðan cynne** as apposition to **mægum.**

l. 2360. Cf. Beowulf's other swimming-feat with Breca, ll. 506 *seq.*

l. 2362. Gr. inserts **âna**, = *lone-going*, before xxx.: approved by B.; and Krüger, *Beit.* ix. 575. Cf. l. 379.

l. 2362. "Beowulf has the strength of thirty men in the original tale. Here, then, the new inventor makes him carry off thirty coats of mail." — Br., p. 48.

l. 2364. **Hetware** = Chattuarii, a nation allied against Hygelâc in his Frisian expedition; cf. ll. 1208 *seq.*, 2917, etc.

l. 2368. B. proposes *quiet sea* as trans. of **sióleða bigong**, and compares Goth. *anasilan*, to be still; Swed. dial. *sil*, still water between waterfalls. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 214.

l. 2380. **hyne** = Heardrêd; so **him**, l. 2358.

l. 2384. E. calls attention to **Swió-rîce** as identical with the modern *Sverige* = Sweden; cf. l. 2496.

l. 2386. Gr. reads **on feorme**, = *at the banquet*; cf. Möller, *Alteng. Volksepos*, 111, who reads **(f)or feorme**. The MS. has **or**.

l. 2391. Cf. l. 11.

l. 2394. B., Gr., and Müllenh. understand ll. 2393–2397 to mean that Eádgils, Ôhthere's son, driven from Sweden, returns later, supported by Beowulf, takes the life of his uncle Onela, and probably becomes himself O.'s successor and king of Sweden. For another view see H.-So., p. 115. MS. has **freond** (l. 2394), which Leo, etc., change to **feónd**. G. translates *friend*. — *Beit.* xii. 13; *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* iii. 177.

l. 2395. Eádgils is Ôhthere's son; cf. l. 2381; Onela is Ôhthere's brother; cf. ll. 2933, 2617.

l. 2402. "Twelfsome"; cf. "fifteensome" at l. 207, etc. As *Beówulf* is essentially *the* Epic of Philanthropy, of the true love of man, as distinguished from the ordinary love-epic, the number twelve in this passage may be reminiscent of another Friend of Man and another Twelve. In each case all but one desert the hero.

l. 2437. R. proposes **stŷred**, = *ordered, decreed*, for **strêd**. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iii. 409.

l. 2439. B. corrects to **freó-wine** = *noble friend*, asking, "How can Herebeald be called Hæðcyn's **freá-wine** [MS.], *lord?*"

l. 2442. **feohleás gefeoht**, "a homicide which cannot be atoned for by money — in this case an unintentional fratricide." — Sw.

l. 2445. See Ha., pp. 82, 83, for a discussion of ll. 2445–2463. Cf. G., p. 75.

l. 2447. MS. reads **wrece**, justified by B. (*Tidskr.* viii. 56). W. conceives **wrece** as optative or hortative, and places a colon before **þonne**.

l. 2449. For **helpan** read **helpe**. — K., Th., S. (*Zeitschr. f. D. Phil.* xxi. 3, 357).

ll. 2454–2455. (1) Müllenh. (*Haupts Zeitschr.* xiv. 232) proposes:

þonne se ân hafaþ
þurh dæda nŷd deáðes gefandod.

(2) B. proposes:

þurh dæda nîð deáðes gefondad.

— *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 215.

l. 2458. Cf. **sceótend**, pl., ll. 704, 1155, like **rîdend**. Cf. *Judith*, l. 305, etc.

l. 2474. Th. considers the "wide water" here as the Mälar lake, the boundary between Swedes and Goths.

l. 2477. On **oþþe** = *and*, cf. B., *Tidskr.* viii. 57. See Ha., p. 83.

l. 2489. B. proposes **hreá-blâc** for Gr.'s **heoro-**. — *Tikskr.* viii. 297.

l. 2494. S. suggests **êðel-wynne**.

l. 2502. E. translates **for dugeðum**, *of my prowess*; so Ettmüller.

ll. 2520–2522. Gr. and S. translate, "if I knew how else I might combat the monster's boastfulness." — Ha., p. 85.

l. 2524. **and-hâttres** is H.'s invention. Gr. reads **oreðes and âttres**, *blast and venom*. Cf. **oruð**, l. 2558, and l. 2840 (where **âttor-** also occurs).

l. 2526. E. quotes **fleón fôtes trym** from *Maldon*, l. 247.

l. 2546. Gr., H.-So., and Ho. read **standan stân-bogan** (for **stôd on stân-bogan**) depending on **geseah**.

l. 2550. Grundt. and B. propose **deór**, *brave one*, i.e. Beowulf, for **deóp**.

l. 2565. MS. has **ungleaw** (K., Th.), **unglaw** (Grundt.). B. proposes **unslâw**, = *sharp*. — *Beit.* xii. 104. So H.-So., Ha., p. 86.

ll. 2570, 2571. (1) May not **gescîfe** (MS. **to gscipe**) = German *schief*, "crooked," "bent," "aslant," and hence be a parallel to **gebogen**, *bent, coiled?* cf. l. 2568, **þâ se wyrm gebeáh snûde tôsomne**, and l. 2828. Coiled serpents spring more powerfully for the coiling. (2) Or perhaps destroy comma after **tô** and read **gescâpe**, = *his fate*; cf. l. 26: **him þâ Scyld gewât tô gescäp-hwîle**. G. appar. adopts this reading, p. 78.

l. 2589. **grund-wong** = *the field*, not *the earth* (so B.); H.-So., *cave*, as at l. 2771. So Ha., p. 87.

l. 2595. S. proposes colon after **stefne**. — *Beit.* ix. 141.

l. 2604. Müllenh. explains **leód Scylfinga** in *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* iii. 176–178.

l. 2607. **âre** = *possessions, holding* (Kl., *Beit.* ix. 192; Ha., p. 88).

l. 2609. **folcrihta**. Add "folk-right" to the meanings in the Gloss.; and cf. **êðel-**, **land-riht**, **word-riht**.

l. 2614. H.-So. reads with Gr. **wræccan wineleásum Weohstân bana**, = *whom, a friendless exile, W. had slain.*

ll. 2635-61. E. quotes Tacitus, *Germania*, xiv.: "turpe comitatui virtutem principis non adaequare." Beowulf had been deserted by his *comitatus.*

l. 2643. B. proposes **ûser.** — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 216.

l. 2649. **wutun**; l. 3102, **uton** = pres. subj. pl. 1st person of **wîtan**, *to go*, used like Mod. Eng. *let us* + inf., Lat. *eamus*, Ital. *andiamo*, Fr. *allons*; M. E. (*Layamon*) *uten.* Cf. Psa. ii. 3, etc. March, *A.-S. Gram.*, pp. 104, 196.

l. 2650. B. suggests **hât** for **hyt.** — *Beit.* xii. 105.

l. 2656. **fâne** = **fâh-ne**; cf. **fâra** = **fâh-ra**, l. 578; so **heánne** (MS.) = **heáh-ne**, etc., l. 984. See Cook's Sievers' Gram.

ll. 2660, 2661. Why not read **beadu-scrûd**, as at l. 453, = *battle-shirt?* B. and K. suppose two half-verses omitted between **byrdu-scrûd** and **bâm gemæne**. B. reads **bŷwdu**, = *handsome*, etc. Gr. suggests **unc nû**, *to us two now*, for **ûrum**; and K. and Grundt. read **beón gemæne** for **bâm**, etc. This makes sense. Cf. Ha., p. 89.

l. 2666. Cf. the dat. absolute without preposition.

l. 2681. **Nägling**; cf. **Hrunting**, **Lâfing**, and other famous **wundor-smiða geweore** of the poem.

l. 2687. B. changes **þonne** into **þone** (rel. pro.) *which.* — *Beit.* xii. 105.

l. 2688. B. supports the MS. reading, **wundum.**

l. 2688. Cf. l. 2278 for similar language.

l. 2698. B. (*Beit.* xii. 105) renders: "he did not heed the head of the dragon (which Beowulf with his sword had struck without effect), but he struck the dragon somewhat further down." Cf. Saxo, vi. p. 272.

l. 2698. Cf. the language used at ll. 446 and 1373, where **hafelan** also occurs; and **hŷdan.**

l. 2700. **hwêne**; cf. Lowl. Sc. *ween*, a number; Chaucer's *woon*, number.

l. 2702. S. proposes **þâ** (for **þät**) **þät fŷr**, etc., = *when the fire began*, etc.

l. 2704. "The (**hup**)-**seax** has often been found in Saxon graves on the hip of the skeleton." — E.

l. 2707. Kl. proposes: **feorh ealne wräc**, = *drove out all the life*; cf. *Gen.* l. 1385. — *Beit.* ix. 192. S. suggests **gefylde**, = *he felled the foe*, etc. — *Ibid.* Parentheses seem unnecessary.

l. 2727. **däg-hwîl** = *time allotted, lifetime.*

l. 2745, 2745. Ho. removes **geong** from the beginning of l. 2745 and places it at the end of l. 2744.

l. 2750. R. proposes **sigle searogimmas**, as at l. 1158.

l. 2767. (1) B. proposes doubtfully **oferhîgean** or **oferhîgan**, = Goth. *ufarhauhjan*, p.p. *ufarhauhids* (Gr. τυφωθείς) = *exceed in value.* — *Tidskr.* viii. 60. (2) Kl. proposes **oferhŷdian**, = *to make arrogant, infatuate;* cf. **oferhŷd.** — *Beit.* ix. 192.

l. 2770. **gelocen leoðocräftum** = (1) *spell-bound* (Th., Arnold, E.); (2) *wrought with hand-craft* (G.); (3) *meshed, linked together* (H., Ho.); cf. *Elene*, ll. 1251, 522.

l. 2778. B. considers **bill . . . ealdhlâfordes** as Beowulf's short sword, with which he killed the dragon, l. 2704 (*Tidskr.* viii. 299). R. proposes **ealdhlâforde**. Müllenh. understands **ealdhlâford** to mean the former possessor of the hoard. W. agrees to this, but conceives **ærgescôd** as a compd. = **ære calceatus**, *sheathed in brass.* Ha. translates **ærgescôd** as vb. and adv.

l. 2791. Cf. l. 224, **eoletes ät ende**; **landes ät ende**, *Exod.* (Hunt).

l. 2792. MS. reads **wäteres weorpan**, which R. would change to **wätere sweorfan**.

l. 2806. "Men saw from its height the whales tumbling in the waves, and called it Whale's Ness (**Hrones-næs**)." — Br. p. 28. Cf. l. 3137.

l. 2815. Wîglâf was the next of kin, the last of the race, and hence the recipient of Beowulf's kingly insignia. There is a possible play on the word **lâf** (Wîg-*lâf*, ende-*lâf*).

l. 2818. **gingeste word**; cf. *novissima verba*, and Ger. *jüngst*, lately.

l. 2837. E. translates **on lande**, *in the world*, comparing **on lîfe, on worulde.**

l. 2840. **geræsde** = pret. of **geræsan** (omitted from the Gloss.), same as **ræsan**; cf. l. 2691.

l. 2859. B. proposes **deáð ârædan**, = *determine death.* — *Beit.* xii. 106.

l. 2861. Change **geongum** to **geongan** as a scribal error (?), but cf. Lichtenheld, *Haupts Zeitschr.* xvi. 353–355.

l. 2871. S. and W. propose **ôwêr.** — *Beit.* ix. 142.

l. 2873. S. punctuates: **wrâðe forwurpe, þâ**, etc.

l. 2874. H.-So. begins a new sentence with **nealles**, ending the preceding one with **beget.**

l. 2879. **ätgifan** = *to render, to afford;* omitted in Gloss.

ll. 2885–2892. "This passage . . . equals the passage in Tacitus which describes the tie of chief to companion and companion to chief among the Germans, and which recounts the shame that fell on those who survived their lord." — Br., p. 56.

l. 2886. **cyn** thus has the meaning of *gens* or clan, just as in many

Oriental towns all are of one blood. E. compares Tacitus, *Germania*, 7; and cf. "kith and kin."

l. 2892. Death is preferable to dishonor. Cf. Kemble, *Saxons*, i. 235.

l. 2901. The ἄγγελος begins his ἀγγελία here.

l. 2910. S. proposes **higemêðe**, *sad of soul:* cf. ll. 2853 and 2864 (*Beit.* ix. 142). B. considers **higemêðum** a dat. or instr. pl. of an abstract in **-u** (*Beit.* xii. 106). H. makes it a dat. pl. = *for the dead.* For **heafod-wearde**, etc., cf. note on l. 446.

l. 2920–2921. B. explains "he could not this time, as usual, give jewels to his followers." — *Beit.* xii. 106.

l. 2922. The Merovingian or Frankish race.

l. 2940 *seq.* B. conjectures:

> cwäð hîe on mergenne mêces ecgum
> gêtan wolde, sumon galgtreowu
> âheáwan on holte ond hîe âhôan on þâ
> fuglum tô gamene.

— *Beit.* xii. 107, 372. Cf. S., *Beit.* ix. 143. **gêtan** = *cause blood to be shed.*

l. 2950. B. proposes **gomela** for **gôda**; "a surprising epithet for a Geat to apply to the 'terrible' Ongentheow." — Ha. p. 99. But "good" does not necessarily mean "morally excellent," as a "good" hater, a "good" fighter.

l. 2959. See H.-So. for an explanatory quotation from Paulus Diaconus, etc. B., K., and Th. read **segn Higelâces**, = H.'s banner uplifted began to pursue the Swede-men. — *Beit.* xii. 108. S. suggests **sæcc**, *pursuit.*

l. 2977. **gewyrpton**: this vb. is also used reflexively in *Exod.* (Hunt), l. 130: **wyrpton hie wêrige**.

l. 2989. **bär** is Grundt.'s reading, after the MS. "The surviving victor is the heir of the slaughtered foe." — H.-So. Cf. *Hildebrands Lied*, ll. 61, 62.

l. 2995. "A hundred of thousands in land and rings" (Ha., p. 100). Cf. ll. 2196, 3051. Cf. B., *Beit.* xii. 20, who quotes Saxo's *bis senas gentes* and remarks: "Hrolf Kraki, who rewards his follower, for the slaying of the foreign king, with jewels, rich lands, and his only daughter's hand, answers to the Jutish king Hygelâc, who rewards his liegeman, for the slaying of Ongentheów, with jewels, enormous estates, and *his* only daughter's hand."

l. 3006. H.-So. suggests **Scilfingas** for **Scyldingas**, because, at l. 2307, Beowulf kills the Scylfing Eádgils and probably acquires his lands. Thus ll. 3002, 3005, 3006, would indicate that, after Beowulf's death, the Swedes

desired to shake off his hated yoke. Müllenh., however, regards l. 3006 as a thoughtless repetition of l. 2053. — *Haupts Zeitschr.* xiv. 239.

l. 3008. Cf. the same proverb at l. 256; and *Exod.* (Hunt.) l. 293.

l. 3022. E. quotes:

> "Thai token an harp in *gle and game*
> And maked a lai and yaf it name."
>
> — *Weber*, I. 358.

and from Percy, "The word *glee*, which peculiarly denoted their art (the minstrels'), continues still in our own language . . . it is to this day used in a musical sense, and applied to a peculiar piece of composition."

l. 3025. "This is a finer use than usual of the common poetic attendants of a battle, the wolf, the eagle, and the raven. The three are here like three Valkyrie, talking of all that they have done." — Br., p. 57.

l. 3033. Cf. Hunt's *Dan.* l. 731, for similar language.

l. 3039. B. supplies a supposed gap here:

> [banan eác fundon bennum seócne
> (nê) ær hî þæm gesêgan syllîcran wiht]
> wyrm on wonge . . . — *Beit.* xii. 372.

Cf. Ha., p. 102. W. and Ho. insert [**þær**] before **gesêgan**.

l. 3042. Cf. l. 2561, where **gryre-giest** occurs as an epithet of the dragon. B. proposes **gry**[**re-fâh**].

l. 3044. **lyft-wynne**, *in the pride of the air*, E.; *to rejoice in the air*, Ha.

l. 3057. (1) He (God) is men's hope; (2) he is the heroes' hope; (3) **gehyld** = the secret place of enchanters; cf. **hêlsmanna gehyld**, Gr.'s reading, after A.-S. **hælsere**, haruspex, augur.

l. 3060. B. suggests **gehŷ̆ðde**, = *plundered* (i.e. by the thief), for **gehŷdde**.

ll. 3063–3066. (1) B. suggests **wundur** [**deáðe**] **hwâr þonne eorl ellenrof ende gefêre** = *let a brave man then somewhere meet his end by wondrous venture*, etc. — *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 241; cf. l. 3038. (2) S. supposes an indirect question introduced by **hwâr** and dependent upon **wundur**, = *a mystery is it when it happens that the hero is to die, if he is no longer to linger among his people.* — *Beit.* ix. 143. (3) Müllenh. suggests: *is it to be wondered at that a man should die when he can no longer live?* — *Zachers Zeitschr.* xiv. 241. (4) Possibly thus:

> Wundraŏ hwät þonne,
> eorl ellen-rôf, ende gefêre
> lîf-gesceafta, þonne leng ne mäg (etc.),

in which **hwät** would = **þurh hwät** at l. 3069, and **eorl** would be subject of the conjectural vb. **wundrað**: "the valiant earl wondereth then through what he shall attain his life's end, when he no longer may live. . . . So Beówulf knew not (wondered how) through what *his* end should come," etc. W. and Ho. join **þonne** to the next line. Or, for **hwâr** read **wære**: **Wundur wære þonne** (= **gif**), etc., = "would it be any wonder if a brave man," etc., which is virtually Müllenhoff's.

l. 3053. **galdre bewunden**, *spell-bound*, throws light on l. 2770, **gelocen leoðo-cräftum**. The "accursed" gold of legend is often dragon-guarded and placed under a spell. Even human ashes (as Shakespeare's) are thus banned. ll. 3047–3058 recall the so-called "Treasury of Atreus."

l. 3073. **herh, hearh**, *temple*, is conjectured by E. to survive in *Harrow, Temple, barrow*, etc., have thus been raised to proper names. Cf. **Biówulfes biorh** of l. 2808.

l. 3074. H.-So has **strude**, = *ravage*, and compares l. 3127. MS. has **strade**. S. suggests **stride**, = *tread*.

l. 3074. H.-So. omits **strâdan**, = *tread, stride over*, from the Gloss., referring ll. 3174 and 3074 to **strûdan**, q.v.

l. 3075. S. proposes: **näs hê goldhwätes gearwor häfde**, etc., = *Beowulf had not before seen the greedy possessor's favor.* — *Beit.* ix. 143. B. reads, **goldhwäte gearwor häfde**, etc., making **goldhwäte** modify **êst**, = *golden favor;* but see *Beit.* xii. 373, for B.'s later view.

l. 3086–3087. B. translates, "that which (i.e. the treasure) drew the king thither was granted indeed, but it overwhelmed us." — *Beit.* xii. 109.

l. 3097. B. and S. propose **äfter wine deádum**, = *in memory of the dead friend.* — *Beit.* ix. 144.

l. 3106. The **brâd gold** here possibly includes the **iú-monna gold** of l. 3053 and the **wunden gold** of l. 3135. E. translates **brâd** by *bullion*.

l. 3114. B. supposes **folc-âgende** to be dat. sg. to **gôdum**, referring to Beowulf.

l. 3116. C. considers **weaxan**, = Lat. *vescor*, to devour, as a parallel to **fretan**, and discards parentheses. — *Beit.* viii. 573.

l. 3120. **fûs** = *furnished with;* a meaning which must be added to those in the Gloss.

ll. 3124–3125. S. proposes:

eóde eahta sum under inwit-hrôf
hilderinca: sum on handa bär, etc.

— *Beit.* ix. 144.

l. 3136. H.-So. corrects (after B.) to **äðelinge**, the MS. having **e**.

l. 3145. "It was their [the Icelanders'] belief that the higher the smoke

rose in the air the more glorious would the burnt man be in heaven." — *Ynglinga Saga*, 10 (quoted by E.). Cf. the funeral pyre of Herakles.

l. 3146–3147. B. conjectures:

. . . swôgende lêc
wôpe bewunden windblonda lêg

(**lêc** from **lâcan**, see Gloss.). — *Beit.* xii. 110. Why not **windblonda lâc**?

l. 3147. Müllenhoff rejected **wind-blond geläg** because a great fire raises rather than "lays" the wind; hence B., as above, = "swoughing sported the flame wound with the howling of wind-currents."

l. 3151 *seq.* B. restores conjecturally:

swylce giômor-gyd sio geó-meowle
[äfter Beówulfe] bunden-heorde
[song] sorg-cearig, sæde geneahhe,
þät hió hyre [hearm-]dagas hearde on [dr]êde,
wälfylla worn, [w]îgendes egesan,
hŷ[n]ðo ond häftnŷd, heóf on rîce wealg.

— *Beit.* xii. 100.

Here **geó-meowle** = *old woman* or *widow*; **bunden-heorde** = *with bound locks*; **heóf** = *lamentation*; cf. l. 3143. **on rîce wealg** is less preferable than the MS. reading, **heofon rêce swealg** = *heaven swallowed the smoke*. — H.-So. B. thinks Beowulf's widow (**geómeowle**) was probably Hygd; cf. ll. 2370, 3017–3021.

l. 3162. H.-So. reads (with MS.) **bronda be lâfe**, for **betost**, and omits colon after **bêcn**. So B., *Zachers Zeitschr.* iv. 224.

l. 3171. E. quotes Gibbon's accounts of the burial of Attila when the "chosen squadrons of the Hun, wheeling round in measured evolutions, chanted a funeral song to the memory of a hero."

ll. 3173–3174. B. proposes:

woldon gên cwîðan [ond] kyning
wordgyd wrecan ond ymb wel sprecan.

— *Beit.* xii. 112.

l. 3183. Z., K., Th. read **manna** for **mannum**.

l. 3184. "It is the English ideal of a hero as it was conceived by an Englishman some twelve hundred years ago." — Br., p. 18.

NOTES TO THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURG.

The original MS. of this fragment has vanished, but a copy had been made and printed by Hickes in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, i. 192. The original was written on a single sheet attached to a codex of homilies in the Lambeth Library. Möller, *Alteng. Epos*, p. 65, places the fragment in the Finn episode, between ll. 1146 and 1147. Bugge (*Beit.* xii. 20) makes it illustrate the conflict in which Hnäf fell, *i.e.* as described in *Beówulf* as antecedent to the events there given. Heinzel (*Anzeiger f. d. Altert.*), however, calls attention to the fact that Hengest in the fragment is called **cyning**, whereas in *Beówulf*, l. 1086, he is called **þegn**. See H.-So., p. 125.

"The *Fight at Finnsburg* and the lays from which our *Beówulf* was composed were, as it seems to me, sung among the English who dwelt in the north of Denmark and the south of Sweden, and whose tribal name was the Jutes or Goths." — Br., p. 101.

l. 1. R. supposes [**hor**]**nas**, and conjectures such an introductory conversation as follows: "Is it dawning in the east, or is a fiery dragon flying about, or are the turrets of some castle burning?" questions which the king negatives in the same order. Then comes the positive declaration, "rather they are warriors marching whose armor gleams in the moonlight." — *Alt- und Angels. Lesebuch*, 1861. Heinzel and B. conjecture, [**beorhtor hor**]**nas byrnað næfre**. So. G. — *Beit.* xii. 22; *Anzeiger f. d. Altert.* x. 229.

l. 5. B. conjectures **fugelas** to mean *arrows*, and supplies:

ac hêr forð berað [fyrdsearu rincas,
flacre flânbogan], fugelas singað.

He compares Saxo, p. 95, *cristatis galeis hastisque sonantibus instant*, as explanatory of l. 6. — *Beit.* xii. 22. But see Brooke, *Early Eng. Literature*, who supposes **fugelas** = *raven* and *eagle*, while **græg-hama** is = *wolf* (the "grey-coated one"), the ordinary accompaniers of battle.

l. 11. **hicgeað**, etc.: cf. *Maldon*, l. 5; *Exod.* l. 218.

l. 15. Cf. B. (*Beit.* xii. 25), etc., and Saxo, p. 101, for l. 13.

ll. 18–21. H.-So. remarks: "If, according to Möller and Bugge, Gârulf is one of the attackers, one of Finn's men, this does not harmonize with his character as Gûðlâf's son (l. 33), who (l. 16, and *Beówulf*, l. 1149) is a Dane, therefore one of Finn's antagonists." B. (*Beit.* xii. 25) conjectures:

þâ gyt Gûðdene Gârulf styrode,
þät hê swâ freólîc feorh forman stðe

tô þære healle durum hyrsta ne bære,
nû hîe nîða heard ânyman wolde;

in which **Gûðdene** is the same as Sigeferð, l. 24; **hê** (l. 22) refers to **Gârulf**; and **hîe** (l. 21) to **hyrsta**.

l. 27. **swâðer** = *either* (bad or good, life or death). — H.-So.

l. 29. **cêlod**: meaning doubtful; cf. *Maldon*, l. 283. G. renders "curved board"; Sw. suggests "round"? "hollow"?

l. 30. B. suggests **bâr-helm**, = *boar-helm*. Cf. Saxo, p. 96. — *Beit.* xii. 26.

l. 34. B. conjectures: (1) **hwearf flacra hræw hräfen, wandrode**; (2) **hwearf flacra hræw hräfen fram ôðrum** = *flew from one corpse to another*. — *Beit.* xii. 27.

l. 43. B. supposes **wund hälеð** to be a Dane, **folces hyrde** to be Hnäf, in opposition to Holtzmann (*Germania*, viii. 494), who supposes the wounded man to be a Frisian, and **folces hyrde** to be their king, Finn. — *Beit.* xii. 28.

l. 45. B. adopts Th.'s reading **heresceorp unhrôr** = *equipments useless*. — *Beit.* xii. 28.

l. 47. "Though wounded, they had retained their strength and activity in battle." — B., *Beit.* xii. 28.

ADDENDA.

ll. 105 and 218. MS. and Ho. read **won-sæli** and **fâmi-heals**.

ll. 143, 183, 186, etc. Read **þæm** for **þäm**.

l. 299. MS. reads **gôd-fremmendra**. So H.-So.

l. 338. Ho. marks **wräc-** and its group long.

l. 530. **Hwät** should here probably be printed as an interj., **hwät!** Cf. ll. 1, 943, 2249.

l. 2263. Koeppel suggests **nis** for **näs**.

The editors are much indebted to E. Koeppel (in *Eng. Stud.* xiii. 3) for numerous corrections in text and glossary.

l. 3070. H.-So. begins a new line with **swâ**.

GLOSSARY.

A

ac, conj. denoting contrariety: hence 1) *but* (like N.H.G. sondern), 109, 135, 339, etc. — 2) *but* (N.H.G. aber), *nevertheless*, 602, 697, etc. — 3) in direct questions: nonne, numquid, 1991.

aglæca, ahlæca, äglæca, -cea, w. m. (cf. Goth. aglo, *trouble*, O.N. agi, *terror*, + lâc, *gift, sport:* = *misery, vexation,* = *bringer of trouble;* hence): 1) *evil spirit, demon, a demon-like being;* of Grendel, 159, 433, 593, etc.; of the drake, 2535, 2906, etc. — 2) *great hero, mighty warrior;* of Sigemund, 894; of Beówulf: gen. sg. aglæcan(?), 1513; of Beówulf and the drake: nom. pl. þâ aglæcean, 2593.

aglæc-wîf, st. n., *demon, devil, in the form of a woman;* of Grendel's mother, 1260.

aldor. See **ealdor.**

al-wealda. See **eal-w.**

am-biht (from and-b., Goth. andbaht-s), st. m., *servant, man-servant:* nom. sg. ombeht, of the coast-guard, 287; ombiht, of Wulfgâr, 336.

ambiht-þegn (from ambiht n. officium and þegn, which see), *servant, man-servant:* dat. sg. ombihtþegne, of Beówulf's servant, 674.

an, prep. with the dat., *on, in, with respect to,* 678; *with, among, at, upon* (position after the governed word), 1936; with the acc., 1248. Elsewhere on, which see.

ancor, st. m., *anchor:* dat. sg. ancre, 303, 1884.

ancor-bend, m. (?) f. (?), *anchor-cable:* dat. pl. oncer-bendum, 1919.

and, conj. (**ond** is usual form; for example, 601, 1149, 2041), and 33, 39, 40, etc. (See Appendix.)

anda, w. m., *excitement, vexation, horror:* dat. wrâðum on andan, 709, 2315.

and-git, st. n., *insight, understanding:* nom. sg., 1060. See **gitan.**

and-hâtor, st. m. n., *heat coming against one:* gen. sg. rêðes and-hâttres, 2524.

and-lang, -long, adj., *very long.* hence 1) *at whole length, raised up high:* acc. andlongne eorl, 2696 (cf. Bugge upon this point, Zachers Ztschr., 4, 217). — 2) *continual, entire;* andlangne däg, 2116, *the whole day;* andlonge niht, 2939.

and-leán, st. n., *reward, payment in full:* acc. sg., 1542, 2095 (hand-, hond-lean, MS.).

and-risno, st. f. (see rîsan, surgere, decere), *that which is to be observed, that which is proper, etiquette:* dat. pl. for andrysnum, *according to etiquette,* 1797.

and-saca, w. m., *adversary:* godes andsaca (Grendel), 787, 1683.

and-slyht, st. m., *blow in return:* acc. sg., 2930, 2973 (MS. both times hond-slyht).

and-swaru, st. f., *act of accosting:* 1) to persons coming up, *an address,* 2861. — 2) in reply to something said, *an answer,* 354, 1494, 1841.

and-weard, adj., *present, existing:* acc. sg. n. swîn ofer helme andweard (*the image of the boar, which stands on his helm*), 1288.

and-wlita, w. m., *countenance:* acc. sg. -an, 690.

an-sund, adj., *entirely unharmed:* nom. sg. m., 1001.

an-sŷn, f., *the state of being seen:* hence 1) *the exterior, the form,* 251: ansŷn ŷwde, *showed his form,* i.e. appeared, 2835. — 2) *aspect, appearance,* 929; on-sŷn, 2773.

an-walda, w. m., *He who rules over all, God,* 1273. See Note.

atol, adj. (also eatol, 2075, etc.), *hostile, frightful, cruel:* of Grendel, 159, 165, 593, 2075, etc.; of Grendel's mother's hands (dat. pl. atolan), 1503; of the undulation of the waves, 849; of battle, 597, 2479. — cf. O.N. atall, fortis, strenuus.

atelîc, adj., *terrible, dreadful:* atelîc egesa, 785.

Â

â, adv. (Goth. áiv, acc. from aiv-s aevum), *ever, always,* 455, 882, 931, 1479: â syððan, *ever afterwards, ever, ever after,* 283, 2921. — *ever,* 780. — Comp. nâ.

âd, st. m., *funeral pile:* acc. sg. âd, 3139; dat. sg. âde, 1111, 1115.

âd-faru, st. f., *way to the funeral pile,* dat. sg. on âd-fâre, 3011.

âdl, st. f., *sickness,* 1737, 1764, 1849.

âð, st. m., *oath in general,* 2740; *oath of allegiance,* 472 (?); *oath of reconciliation of two warring peoples,* 1098, 1108.

âð-sweord, st. n., *the solemn taking of an oath, the swearing of an oath:* nom. pl., 2065. See **sweord.**

âðum-swerian, m. pl., *son-in-law and father-in-law:* dat. pl., 84.

âgan, verb, pret. and pres., *to have, to possess,* w. acc.: III. prs. sg. âh, 1728; inf. âgan, 1089; prt. âhte, 487, 522, 533; with object, geweald, to be supplied, 31. Form contracted with the negative: prs. sg. I. nâh hwâ sweord wege (*I have no one to wield the sword*), 2253.

âgen, adj., *own, peculiar,* 2677.

âgend (prs. part. of âgan), *possessor, owner, lord:* gen. sg. âgendes, *of God,* 3076. — Compounds: blæd-, bold-, folc-, mägen-âgend.

âgend-freá, w. m., *owner, lord:* **gen.** sg. âgend-freán, 1884.

âhsian, ge-**âhsian,** w. v.: 1) *to examine, to find out by inquiring:* pret. part. ge-âhsod, 433. — 2) *to experience, to endure:* pret. âhsode, 1207; pl. âhsodon, 423.

âht, st. n. (contracted from â-wiht, which see), *something, anything:* âht cwices, 2315.

ân, num. The meaning of this word betrays its apparent demonstrative character: 1) *this, that,* 2411, of the hall in the earth mentioned before; similarly, 100 (of Grendel, already mentioned), cf. also 2775. — 2) *one,* a particular one among many, a single one, in numerical sense: ymb âne niht (*the next night*), 135; þurh ânes crâft, 700;

þâra ânum, 1038; ân æfter ânum, *one for the other* (Hrêðel for Herebeald), 2462: similarly, ân æfter eallum, 2269; ânes hwät, *some single thing, a part*, 3011; se ân leóda duguðe, *the one of the heroes of the people*, 2238; ânes willan, *for the sake of a single one*, 3078, etc. — Hence, again, 3) *alone, distinguished*, 1459, 1886. — 4) *a*, in the sense of an indefinite article: ân... feónd, 100; gen. sg. ânre bêne (or to No. 2[?]), 428; ân... draca, 2211— 5) gen. pl. ânra, in connection with a pronoun, *single;* ânra gehwilces, *every single one*, 733; ânra gehwylcum, 785. Similarly, the dat. pl. in this sense: nemne feáum ânum, *except a few single ones*, 1082. — 6) solus, *alone:* in the strong form, 1378, 2965; in the weak form, 145, 425, 431, 889, etc.; with the gen., âna Geáta duguðe, *alone of the warriors of the Geátas*, 2658. — 7) solitarius, *alone, lonely*, see **æn.** — Comp. nân.

ân-feald, adj., *simple, plain, without reserve:* acc. sg. ânfealdne geþôht, *simple opinion*, 256.

ân-genga, -gengea, w. m., *he who goes alone*, of Grendel, 165, 449.

ân-haga, w. m., *he who stands alone*, solitarius, 2369.

ân-hydig, adj. (like the O.N. einrâd-r, *of one resolve*, i.e. of firm resolve), *of one opinion*, i.e. firm, brave, decided, 2668.

ânga, adj. (only in the weak form), *single, only:* acc. sg. ângan dôhtor, 375, 2998; ângan eaferan, 1548; dat. sg. ângan brêðer, 1263.

ân-päð, st. m., *lonely way, path:* acc. pl. ânpaðas, **1411.**

ân-ræd, adj. (cf. under ân-hydig), *of firm resolution, resolved*, 1530, 1576.

ân-tîd, st. f., *one time*, i.e. the same time· ymb ân-tîd ðôres dôgores, *about the same time the second day* (they sailed twenty-four hours), 219. — ân stands as in ân-môd, O.H.G. ein-muoti, *harmonious, of the same disposition.*

ânunga, adv., *throughout, entirely, wholly*, 635.

âr, st. m., *ambassador, messenger*, 336, 2784.

âr, st. f., 1) *honor, dignity:* ârum healdan, *to hold in honor*, 296; similarly, 1100, 1183. — 2) *favor, grace, support:* acc. sg. âre, 1273, 2607; dat. sg. âre, 2379; gen. pl. hwät... ârna, 1188. — Comp. worold-âr; also written ær.

âr-fäst, adj., *honorable, upright*, 1169; of Hûnferð (with reference to 588). See **fäst.**

ârian, w. v., (*to be gracious*), *to spare:* III. sg. prs. w. dat. nænegum ârað; of Grendel, 599.

âr-stäf, st. m., (elementum honoris), *grace, favor:* dat. pl. mid ârstafum, 317. — *Help, support:* dat. pl. for âr-stafum, *to the assistance*, 382, 458. See **stäf.**

âter-teár, m., *poisonous drop:* dat. pl. ſren âter-teárum fâh (steel which is dipped in poison or in poisonous sap of plants), 1460.

âttor, st. n., *poison*, here of the poison of the dragon's bite: nom., 2716,

âttor-sceaða, w. m., *poisonous enemy, of the poisonous dragon:* gen. sg. -sceaðan, 2840.

âwâ, adv. (certainly not the dative, but a reduplicated form of â, which see), *ever:* âwâ tô aldre, *for ever and ever*, 956.

Ä

ädre, adv., *hastily, directly, immediately*, 77, 354, 3107. [ædre.]

äðele, adj., *noble:* nom. sg., of Beówulf, 198, 1313; of Beowulf's father, 263, where it can be understood as well in a moral as in a genealogical sense; the latter prevails decidedly in the gen. sg. äðelan cynnes, 2235.

äðeling, st. m., *nobleman, man of noble descent*, especially the appellation of a man of royal birth; so of the kings of the Danes, 3; of Scyld, 33; of Hrôðgâr, 130; of Sigemund, 889; of Beówulf, 1226, 1245, 1597, 1816, 2189, 2343, 2375, 2425, 2716, 3136; perhaps also of Dâghrefn, 2507; — then, in a broader sense, also denoting other noble-born men: Äschere, 1295; Hrôðgâr's courtiers, 118, 983; Heremôd's courtiers, 907; Hengest's warriors, 1113; Beówulf's retinue, 1805, 1921, 3172; noble-born in general, 2889. — Comp. sib-äðeling.

äðelu, st. n., only in the pl., *noble descent, nobility*, in the sense of noble lineage: acc. pl. äðelu, 392; dat. pl. **cyning äðelum gôd, *the king, of noble birth*, 1871; äðelum dióre, *worthy on account of noble lineage*, 1950; äðelum (hælepum, MS.)**, 332. — Comp. fäder-äðelu.

äfnan, w. v. w. acc., *to perform, to carry out, to accomplish:* inf. ellenweorc äfnan, *to do a heroic deed*, 1465; pret. unriht äfnde, *perpetrated wrong*, 1255.

ge-äfnan, 1) *to carry out, to do, to accomplish:* pret. pl. þät geäfndon swâ, *so carried that out*, 538; pret. part. âð wäs geäfned, *the oath was sworn*, 1108. — 2) *get ready, prepare:* pret. part. geäfned, 3107. See **efnan.**

äfter (comparative of af, Ags. of, which see; hence it expresses the idea of *forth, away, from, back*), a) adv., *thereupon, afterwards*, 12, 341, 1390, 2155. — ic him äfter sceal, *I shall go after them*, 2817; in word äfter cwäð, 315, the sense seems to be, *spoke back, having turned;* b) prep. w. dat., 1) (temporal) *after*, 119, 128, 187, 825, 1939, etc.; äfter beorne, *after the* (death of) *the hero*, 2261, so 2262; äfter mâððum-welan, *after* (obtaining) *the treasure*, 2751. — 2) (causal) as proceeding from something, denoting result and purpose, hence, *in consequence of, conformably to:* äfter rihte, *in accordance with right*, 1050, 2111; äfter faroðe, *with the current*, 580; so 1321, 1721, 1944, 2180, etc., äfter heaðo-swâte, *in consequence of the blood of battle*, 1607; äfter wälnîðe, *in consequence of mortal enmity*, 85; *in accordance with, on account of, after, about:* äfter äðelum (hælepum, MS.) frägn, *asked about the descent*, 332; ne frin þu äfter sælum, *ask not after my welfare*, 1323; äfter sincgyfan greóteð, *weeps for the giver of treasure*, 1343; him äfter deórum men dyrne langað, *longs in secret for the dear man*, 1880; ân äfter ânum, ***one for the other*, 2462, etc. — 3) (local), *along:* äfter gumcynnum,** *throughout the races of men, among men*, 945; sôhte bed äfter bûrum, *sought a bed among the rooms of the castle* (the castle was fortified, the hall was not), 140; äfter recede wlât, *looked along the hall*, 1573; stonc äfter stâne, *smelt along the*

rocks, 2289; äfter lyfte, *along the air. through the air*, 2833; similarly, 996, 1068, 1317, etc.

äf-þunca, w. m., *anger, chagrin, vexatious affair:* nom., 502.

äglæcea. See **aglæcea.**

äled (Old Sax. eld, **O.N.** eld-r), st. m., *fire*, 3016. [æled.]

äled-leóma, w. m., (*fire-light*), *torch:* acc. sg. leóman, 3126. See **leóma.**

äl-fylce (from äl-, Goth. ali-s, ἄλλος, and fylce, **O.N.** fylki, collective form from folc), st. n., *other folk, hostile army:* dat. pl. wið älfylcum, 2372.

äl-mihtig (for eal-m.), adj., *almighty:* nom. sg. m., of the weak form, se äl-mihtiga, 92.

äl-wiht, st. m., *being of another species, monster:* gen. pl. äl-wihta eard, of the dwelling-place of Grendel's kindred, 1501.

äppel-fealu, adj., *dappled sorrel*, or *apple-yellow:* nom. pl. äppelfealuwe mearas, *apple-yellow steeds*, 2166.

ärn, st. n., *house*, in the compounds heal-, hord-, medo-, þryð-, win-ärn.

äsc, st. m., *ash* (does not occur in Beówulf in this sense), *lance, spear*, because the shaft consists of ash wood: dat. pl. (quâ instr.) äscum and ecgum, *with spears and swords*, 1773.

äsc-holt, st. n., *ash wood, ashen shaft:* nom. pl. äsc-holt ufan græg, *the ashen shafts gray above* (spears with iron points), 330.

äsc-wîga, w. m., *spear-fighter, warrior armed with the spear:* nom. sg., 2043.

ät, prep. w. dat., with the fundamental meaning of nearness to something, hence 1) local, a) *with, near, at, on, in* (rest): ät hŷðe, *in harbor*, 32; ät symle, *at the meal*, 81. ät âde, *on the funeral-pile*, 1111, 1115; ät þe ânum, *with thee alone*, 1378; ät wîge, *in the fight*, 1338; ät hilde, 1660, 2682; ät æte, *in eating*, 3027, etc. b) *to, towards, at, on* (motion to): deáðes wylm hrân ät heortan, *seized upon the heart*, 2271; gehêton ät härgtrafum, *vowed at* (or *to*) *the temples of the gods*, 175. c) with verbs of taking away, *away from* (as starting from near an object): geþeah þät ful ät Wealhþeón, *took the cup from W.*, 630; fela ic gebâd grynna ät Grendle, *from Grendel*, 931; ät mînum fäder genam, *took me from my father to himself*, 2430.—2) temporal, *at, in, at the time of:* ät frumsceafte, *in the beginning*, 45; ät ende, *at an end*, 224; fand sinne dryhten ealdres ät ende, *at the end of life, dying*, 2791; similarly, 2823; ät feohgyftum, *in giving gifts*, 1090; ät siðestan, *finally*, 3014.

ät-græpe, adj., *laying hold of*, prehendens, 1270.

ät-rihte, adv., *almost*, 1658.

Æ

ædre, êdre, st. f., *aqueduct, canal* (not in Beów.), *vein* (not in Beów.), *stream, violent pouring forth:* dat. pl. swât ædrum sprong, *the blood sprang in streams*, 2967; blôd êdrum dranc, *drank the blood in streams*(?), 743.

æðm, st. m., *breath, gasp, snort:* instr. sg. hreðer æðme weóli, *the breast* (of the drake) *heaved with snorting*, 2594.

æfen, st. m., *evening*, 1236.

æfen-gram, adj., *hostile at evening, night-enemy:* nom. sg. m. æfengrom, of Grendel, 2075.

æfen-leóht, st. n., *evening-light:* nom. sg., 413.

æfen-räst, st. f., *evening-rest:* acc. sg. -räste, 647, 1253.

æfen-spræc, st. f., *evening-talk:* acc. sg. gemunde . . . æfen-spræce, *thought about what he had spoken in the evening,* 760.

æfre, adv., *ever, at any time,* 70, 280, 504, 693, etc.: in negative sentences, æfre ne, *never,* 2601. — Comp. næfre.

æg-hwâ (O.H.G. êo-ga-hwër), pron., *every, each:* dat. sg. æghwæm, 1385. The gen. sg. in adverbial sense, *in all, throughout, thoroughly:* æghwäs untæle, *thoroughly blameless,* 1866; ægh-wäs unrîm, *entirely innumerable quantity,* i.e. an enormous multitude, 2625, 3136.

æg-hwäðer (O.H.G. êo-ga-hwëdar): 1) *each* (of two): nom. sg. häfde æghwäðer ende gefêred, *each of the two* (Beówulf and the drake) *had reached the end,* 2845; dat. sg. æghwäðrum wäs brôga fram ôðrum, *to each of the two* (Beówulf and the drake) *was fear of the other,* 2565; gen. sg. æghwäðres . . . worda and worca, 287. — 2) *each* (of several): dat. sg. heora æghwäðrum, 1637.

æg-hwær, adv., *everywhere,* 1060.

æg-hwilc (O.H.G. êo-gi-hwëlih), pron., unusquisque, *every* (one): 1) used as an adj.: acc. sg. m. dæl æghwylcne, 622. — 2) as substantive, a) with the partitive genitive: nom. sg. æg-hwylc, 9, 2888; dat. sg. æghwylcum, 1051. b) without gen.: nom. sg. æghwylc, 985, 988; (wäs) æghwylc ððrum trŷwe, *each one* (of two) *true to the other,* 1166.

æg-weard, st. f., *watch on the sea shore:* acc. sg. æg-wearde, 241.

æht (abstract form from âgan, denoting the state of possessing), st. f.: 1) *possession, power:* acc. sg. on flôdes æht, 42; on wäteres æht, *into the power of the water,* 516; on æht gehwearf Denigea freán, *passed over into the possession of a Danish master,* 1680. — 2) *property, possessions, goods:* acc. pl. æhte, 2249. — Comp. mâðm-, goldæht.

æht (O.H.G. âhta), st. f., *pursuit:* nom. þâ wäs æht boden Sweona leódum, segn Higelâce, *then was pursuit offered to the people of the Sweonas,* (*their*) *banner to Hygelâc* (i.e. the banner of the Swedes, taken during their flight, fell into the hands of Hygelâc), 2958.

ge-æhtan, w. v., *to prize, to speak in praise of:* pret. part. geæhted, 1866. [geâhtan.]

ge-æhtla, w. m., or **ge-æhtle,** w. f., *a speaking of with praise, high esteem:* gen. sg. hy . . . wyrðe þinceað eorla geæhtlan, *seem worthy of the high esteem of the noble-born,* 369. [geâhtla.]

æn- (oblique form of ân), num., *one:* acc. sg. m. þone ænne þone . . ., *the one whom . . .,* 1054; oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð, *much oftener than one time,* 1580; forð onsendon ænne, *sent him forth alone,* 46.

æne, adv., *once:* oft nalles æne, 3020.

ænig, pron., *one, any one,* 474, 503, 510, 534, etc.: instr. sg. nolde . . . ænige þinga, *would in no way, not at all,* 792; lyt ænig mearn, *little did any one sorrow* (i.e. no one), 3130. — With the article: nâs se folccyning . . . ænig, *no people's king,* 2735. — Comp. nænig.

æn-líc, adj., *alone, excellent, distinguished:* ænlîc ansŷn, *distinguished appearance,* 251; þeáh þe hió ænlicu sŷ, *though she be beautiful,* 1942.

ær (comparative form, from â): 1) adv., *sooner, before, beforehand,* 15, 656, 695, 758, etc., *for a long time,* 2596: eft swâ ær, *again as formerly,* 643; ær ne siððan, *neither sooner nor later,* 719; ær and sîð, *sooner and later* (all times), 2501; nô þŷ ær (*not so much the sooner*), *yet not,* 755, 1503, 2082, 2161, 2467. — 2) conjunct., *before, ere:* a) with the ind.: ær hió tô setle geóng, 2020. b) w. subjunc.: ær ge fyr fêran, *before you travel farther,* 252; ær he on weg hwurfe, 264, so 677, 2819; ær þon däg cwôme, *ere the day break,* 732; ær correlative to ær adv.: ær he feorh seleð, aldor an ôfre, ær he wille . . ., *he will sooner* (rather) *leave his life upon the shore, before* (than) *he will* . . ., 1372. — 3) prepos. with dat., *before:* ær deáðe, *before death,* 1389; ær däges hwile, *before daybreak,* 2321; ær swyltdäge, *before the day of death,* 2799.

æror, comp. adv., *sooner, beforehand,* 810; *formerly,* 2655.

ærra, comp. adj., *earlier:* instr. pl., ærran mælum, *in former times,* 908, 2238, 3036.

ærest, superl.: 1) adv., *first of all, foremost,* 6, 617, 1698, etc. — 2) as subst. n., *relation to, the beginning:* acc. þät ic his ærest þe eft gesägde (*to tell thee in what relation it stood at first to the coat of mail that has been presented*), 2158. See Note.

ær-däg, st. m. (*before-day*), *morning-twilight, gray of morning:* dat. sg. mid ærdäge, 126; samod ærdäge, 1312, 2943.

ærende, st. n., *errand, trust:* acc. sg., 270, 345.

ær-fäder, st. m., *late father, deceased father:* nom. sg. swâ his ærfäder, 2623.

ær-gestreón, st. n., *old treasure, possessions dating from old times:* acc. sg., 1758; gen. sg. swylcra fela ærgestreóna, *much of such old treasure,* 2233. See **gestreón.**

ær-geweorc, st. n., *work dating from old times:* nom. sg. enta ærgeweorc, *the old work of the giants* (of the golden sword-hilt from Grendel's water-hall), 1680. See **geweorc.**

ær-gôd, adj., *good since old times, long invested with dignity* or *advantages:* äðeling ærgôd, 13c; (eorl) ærgôd, 1330; îren ærgŷd (*excellent sword*), 990, 2587.

ær-wela, w. m., *old possessions, riches dating from old times:* acc. sg. ærwelan, 2748. See **wela.**

æs, st. n., *carcass, carrion:* dat. (instr.) sg. æse, of Äschere's corpse, 1333.

æt, st. m., *food, meat:* dat. sg., hû him ät æte speów, *how he fared well at meat,* 3027.

ættren (see âttor), adj., *poisonous:* wäs þät blôd tô þäs hât, ættren ellorgâst, se þær inne swealt, *so hot was the blood,* (*and*) *poisonous the demon* (Grendel's mother) *who died therein,* 1618

B

bana, bona, w. m., *murderer,* 158, 588, 1103, etc.: acc. sg. bonan Ongenþeówes, of Hygelâc, although

in reality his men slew Ongenþeów (2965 ff.), 1969. Figuratively of inanimate objects: ne wäs ecg bona, 2507; wearð wracu Weohstânes bana, 2614. — Comp.: ecg-, feorh-, gâst-, hand-, mûð-bana.

bon-gâr, st. m. *murdering spear,* 2032.

ge-bannan, st. v. w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the person, *to command, to bid:* inf., 74.

bâd, st. f., *pledge,* only in comp.: nŷd-bâd.

bân, st. n., *bone:* dat. sg. on bâne (on the bony skin of the drake), 2579; dat. pl. heals ealne ymbefêng biteran bânum (here of the teeth of the drake), 2693.

bân-côfa, w. m., "cubile ossium" (Grimm) of the body: dat. sg. -côfan, 1446.

bân-fâg, adj., *variegated with bones,* either with ornaments made of bone-work, or adorned with bone, perhaps deer-antlers; of Hrôðgâr's hall, 781. The last meaning seems the more probable.

bân-fät, st. n., *bone-vessel,* i.e. the body: acc. pl. bân-fatu, 1117.

bân-hring, st. m., *the bone-structure, joint, bone-joint:* acc. pl. hire wið halse . . . bânhringas bräc (*ðroke her neck-joint*), 1568.

bân-hûs, st. n., *bone-house,* i.e. the body: acc. sg. bânhûs gebräc, 2509; similarly, 3148.

bân-loca, w. m., *the enclosure of the bones,* i.e. the body: acc. sg. bât bânlocan, *bit the body,* 743; nom. pl. burston bânlocan, *the body burst* (of Grendel, because his arm was torn out), 819.

bât, st. m., *boat, craft, ship,* 211. — Comp. sæ-bât.

bât-weard, st. m., *boat-watcher, he who keeps watch over the craft:* dat. sg. -wearde, 1901.

bäð, st. n., *bath:* acc. sg. ofer ganotes bäð, *over the diver's bath* (i.e. the sea), 1862.

bärnan, w. v., *to cause to burn, to burn:* inf. hêt . . . bânfatu bärnan, *bade that the bodies be burned,* 1117; ongan . . . beorht hofu bärnan, *began to consume the splendid country-seats* (the dragon), 2314.

for-bärnan, w. v., *consume with fire:* inf. hy hine ne môston . . . bronde for-bärnan, *they* (the Danes) *could not burn him* (the dead Äschere) *upon the funeral-pile,* 2127.

bædan (Goth. baidjan, O.N. beiða), *to incite, to encourage:* pret. bædde byre geonge, *encouraged the youths* (at the banquet), 2019.

ge-bædan, w. v., *to press hard:* pret. part. bysigum gebæded, *distressed by trouble, difficulty, danger* (of battle), 2581; *to drive, to send forth:* stræla storm strengum gebæded, *the storm of arrows sent with strength,* 3118; *overcome:* draca . . . bealwe gebæded, *the dragon . . . overcome by the ills of battle,* 2827.

bæl (O.N. bâl), st. n., *fire, flames.* (wyrm) mid bæle fôr, *passed* (*through the air*) *with fire,* 2309; häfde landwara lige befangan, bæle and bronde, *with fire and burning,* 2323. — Especially, *the fire of the funeral-pile, the funeral-pile,* 1110, 1117, 2127; ær he bæl cure, *ere he sought the burning* (i.e. died), 2819; hâtað . . . hlæw gewyrcean . . . äfter bæle, *after I am burned, let a burial mound be thrown up* (Beówulf's words), 2804.

bæl-fŷr, st. n., *bale-fire, fire of the funeral-pile:* gen. pl. bælfŷra mæst, 3144.

bæl-stede, st. m., *place for the funeral-pile:* dat. sg. in bæl-stede, 3098.

bæl-wudu, st. m., *wood for the funeral-pile,* 3113.

bær, st. f., *bier,* 3106.

ge-bæran, w.v., *to conduct one's self, behave:* inf. w. adv., ne gefrägen ic þâ mægðe . . . sêl gebæran, *I did not hear that a troop bore itself better, maintained a nobler deportment,* 1013; he on eorðan geseah þone leófestan lîfes ät ende bleáte gebæran, *saw the best-beloved upon the earth, at the end of his life, struggling miserably* (i.e. in a helpless situation), 2825.

ge-bætan (denominative from bæte, *the bit*), w. v., *to place the bit in the mouth of an animal, to bridle:* pret. part. þâ wäs Hrôðgâre hors gebæted, 1400.

be, prep. w. dat. (with the fundamental meaning *near,* "but not of one direction, as ät, but more general"): 1) local, *near by, near, at, on* (rest): be ŷdlâfe uppe lægon, *lay above, upon the deposit of the waves* (upon the strand, of the slain nixies), 566; **häfde be** honda, *held by the hand* (Beówulf held Grendel), 815; be sæm tweonum, *in the circuit of both the seas,* 859, 1686; be mäste, *on the mast,* 1906; be fŷre, *by the fire,* 2220; be nässe, *at the promontory,* 2244; sät be þæm gebrôðrum twæm, *sat by the two brothers,* 1192; wäs se gryre lässa efne swâ micle swâ bið mägða cräft be wæpnedmen, *the terror was just so much less, as is the strength of woman to the warrior* (i.e. is valued by), 1285, etc. — 2) also local, but of motion from the subject in the direction of the object, *on, upon, by:* gefêng be eaxle, *seized by the shoulder,* 1538; âlêdon leófne þeóden be mäste, *laid the dear lord near the mast,* 36; be healse genam, *took him by the neck, fell upon his neck,* 1873; wæpen hafenade be hiltum, *grasped the weapon by the hilt,* 1575, etc. — 3) with this is connected the causal force, *on account of, for, according to:* ic þis gid be þe âwräc, *I spake this solemn speech for thee, for thy sake,* 1724; þû þe lær be þon, *learn according to this, from this,* 1723; be fäder lâre, *according to her father's direction,* 1951. — 4) temporal, *while, during:* be þe lifigendum, *while thou livest, during thy life,* 2666. See **bî.**

bed, st. n., *bed, couch:* acc. sg. bed, 140, 677; gen. sg. beddes, 1792; dat. pl. beddum, 1241. — Comp.: deað-, hlin-, läger-, morðor-, wälbed.

ge-bedde, w. f., *bed-fellow:* dat. sg. wolde sêcan cwên tô gebeddan, *wished to seek the queen as bed-fellow, to go to bed with her,* 666. — Comp. heals-gebedde.

begen, fem. **bâ,** *both:* nom. m., 536, 770, 2708; acc. fem. on bâ healfa, *on two sides* (i.e. Grendel and his mother), 1306; dat. m. bâm, 2197; and in connection with the possessive instead of the personal pronoun, ûrum bâm, 2661; gen. n. bega, 1874, 2896; bega gehwäðres, *each one of the two,* 1044; bega folces, *of both peoples,* 1125.

ge-belgan, st. v. (properly, *to cause to swell, to swell*), *to irritate:* w.

dat. (pret. subj.) þät he êcean dryhtne bitre gebulge, *that he had bitterly angered the eternal Lord*, 2332; pret. part. geþolgen, 1540; (gebolge, MS.), 2222; pl. gebolgne, 1432; more according to the original meaning in torne gebolgen, 2402.

â-belgan, *to anger*: pret. sg. w. acc. ôð þät hyne ân âbealh mon on môde, *till a man angered him in his heart*, 2281; pret. part. âbolgen, 724.

ben, st. f., *wound*: acc. sg. benne, 2725. — Comp.: feorh-, seax-ben.

benc, st. f., *bench*: nom. sg. benc, 492; dat. sg. bence, 327, 1014, 1189, 1244. — Comp.: ealu-, medubenc.

benc-swêg, st. m., (*bench-rejoicing*), *rejoicing which resounds from the benches*, 1162.

benc-þel, st. n., *bench-board, the wainscotted space where the benches stand*: nom. pl. benc-þelu, 486; acc. pl. bencþelu beredon, *cleared the bench-boards* (i.e. by taking away the benches, so as to prepare couches), 1240.

bend, st. m. f., *bond, fetter*: acc. sg. forstes bend, *frost's bond*, 1610; dat. pl. bendum, 978. — Comp.: fŷr-, hell-, hyge-, îren-, oncer-, searo-, wäl-bend.

ben-geat, st. n., (*wound-gate*), *wound-opening*: nom. pl. bengeato, 1122.

bera (O.N. beri), w. m., *bearer*: in comp. hleor-bera.

beran, st. v. w. acc., *to carry* · III. sg. pres. byreð, 296, 448; þone mâððum byreð, *carries the treasure* (upon his person), 2056; pres. subj. bere, 437; pl. beren, 2654; inf. beran, 48, 231, 291, etc.; hêht þâ se hearda Hrunting beran, *to bring Hrunting*, 1808; up beran, 1921; in beran, 2153; pret. bär, 495, 712, 847, etc.; mandryhtne bär fäted wæge, *brought the lord the costly vessel*, 2282; pl. bæron, 213, 1636, etc.; bæran, 2851; pret. part. boren, 1193, 1648, 3136. — The following expressions are poetic paraphrases of the forms *go, come*: þät we rondas beren eft tô earde, 2654; gewîtað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; ic gefrägn sunu Wihstânes hringnet beran, 2755; wîgheafolan bär, 2662; helmas bæron, 240 (conjecture); scyldas bæran, 2851: they lay stress upon the connection of the man with his weapons.

ät-beran, *to carry to*: inf. tô beadolâce (*battle*) ätberan, 1562; pret. þâ hine on morgentîd on Heaðoræmas holm up ätbär, *the sea bore him up to the Heaðoræmas*, 519; hió Beówulfe medoful ätbär *brought Beówulf the mead-cup*, 625; mägenbyrðenne . . . hider ût ätbär cyninge mînum, *bore the great burden hither to my king*, 3093; pl. hî hyne ätbæron tô brimes faroðe, 28.

for-beran, *to hold, to suppress*: inf. þät he þone breóstwylm forberan ne mehte, *that he could not suppress the emotions of his breast*, 1878.

ge-beran, *to bring forth, to bear*: pret. part. þät lâ mäg secgan se þe sôð and riht fremeð on folce . . . þät þes eorl wære geboren betera (*that may every just man of the people say, that this nobleman is better born*), 1704.

ôð-beran, *to bring hither*: pret. þâ mec sæ ôðbär on Finna land, 579.

on-beran (O.H.G. in bëran, intpëran, but in the sense of carere), auferre, *to carry off, to take away:* inf. 1ren ærgôd þät þäs ahlæcan blôdge beadufolme onberan wolde, *excellent sword which would sweep off the bloody hand of the demon*, 991; pret. part. (wäs) onboren beága hord, *the treasure of the rings had been carried off*, 2285. — Compounds with the pres. part.: helm-, sâwl-berend.

berian (denominative from bär, *naked*), w. v., *to make bare, to clear:* pret. pl. bencþelu beredon, *cleared the bench-place* (by removing the benches), 1240.

berstan, st. v., *to break, to burst:* pret. pl. burston bânlocan, 819; bengeato burston, 1122. — *to crack, to make the noise of breaking:* fingras burston, *the fingers cracked* (from Beówulf's gripe), 761.

for-berstan, *break, to fly asunder:* pret. Nägling forbärst, *Nägling* (Beówulf's sword) *broke in two*, 2681.

betera, adj. (comp.), *better:* nom. sg. m. betera, 469, 1704.

bet-lîc, adj., *excellent, splendid:* nom. sg. n., of Hrôðgâr's hall, 781; of Hygelâc's residence, 1926.

betst, betost (superl.), *best, the best:* nom. sg. m. betst beadurinca, 1110; neut. nu is ôfost betost, þät we . . ., *now is haste the best, that we . . .*, 3008; voc. m. secg betsta, 948; neut. acc. beaduscrûda betst, 453; acc. sg. m. þegn betstan, 1872.

bêcn, st. n., (*beacon*), *token, mark, sign:* acc. sg. betimbredon beadorôfes bêcn (of Beówulf's grave-mound), 3162. See **beacen.**

bêg. See **beág.**

bên, st. f., *entreaty:* gen. sg. bêne, 428, 2285.

bêna, w. m., *suppliant,* supplex: nom. sg. swâ þu bêna eart (*as thou entreatest*), 352; swâ he bêna wäs (*as he had asked*), 3141; nom. pl. hy bênan synt, 364.

ge-bêtan: 1) *to make good, to remove:* pret. ac þu Hrôðgâre wîdcûðne weán wihte gebêttest, *hast thou in any way relieved Hrôðgâr of the evil known afar*, 1992; pret. part. acc. sg. swylce oncyððe ealle gebêtte, *removed all trouble*, 831. — 2) *to avenge:* inf. wihte ne meahte on þam feorhbonan fæhðe gebêtan, *could in no way avenge the death upon the slayer*, 2466.

beadu, st. f., *battle, strife, combat:* dat. sg. (as instr.) beadwe, *in combat*, 1540; gen. pl. bâd beadwa ge-þinges, *waited for the combats* (with Grendel) *that were in store for him*, 710.

beadu-folm, st. f., *battle-hand:* acc. sg. -folme, of Grendel's hand, 991.

beado-grîma, w. m., (*battle-mask*), *helmet:* acc. pl. -grîman, 2258.

beado-hrägl, st. n., (*battle-garment*), *corselet, shirt of mail*, 552.

beado-lâc, st. n., (*exercise in arms, tilting*), *combat, battle:* dat. sg. tô beado-lâce, 1562.

beado-leóma, w. m., (*battle-light*), *sword:* nom. sg., 1524.

beado-mêce, st. m., *battle-sword.* nom. pl. beado-mêcas, 1455.

beado-rinc, st. m., *battle-hero, warrior:* gen. pl. betst beadorinca, 1110.

beadu-rôf, adj., *strong in battle:* gen. sg. -rôfes, of Beówulf, 3162.

beadu-rûn, st. f., *mystery of battle:* acc. sg. onband beadu-rûne, *solved the mystery of the combat*, i.e. gave battle, commenced the fight, 501.

beadu-scearp, adj., *battle-sharp, sharp for the battle,* 2705.

beadu-scrûd, st. n., (*battle-dress*), *corselet, shirt of mail:* gen. pl. beaduscrûda betst, 453.

beadu-serce, w. f., (*battle-garment*), *corselet, shirt of mail:* acc. sg. brogdne beadu-sercean (because it consists of interlaced metal rings), 2756.

beado-weorc, st. n., (*battle-work*), *battle:* gen. sg. gefeh beadoweorces, *rejoiced at the battle,* 2300.

beald, adj., *bold, brave:* in comp. cyning-beald.

bealdian, w. v., *to show one's self brave:* pret. bealdode gôdum dædum (*through brave deeds*), 2178.

bealdor, st. m., *lord, prince:* nom. sg. sinca baldor, 2429; winia baldor, 2568.

bealu, st. n., *evil, ruin, destruction:* instr. sg. bealwe, 2827; gen. pl. bealuwa, 281; bealewa, 2083; bealwa, 910. — Comp.: cwealm-, ealdor-, hreðer-, leód-, morðor-, niht-, sweord-, wîg-bealu.

bealu, adj., *deadly, dangerous, bad:* instr. sg. hyne sâr hafað befongen balwon bendum, *pain has entwined him in deadly bands,* 978.

bealo-cwealm, st. m., *violent death, death by the sword* (?), 2266.

bealo-hycgende, pres. part., *thinking of death, meditating destruction:* gen. pl. æghwäðrum bealohycgendra, 2566.

bealo-hydig, adj., *thinking of death, meditating destruction:* of Grendel, 724.

bealo-nîð, st. m., (*zeal for destruction*), *deadly enmity:* nom. sg., 2405; *destructive struggle:* acc. sg. bebeorh þe þone bealonîð, *beware of destructive striving,* 1759, *death-bringing rage:* nom. sg. him on breóstum bealo-nîð weóll, *in his breast raged deadly fury* (of the dragon's poison), 2715.

bearhtm (see **beorht**): 1) st. m., *splendor, brightness, clearness:* nom. sg. eágena bearhtm, 1767. — 2) *sound, tone:* acc. sg. bearhtm ongeâton, gûðhorn galan, *they heard the sound,* (*heard*) *the battle-horn sound,* 1432.

bearm, m., gremium, sinus, *lap, bosom:* nom. sg. foldan bearm, 1138; acc. sg. on bearm scipes, 35, 897; on bearm nacan, 214; him on bearm hladan bunan and discas, 2776. — 2) figuratively, *possession, property,* because things bestowed were placed in the lap of the receiver (1145 and 2195, on bearm licgan, âlecgan); dat. sg. him tô bearme cwom mâððumfât mære, *came into his possession,* 2405.

bearn, st. n., 1) *child, son:* nom. sg. bearn Healfdenes, 469, etc.; Ecglâfes bearn, 499, etc.; dat. sg. bearne, 2371; nom. pl. bearn, 59; dat. pl. bearnum, 1075. — 2) in a broader sense, *scion, offspring, descendant:* nom. sg. Ongenþeów's bearn, of his grandson, 2388; nom. pl. yldo bearn, 70; gumena bearn, *children of men,* 879; häleða bearn, 1190; äðelinga bearn, 3172; acc. pl. ofer ylda bearn, 606; dat. pl. ylda bearnum, 150; gen. pl. niðða bearna, 1006. — Comp.: brôðor-, dryht-bearn.

bearn-gebyrdu, f., *birth, birth of a son:* gen. sg. þät hyre ealdmetod êste wære bearn-gebyrdo, *has been gracious through the birth of such a son* (i.e. as Beówulf), 947

bearu, st. m., (*the bearer*, hence properly only the fruit-tree, especially the oak and the beech), *tree*, collectively *forest:* nom. pl. hrîmge bearwas, *rime-covered* or *ice-clad*, 1364.

beácen, st. n., *sign, banner*, vexillum: nom. sg. beorht beácen godes, *of the sun*, 570; gen. pl. beácna beorhtost, 2778. See **bêcn.**

ge-beácnian, w. v., *to mark, to indicate:* pret. part. ge-beácnod, 140.

beág, st. m., *ring, ornament:* nom. sg. beáh (*neck-ring*), 1212; acc. sg. beáh (the collar of the murdered king of the Heaðobeardnas), 2042; bêg (collective for the acc. pl.), 3165; dat. sg. cwom Wealhþeó forð gân under gyldnum beáge, *she walked along under a golden head-ring, wore a golden diadem*, 1164; gen. sg. beages (of a collar), 1217; acc. pl. beágas (rings in general), 80, 523, etc.; gen. pl. beága, 35, 352, 1488, 2285, etc. — Comp.: earm-, heals-beág.

beág-gyfa, w. m., *ring-giver*, designation of the prince: gen. sg. -gyfan, 1103.

beág-hroden, adj., *adorned with rings, ornamented with clasps:* nom. sg. beághroden, cwên, of Hrôðgâr's consort, perhaps with reference to her diadem (cf. 1164), 624.

beáh-hord, st. m. n., *ring-hoard, treasure consisting of rings:* gen. sg. beáh-hordes, 895; dat. pl. beáh-hordum, 2827; gen. pl. beáh-horda weard, of King Hrôðgâr, 922.

beáh-sele, st. m., *ring-hall, hall in which the rings were distributed:* nom. sg., of Heorot, 1178.

beáh-þegu, st. f., *the receiving of the ring:* dat. sg. æfter beáh-þege, 2177.

beáh-wriða, w. m. *ring-band*, ring with prominence given to its having the form of a band: acc. sg. beáh-wriðan, 2019.

beám, st m., *tree*, only in the compounds fyrgen-, gleó-beám.

beátan, st. v., *thrust, strike:* pres. sg. mearh burhstede beateð, *the steed beats the castle-ground* (place where the castle is built), i.e. with his hoofs, 2266; pret. part. swealt bille ge-beáten, *died, struck by the battle-axe*, 2360.

beorh, st. m.: 1) *mountain, rock:* dat. sg. beorge, 211; gen. sg. beorges, 2525, 2756; acc. pl. beorgas, 222. — 2) *grave-mound, tomb-hill:* acc. sg. biorh, 2808; beorh, 3098, 3165. A grave-mound serves the drake as a retreat (cf. 2277, 2412): nom. sg. beorh, 2242; gen. sg. beorges, 2323. — Comp. stân-beorh.

beorh, st. f., *veil, covering, cap;* only in the comp. heáford-beorh.

beorgan, st. v. (w. dat. of the interested person or thing), *to save, to shield:* inf. wolde feore beorgan, *place her life in safety*, 1294; herebyrne . . . seó þe bâncôfan beorgan cûðe, *which could protect his body*, 1446; pret. pl. ealdre burgan, 2600.

be-beorgan (w. dat. refl. of pers. and acc. of the thing), *to take care, to defend one's self from:* inf. him be-beorgan ne con wom, *cannot keep himself from stain* (fault), 1747; imp. bebeorh þe þone bealonið, 1759.

ge-beorgan (w. dat. of person or thing to be saved), *to save, to protect:* pret. sg. þät gebearh feore, *protected the life*, 1549; scyld wel gebearg lîfe and lîce, 2571.

ymb-beorgan, *to surround pro*

tectingly: pret. sg. hring ûtan ymbbearh, 1504.

beorht, byrht, adj.: 1) *gleaming, shining, radiant, shimmering:* nom. sg. beorht, of the sun, 570, 1803; beorhta, of Heorot, 1178; þät beorhte bold, 998; acc. sg. beorhtne, of Beówulf's grave-mound, 2804; dat. sg. tô þære byrhtan (here-byrhtan, MS.) byrig, 1200; acc. pl. beorhte frätwe, 214, 897; beorhte randas, 231; bord-wudu beorhtan, 1244; n. beorht hofu, 2314. Superl.: beácna beorhtost, 2778. — 2) *excellent, remarkable:* gen. sg. beorhtre bôte, 158. — Comp.: sadol-, wlite-beorht.

beorhte, adv., *brilliantly, brightly, radiantly,* 1518.

beorhtian, w. v., *to sound clearly:* pret. sg. beorhtode benc-swêg, 1162.

beorn, st. m., *hero, warrior, noble man:* nom. sg. (Hrôðgâr), 1881, (Beówulf), 2434, etc.; acc. sg. (Beów.), 1025, (Äschere), 1300; dat. sg. beorne, 2261; nom. pl. beornas (Beówulf and his companions), 211, (Hrôðgâr's guests), 857; gen. pl. biorna (Beówulf's liege-men), 2405. — Comp.: folc-, gûð-beorn.

beornan, st. v., *to burn:* pres. part. þyrnende (of the drake), 2273. — Comp. un-byrnende.

for-beornan, *to be consumed, to burn:* pret. sg. for-barn, 1617, 1668; for-born, 2673.

ge-beornan, *to be burned:* pret. gebarn, 2698.

beorn-cyning, st. m., *king of warriors, king of heroes:* nom. sg. (as voc.), 2149.

beódan, st. v.: 1) *to announce, to inform, to make known:* inf. biódan, 2893. — 2) *to offer, to proffer* (as the notifying of a transaction in direct reference to the person concerned in it): pret. pl. him geþingo budon, *offered them an agreement,* 1086; pret. part. þâ wäs æht boden Sweona leodum, *then was pursuit offered the Swedish people,* 2958; inf. ic þäm gôdan sceal mâðmas beódan, *I shall offer the excellent man treasures,* 385.

â-beódan, *to present, to announce:* pret. word inne âbeád, *made known the words within,* 390; *to offer, to tender, to wish:* pret. him hæl âbeád, *wished him health* (greeted him), 654. Similarly, hælo âbeád, 2419; eoton weard âbeád, *offered the giant a watcher,* 669.

be-beódan, *to command, to order:* pret. swâ him se hearda bebeád, *as the strong man commanded them,* 401. Similarly, swâ se rîca bebeád, 1976.

ge-beódan: 1) *to command, to order:* inf. hêt þâ gebeódan byre Wihstânes häleða monegum, þät hie . . ., *the son of Wihstan caused orders to be given to many of the men . . .,* 3111. — 2) *to offer:* him Hygd gebeád hord and rîce, *offered him the treasure and the chief power,* 2370; inf. gûðe gebeódan, *to offer battle,* 604.

beód-geneát, st. m., *table-companion:* nom. and acc. pl. geneátas, 343, 1714.

beón, verb, *to be,* generally in the future sense, *will be:* pres. sg. I. gûðgeweorca ic beó gearo sôna, *I shall immediately be ready for warlike deeds,* 1826; sg. III. wâ bið þäm þe sceal . . ., *woe to him who . . .!* 183; so, 186; gifeðe bið is given, 299; ne bið þe wilna

gâd (*no wish will be denied thee*), 661; þær þe biþ manna þearf, *if thou shalt need the warriors*, 1836; ne biþ swylc cwênlic þeáw, *is not becoming, honorable to a woman*, 1941; eft sôna biþ, *will happen directly*, 1763; similarly, 1768, etc.; pl. þonne bioþ brocene, *then are broken*, 2064; feor cyððe beoþ sêlran gesôhte þam þe . . ., "terrae longinquae meliores sunt visitatu ei qui . . ." (Grein), 1839; imp. beó (bió) þu on ôfeste, *hasten!* 386, 2748; beó wiþ Geátas gläd, *be gracious to the Gedtas*, 1174.

beór, st. n., *beer:* dat. sg. ät beóre, *at beer-drinking*, 2042; instr. sg. beóre druncen, 531; beóre druncne, 480.

beór-scealc, st. m., *keeper of the beer, cup-bearer:* gen. pl. beórscealca sum (one of Hrôðgâr's followers, because they served the Geátas at meals), 1241.

beór-sele, st. m., *beer-hall, hall in which beer is drunk:* dat. sg. in (on) beórsele, 482, 492, 1095; biórsele, 2636.

beór-þegu, st. f., *beer-drinking, beer-banquet:* dat. sg. äfter beórþege, 117; ät þære beórþege, 618.

beót, st. n., *promise, binding agreement to something that is to be undertaken:* acc. sg. he beót ne âlêh, *did not break his pledge*, 80; beót eal . . . gelæste, *performed all that he had pledged himself to*, 523.

ge-beótian, w. v., *to pledge one's self to an undertaking, to bind one's self:* pret. gebeótedon, 480, 536.

beót-word, st. n., same as beót: dat. pl. beót-wordum sprăc, 2511.

biddan, st. v., *to beg, to ask, to pray:* pres. sg. I. dðð swâ ic bidde! 1232; inf. (w. acc. of the pers. and gen. of the thing asked for) ic þe biddan wille ânre bêne, *beg thee for one*, 427; pret. swâ he selfa bäd, *as he himself had requested*, 29; bäd hine bliðne (supply wesan) ät þære beórþege, *begged him to be cheerful at the beer-banquet*, 618; ic þe lange bäd þät þu . . ., *begged you a long time that you*, 1995; frioðowære bäd hlâford sinne, *begged his lord for protection* (acc. of pers. and gen. of thing), 2283; bäd þät ge geworhton, *asked that you . . .*, 3097; pl. wordum bædon þät . . ., 176.

on-bidian, w. v., *to await:* inf. lætaðhilde-bord her onbidian . . . worda geþinges, *let the shields await here the result of the conference* (lay the shields aside here), 397.

bil, st. n. *sword:* nom. sg. bil, 1568; bill, 2778; acc. sg. bil, 1558; instr. sg. bille, 2360; gen. sg. billes, 2061, etc.; instr. pl. billum, 40; gen. pl. billa, 583, 1145.—Comp.: gûð-, hilde-, wîg-bil.

bindan, st. v., *to bind, to tie:* pret. part. acc. sg. wudu bundenne, *the bound wood*, i.e. the built ship, 216; bunden golde swurd, *a sword bound with gold*, i.e. either having its hilt inlaid with gold, or having gold chains upon the hilt (swords of both kinds have been found), 1901; nom. sg. heoru bunden, 1286, has probably a similar meaning.

ge-bindan, *to bind:* pret. sg. þær ic fife geband, *where I had bound five*(?), 420; pret. part. cyninges þegn word ôðer fand sôðe gebunden, *the king's man found* (after many had already praised Beówulf's

deed) *other words* (also referring to Beówulf, but in connection with Sigemund) *rightly bound together*, i.e. in good alliterative verses, as are becoming to a gid, 872; wundenmæl wrättum gebunden, *sword bound with ornaments*, i.e. inlaid, 1532; bisgum gebunden, *bound together by sorrow*, 1744; gomel gûðwîga eldo gebunden, *hoary hero bound by old age* (fettered, oppressed), 2112.

on-bindan, *to unbind, to untie, to loose:* pret. onband, 501.

ge-**bind**, st. n. coll., *that which binds, fetters:* in comp. îs-gebind.

bite, st. m., *bite*, figuratively of the cut of the sword: acc. sg. bite îrena, *the swords' bite*, 2260; dat. sg. äfter billes bite, 2061. — Comp. lâð-bite.

biter (primary meaning that of biting), adj.: 1) *sharp, cutting, cutting in:* acc. sg. biter (of a short sword), 2705; instr. sg. biteran sträle, 1747; instr. pl. biteran bânum, *with sharp teeth*, 2693. — 2) *irritated, furious:* nom. pl. bitere, 1432.

bitre, adv., *bitterly* (in a moral sense), 2332.

bî, big (fuller form of the prep. be, which see), prep. w. dat.: 1) *near, at, on, about, by* (as under be, No. 1): bî sæm tweónum, *in the circuit of both seas*, 1957; ârâs bî ronde, *raised himself up by the shield*, 2539; bî wealle gesät, *sat by the wall*, 2718. With a freer position: him big stôdan hunan and orcas, *round about him*, 3048. — 2) *to, towards* (motion): hwearf þâ bî bence, *turned then towards the bench*, 1189; geóng bî sesse, *went to the seat*, 2757.

bîd (see **bîdan**), st. n., *tarrying hesitation:* þær wearð Ongenþió on bîd wrecen, *forced to tarry*, 2963.

bîdan, st. v.: 1) *to delay, to stay, to remain, to wait:* inf. nô on wealle leng bîdan wolde, *would not stay longer within the wall* (the drake), 2309; pret. in þýstrum bâd, *remained in darkness*, 87; flota stille bâd, *the craft lay still*, 301; receda . . . on þäm se rîca bâd, *where the mighty one dwelt*, 310; þær se snottra bâd, *where the wise man* (Hrôðgâr) *waited*, 1314; he on searwum bâd, *he* (Beówulf) *stood there armed*, 2569; ic on earde bâd mælgesceafta, *lived upon the paternal ground the time appointed me by fate*, 2737; pret. pl. sume þær bidon, *some remained, waited there*, 400. — 2) *to await, to wait for*, with the gen. of that which is awaited: inf. bîdan woldon Grendles gûðe, *wished to await the combat with Grendel, to undertake it*, 482; similarly, 528; wîges bîdan, *await the combat*, 1269; nalas andsware bîdan wolde, *would await no answer*, 1495; pret. bâd beadwa geþinges, *awaited the event of the battle*, 710; sægenga bâd âgendfreán, *the sea-goer* (boat) *awaited its owner*, 1883; sele . . . heaðowylma bâd, lâðan lîges (the poet probably means to indicate by these words that the hall Heorot was destroyed later in a fight by fire; an occurrence, indeed, about which we know nothing, but which 1165 and 1166, and again 2068 ff. seem to indicate), 82.

â-bîdan, *to await*, with the gen.: inf., 978.

ge-bîdan: 1) *to tarry, to wait*

imp. gebîde ge on beorge, *wait ye on the mountain*, 2530; pret. part. þeáh þe wintra lyt under burhlocan gebiden hæbbe Häreðes dôhtor, *although H.'s daughter had dwelt only a few years in the castle*, 1929. — 2) *to live through, to experience, to expect* (w. **acc.**): inf. sceal endedäg mînne gebîdan, *shall live my last day*, 639; ne wênde . . . bôte gebîdan, *did not hope . . . to live to see reparation*, 935; fela sceal gebîdan leófes and lâðes, *experience much good and much affliction*, 1061; ende gebîdan, 1387, 2343; pret. he þäs frôfre gebâd, *received consolation* (compensation) *therefor*, 7; gebâd wintra worn, *lived a great number of years*, 264; in a similar construction, 816, 930, 1619, 2259, 3117. With gen.: inf. tô gebîdanne ôðres yrfeweardes, *to await another heir*, 2453. With depend. clause: inf. tô gebîdanne þät his byre ríde on galgan, *to live to see it, that his son hang upon the gallows*, 2446; pret. dreám-leás gebâd þät he . . ., *joyless he experienced it, that he . . .*, 1721; þäs þe ic on aldre gebâd þät ic . . ., *for this, that I, in my old age, lived to see that . . .*, 1780.

or.-bîdan, *to wait, to await*: pret. hordweard onbâd earfôðlîce ðð þät æfen cwom, *scarcely waited, could scarcely delay till it was evening*, 2303.

bîtan, st. v., *to bite*, of the cutting of swords: inf. bîtan, 1455, 1524; pret. bât bânlocan, *bit into his body* (Grendel), 743; bât unswîðor, *cut with less force* (Beówulf's sword), 2579.

blanca, w. m., properly *that which shines* here of the horse, not so much of the white horse as the dappled: dat. pl. on blancum, 857.

ge-bland, ge-blond, st. n., *mixture, heaving mass, a turning*. — Comp.: sund-, ýð-geblond, wind-blond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, adj., *mixed*, i.e. having gray hair, *gray-headed*, as epithet of an old man: nom. sg. blondenfeax, 1792; blondenfexa, 2963; dat. sg. blondenfeaxum, 1874; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe, 1595.

blâc, adj., *dark, black*: nom. sg. hrefn blaca, 1802.

blâc, adj.: 1) *gleaming, shining*: acc. sg. blâcne leóman, *a brilliant gleam*, 1518. — 2) of the white death-color, *pale*; in comp. heoro-blâc.

blæd, st. m.: 1) *strength, force, vigor*: nom. sg. wäs hira blæd scacen (of both tribes), *strength was gone*, i.e. the bravest of both tribes lay slain, 1125; nu is þînes mägnes blæd âne hwile, *now the fulness of thy strength lasts for a time*, 1762. — 2) *reputation, renown, knowledge* (with stress upon the idea of filling up, spreading out): nom. sg. blæd, 18; (þîn) blæd is âræred, *thy renown is spread abroad*, 1704.

blæd-âgend, pt., *having renown, renowned*: nom. pl. blæd-âgende, 1014.

blæd-fäst, adj., *firm in renown, renowned, known afar*: acc. sg blædfästne beorn (of Äschere, with reference to 1329), 1300.

bleát, adj., *miserable, helpless*; only in comp. wäl-bleát.

bleáte, adv., *miserably, helplessly*, 2825.

blîcan, st. v., *shine, gleam*: inf., 222

blîðe, adj.: 1) *blithe, joyous, happy*

acc. sg. bliðne, 618. — 2) *gracious, pleasing:* nom. sg. bliðe, 436. — Comp. un-bliðe.

blið-heort, adj., *joyous in heart, happy:* nom. sg., 1803.

blôd, st. n., *blood:* nom. sg., 1122; acc. sg., 743; dat. sg. blôde, 848; äfter deórum men him langaþ beorn wiþ blôde, *the hero* (Hrôðgâr) *longs for the beloved man contrary to blood,* i.e. he loves him although he is not related to him by blood, 1881; dat. as instr. blôde, 486, 935, 1595, etc.

blôd-fâg, adj., *spotted with blood, bloody,* 2061.

blôdig, adj., *bloody:* acc. sg. f. blôdge, 991; acc. sg. n. blôdig, 448; instr. sg. blôdigan gâre, 2441.

ge-blôdian, w. v., *to make bloody, to sprinkle with blood:* pret. part. ge-blôdegod, 2693.

blôdig-tôð, adj., *with bloody teeth:* nom. sg. bona blôdig-tôð (of Grendel, because he bites his victims to death), 2083.

blôd-reów, adj., *bloodthirsty, bloody-minded:* nom. sg. him on ferhðe greów breóst-hord blôd-reów, *in his bosom there grew a bloodthirsty feeling,* 1720.

be-bod, st. n., *command, order;* in comp. wundor-bebod.

bodian, w. v., (*to be a messenger*), *to announce, to make known:* pret. hrefn blaca heofones wynne bliðheort bodode, *the black raven announced joyfully heaven's delight* (the rising sun), 1803.

boga, w. m., *bow,* of the bended form; here of the dragon, in comp. hring-boga; as an instrument for shooting, in the comp. flân-, horn-boga; bow of the arch, in comp. stân-boga.

bolca, w. m., "forus navis" (Grein), *gangway;* here probably the planks which at landing are laid from the ship to the shore: acc. sg. ofer bolcan, 231.

bold, st. n., *building, house, edifice:* nom. sg. (Heorot), 998; (Hygelâc's residence), 1926; (Beówulf's residence), 2197, 2327. — Comp. fold-bold.

bold-âgend, pt., *house-owner, property-holder:* gen. pl. monegum boldâgendra, 3113.

bolgen-môd, adj., *angry at heart, angry,* 710, 1714.

bolster, st. m., *bolster, cushion, pillow:* dat. pl. (reced) geond-bræded wearð beddum and bolstrum, *was covered with beds and bolsters,* 1241. — Comp. hleór-bolster.

bon-. See **ban-.**

bora, w. m., *carrier, bringer, leader:* in the comp. mund-, ræd-, wæg-bora.

bord, st. n., *shield:* nom. sg., 2674; acc. sg., 2525; gen. pl. ofer borda gebräc, *over the crashing of the shields,* 2260. — Comp.: hilde-, wîg-bord.

bord-häbbend, pt., *one having a shield, shield-bearer:* nom. pl. häbbende, 2896.

bord-hreóða, w. m., *shield-cover, shield* with particular reference to its cover (of hides or linden bark): dat. sg. -hreóðan, 2204.

bord-rand, st. m., *shield:* acc. sg., 2560.

bord-weall, st. m., *shield-wall, wall of shields:* acc. sg., 2981.

bord-wudu, st. m., *shield-wood, shield:* acc. pl. beorhtan beord-wudu, 1244.

botm, st. m., *bottom:* dat. sg. tô botme (here of the bottom of the fen-lake), 1507.

bôt (emendation, cf. bêtan), st. f.: 1) *relief, remedy:* nom. sg., 281; acc. sg. bôte, 935; acc. sg. bôte, 910. — 2) *a performance in expiation, a giving satisfaction, tribute:* gen. sg. bôte, 158.

brand, brond, st. m.: 1) *burning, fire:* nom. sg. þâ sceal brond fretan (*the burning of the body*), 3015; instr. sg. hy hine ne môston . . . bronde forbärnan (*could not bestow upon him the solemn burning*), 2127; häfde landwara lige befangen, bæle and bronde, *with glow, fire, and flame*, 2323. — 2) in the passage, þät hine nô brond ne beadomêcas bîtan ne meahton, 1455, brond has been translated *sword, brand* (after the O.N. brand-r). The meaning *fire* may be justified as well, if we consider that the old helmets were generally made of leather, and only the principal parts were mounted with bronze. The poet wishes here to emphasize the fact that the helmet was made entirely of metal, a thing which was very unusual. — 3) in the passage, forgeaf þâ Beówulfe brand Healfdenes segen gyldenne, 1021, our text, with other editions, has emendated, bearn, since brand, if it be intended as a designation of Hrôðgâr (perhaps *son*), has not up to this time been found in this sense in A.-S.

brant, bront, adj., *raging, foaming, going high,* of ships and of waves: acc. sg. brontne, 238, 568.

brâd, adj.: 1) *extended, wide:* nom. pl. brâde rîce, 2208. — 2) *broad:* nom. sg. heáh and brâd (of Beówulf's grave-mound), 3159; acc. sg. brâdne mêce, 2979; (seax) brâd [and] brûnecg, *the broad, short sword with bright edge*, 1547. — 3) *massive, in abundance.* acc. sg. brâd gold, 3106.

ge-bräc, st. n., *noise, crash:* acc. sg. borda gebräc, 2260.

geond-brædan, w. v., *to spreaa over, to cover entirely:* pret. part. geond-bræded, 1240.

brecan, st. v.: 1) *to break, to break to pieces:* pret. bânhringas bräc, (the sword) *broke the joints*, 1568. In a moral sense: pret. subj. þät þær ænig mon wære ne bræce, *that no one should break the agreement*, 1101; pret. part. þonne bióð brocene . . . âð-sweord eorla, *then are the oaths of the men broken*, 2064. — 2) probably also simply *to break in upon something, to press upon*, w. acc.: pret. sg. sædeór monig hildetuxum heresyrcan bräc, *many a sea-animal pressed with his battle-teeth upon the shirt of mail* (did not break it, for, according to 1549 f., 1553 f., it was still unharmed), 1512. — 3) *to break out, to spring out:* inf. geseah . . . streám ût brecan of beorge, *saw a stream break out from the rocks*, 2547; lêtdse hearda Higelâces þegn brâdne mêce . . . brecan ofer bordweal, *caused the broadsword to spring out over the wall of shields*, 2981. — 4) figuratively, *to vex, not to let rest:* pret. hine fyrwyt bräc, *curiosity tormented* (N.H.G. brachte die Neugier um), 232, 1986, 2785.

ge-brecan, *to break to pieces:* pret. bânhûs gebräc, *broke in pieces his body* (Beówulf in combat with Däghrefn), 2509.

tô-brecan, *to break in pieces:* inf., 781; pret. part. tô-brocen, 998.

þurh-brecan, *to break through.* pret. wordes ord breósthord þurh-

brāc, *the word's point broke through his closed breast*, i.e. a word burst out from his breast, 2793.

brecð, st. f., *condition of being broken, breach*: nom. pl. môdes brecða (*sorrow of heart*), 171.

â-bredwian, w. v. w. acc., *to fell to the ground, to kill* (?): pret. âbredwade, 2620.

bregdan, st. v., properly *to swing round*, hence: 1) *to swing*: inf. undersceadu bregdan, *swing among the shadows, to send into the realm of shadows*, 708; pret. brägd ealde lâfe, *swung the old weapon*, 796; brägd feorh-genîðlan, *swung his mortal enemy* (Grendel's mother), threw her down, 1540; pl. git eágorstreám . . . mundum brugdon, *stirred the sea with your hands* (of the movement of the hands in swimming), 514; pret. part. broden (brogden) mæl, *the drawn sword*, 1617, 1668. — 2) *to knit, to knot, to plait*: inf., figuratively, inwitnet ôðrum bregdan, *to weave a way-laying net for another* (as we say in the same way, to lay a trap for another, to dig a pit for another), 2168; pret. part. beadohrägl broden, *a woven shirt of mail* (because it consisted of metal rings joined together), 552; similarly, 1549; brogdne beadusercean, 2756.

â-bregdan, *to swing*: pret. hond up â-bräd, *swung, raised his hand*, 2576.

ge-bregdan: 1) *swing*: pret. hringmæl gebrägd, *swung the ringed sword*, 1565; eald sweord eácen . . . þät ic þŷ wæpne gebräd, *an old heavy sword that I swung as my weapon*, 1665; with interchanging instr. and acc. wällseaxe gebräd, biter and beadu-scearp, 2704; also, *to draw out of the sheath*: sweord ær gebräd, *had drawn the sword before*, 2563. — 2) *to knit, to knot, to plait*: pret. part. here-byrne hondum gebroden, 1444.

on-bregdan, *to tear open, to throw open*: pret. onbräd þâ recedes mûðan, *had then thrown open the entrance of the hall* (onbregdan is used because the opening door swings upon its hinges), 724.

brego, st. m., *prince, ruler*: nom. sg. 427, 610.

brego-rôf, adj., *powerful, like a ruler, of heroic strength*: nom. sg. m., 1926.

brego-stôl, st. m., *throne*, figuratively for *rule*: acc. sg. him gesealde seofon þûsendo, bold and brego-stôl, *gave him seven thousand* (see under sceat), *a country-seat, and the dignity of a prince*, 2197; þær him Hygd gebeád . . . brego-stôl, *where H. offered him the chief power*, 2371; lêt þone bregostôl Beówulf healdan, *gave over to Beówulf the chief power* (did not prevent Beówulf from entering upon the government), 2390.

breme, adj., *known afar, renowned*. nom. sg., 18.

brenting (see **brant**), st. m., *ship craft*: nom. pl. brentingas, 2808.

â-breâtan, st. v., *to break, to break in pieces, to kill*: pret. âbreót brimwîsan, *killed the sea-king* (King Hæðcyn), 2931. See **breótan**.

breóst, st. n.: 1) *breast*: nom. sg., 2177; often used in the pl., so acc þät mîne breóst wereð, *which protects my breast*, 453; dat. pl. bea dohrägl broden on breóstum läg 552. — 2) *the inmost thoughts, the mind, the heart, the bosom*: nom.

sg. breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, *his breast heaved with troubled thoughts*, 2332; dat. pl. lêt þâ of breóstum word ût faran, *caused the words to come out from his bosom*, 2551.

breóst-gehygd, st. n. f., *breast-thought, secret thought:* instr. pl. -gehygdum, 2819.

breóst-gewædu, st. n. pl., *breast-clothing, garment covering the breast,* of the coat of mail: nom., 1212; acc., 2163.

breóst-hord, st. m., *breast-hoard, that which is locked in the breast, heart, mind, thought, soul:* nom. sg., 1720; acc. sg., 2793.

breóst-net, st. n., *breast-net, shirt of chain-mail, coat of mail:* nom. sg. breóst-net broden, 1549.

breóst-weorðung, st. f., *ornament that is worn upon the breast:* acc. sg. breóst-weorðunge, 2505: here the collar is meant which Beówulf receives from Wealhþeów (1196, 2174) as a present, and which B., according to 2173, presents to Hygd, while, according to 1203, it is in the possession of her husband Hygelâc. In front the collar is trimmed with ornaments (frätwe), which hang down upon the breast, hence the name breóst-weorðung.

breóst-wylm, st. m., *heaving of the breast, emotion of the bosom:* acc. sg., 1878.

breótan, st. v., *to break, to break in pieces, to kill:* pret. breât beódgeneâtas, *killed his table-companions* (courtiers), 1714.

â-breótan, same as above: pret. þone þe heó on räste âbreât, *whom she killed upon his couch*, 1299; pret. part. þâ þät monige gewearð, þät hine seó brimwylf âbroten häfde, *many believed that the sea-wolf* (Grendel's mother) *had killed him*, 1600; hî hyne . . . âbroten häfdon, *had killed him* (the dragon), 2708.

brim, st. n., *flood, the sea:* nom. sg., 848, 1595; gen. sg. tô brimes faroðe, *to the sea*, 28; ät brimes nosan, *at the sea's promontory*, 2804; nom. pl. brimu swaðredon, *the waves subsided*, 570.

brim-clif, st. n., *sea-cliff, cliff washed by the sea:* acc. pl. -clifu, 222.

brim-lâd, st. f., *flood-way, sea-way:* acc. sg. þâra þe mid Beówulfe brimlâde teáh, *who had travelled the sea-way with B.*, 1052.

brim-lîðend, pt., *sea-farer, sailor:* acc. pl. -lîðende, 568.

brim-streám, st. m., *sea-stream, the flood of the sea:* acc. pl. ofer brimstreámas, 1911.

brim-wîsa, w. m., *sea-king:* acc. sg. brimwîsan, of Hæðcyn, king of the Geátas, 2931.

brim-wylf, st. f., *sea-wolf* (designation of Grendel's mother): nom. sg. seó brimwylf, 1507, 1600.

brim-wylm, st. m., *sea-wave:* nom. sg., 1495.

bringan, anom. v., *to bring, to bear:* prs. sg. I. ic þe þûsenda þegna bringe tô helpe, *bring to your assistance thousands of warriors*, 1830; inf. sceal hringnaca ofer heáðubringan lâc and luftâcen, *shall bring gifts and love-tokens over the high sea*, 1863; similarly, 2149, 2505; pret. pl. we þâs sælâc . . . brôhton, *brought this sea-offering* (Grendel's head), 1654.

ge-bringan, *to bring:* pres. subj. pl. þät we þone gebringan . . . on âdfäre, *that we bring him upon the funeral-pile*, 3010.

brosnian, w. v., *to crumble, to be-*

come rotten, to fall to pieces: prs. sg. III. herepâd . . . brosnaŏ äfter beorne, *the coat of mail falls to pieces after* (the death of) *the hero*, 2261.

brôðor, st. m., *brother:* nom. sg., 1325, 2441; dat. sg. brêðer, 1263; gen. sg. his brôðor bearn, 2620; dat. pl. brôðrum, 588, 1075.

ge-brôðru, pl., *brethren, brothers:* dat. pl. sät be þæm gebrôðrum twæm, *sat by the two brothers*, 1192.

brôga, w. m., *terror, horror:* nom. sg., 1292, 2325, 2566; acc. sg. billa brôgan, 583. — Comp.: gryre-, here-brôga.

brûcan, st. v. w. gen., *to use, to make use of:* prs. sg. III. se þe longe her worolde brûceŏ, *who here long makes use of the world*, i.e. lives long, 1063; imp. brûc manigra mêda, *make use of many rewards, give good rewards*, 1179; *to enjoy:* inf. þät he beähhordes brûcan môste, *could enjoy the ring-hoard*, 895; similarly, 2242, 3101; pret. breác lifgesceafta, *enjoyed the appointed life, lived the appointed time*, 1954. With the genitive to be supplied: breác þonne môste, 1488; imp. brûc þisses beáges, *enjoy this ring, take this ring*, 1217. Upon this meaning depends the form of the wish, wel brûcan (compare the German geniesze froh!): inf. hêt hine wel brûcan, 1046; hêt hine brûcan well, 2813; imp. brûc ealles well, 2163.

brûn, adj., *having a brown lustre, shining:* nom. sg. sió ecg brûn, 2579.

brûn-ecg, adj., *having a gleaming blade:* acc. sg. n. (hyre seaxe) brâd [and] brûnecg, *her broad sword with gleaming blade*, 1547.

brûn-fâg, adj., *gleaming like metal:* acc. sg. brûnfâgne helm, 2616.

bryne-leóma, w. m., *light of a conflagration, gleam of fire:* nom. sg., 2314.

bryne-wylm, st. m., *wave of fire:* dat. pl. -wylmum, 2327.

brytnian (properly *to break in small pieces*, cf. breótan), w. v., *to bestow, to distribute:* pret. sinc brytnade, *distributed presents*, i.e. ruled (since the giving of gifts belongs especially to rulers), 2384.

brytta, w. m., *giver, distributer*, always designating the king: nom. sg. sinces brytta, 608, 1171, 2072; acc. sg. beága bryttan, 35, 352, 1488; sinces bryttan, 1923.

bryttian (*to be a dispenser*), w. v., *to distribute, to confer:* prs. sg. III. god manna cynne snyttru bryttaŏ, *bestows wisdom upon the human race*, 1727.

brŷd, st. f.: 1) *wife, consort:* acc. sg. brŷd, 2931; brŷde, 2957, both times of the consort of Ongenþeów (?). — 2) *betrothed, bride:* nom. sg., of Hrôðgâr's daughter, Freáware, 2032.

brŷd-bûr, st. n., *woman's apartment:* dat. sg. eode . . . cyning of brŷdbûre, *the king came out of the apartment of his wife* (into which, according to 666, he had gone), 922.

bunden-stefna, w. m., (*that which has a bound prow*), *the framed ship:* nom. sg., 1911.

bune, w. f., *can* or *cup, drinking-vessel:* nom. pl. bunan, 3048; acc. pl. bunan, 2776.

burh, burg, st. f., *castle, city, fortified house:* acc. sg. burh, 523; dat. sg. byrig, 1200; dat. pl. burgum, 53, 1969, 2434. — Comp.: freó-, freoðo-, heá-, hleó-, hord-, leód-, mæg-burg.

burh-loca, w. m., *castle-bars:* dat. sg. under burh-locan, *under the castle-bars,* i.e. in the castle (Hygelâc's), 1929.

burh-stede, st. m., *castle-place, place where the castle* or *city stands:* acc. sg. burhstede, 2266.

burh-wela, w. m., *riches, treasure of a castle* or *city:* gen. sg. þenden he burh-welan brûcan môste, 3101.

burne, w. f., *spring, fountain:* gen. þære burnan wælm, *the bubbling of the spring,* 2547.

bûan, st. v.: 1) *to stay, to remain, to dwell:* inf. gif he weard onfunde bûan on beorge, *if he had found the watchman dwelling on the mountain,* 2843. — 2) *to inhabit,* w. acc.: meduseld bûan, *to inhabit the mead-house,* 3066.

ge-bûan, w. acc., *to occupy a house, to take possession:* pret. part. heán hûses, hû hit Hring Dene æfter beórþege gebûn hæfdon, *how the Danes, after their beer-carouse, had occupied it* (had made their beds in it), 117. — With the pres. part. bûend are the compounds ceaster-, fold-, grund-, lond-bûend.

bûgan, st. v., *to bend, to bow, to sink; to turn, to flee:* prs. sg. III. bon-gâr bûgeð, *the fatal spear sinks,* i.e. its deadly point is turned down, it rests, 2032; inf. þät se byrnwiga bûgan sceolde, *that the armed hero had to sink down* (having received a deadly blow), 2919; similarly, 2975; pret. sg. beáh eft under eorðweall, *turned, fled again behind the earth-wall,* 2957; pret. pl. bugon tô bence, *turned to the bench,* 327, 1014; hy on holt bugon, *fled to the wood,* 2599.

â-bûgan, *to bend off, to curve away from:* pret. fram sylle âbeág medubenc monig, *from the threshold curved away many a mead-bench,* 776.

be-bûgan, w. acc., *to surround, to encircle:* prs. swâ (*which*) wäter bebûgeð, 93; efne swâ sîde swâ sæ bebûgeð windige weallas, *as far as the sea encircles windy shores,* 1224.

ge-bûgan, *to bend, to bow, to sink:* a) intrans.: heó on flet gebeáh, *sank on the floor,* 1541; þâ gebeáh cyning, *then sank the king,* 2981; þâ se wyrm gebeáh snûde tôsomne (*when the drake at once coiled itself up*), 2568; gewât þâ gebogen scrîðan tô, *advanced with curved body* (the drake), 2570.—b) w. acc. of the thing to which one bends or sinks: pret. selereste gebeáh, *sank upon the couch in the hall,* 691; similarly gebeág, 1242.

bûr, st. n., *apartment, room:* dat. sg. bûre, 1311, 2456; dat. pl. bûrum, 140. — Comp. brýd-bûr.

bûtan, bûton (from be and ûtan, hence in its meaning referring to what is without, excluded): 1) conj. with subjunctive following, *lest:* bûtan his lîc swîce, *lest his body escape,* 967. With ind. following, *but:* bûton hît wäs mâre þonne ænig mon ôðer tô beadulâce ætberan meahte, *but it* (the sword) *was greater than any other man could have carried to battle,* 1561. After a preceding negative verb, *except:* þâra þe gumena bearn gearwe ne wiston bûton Fitela mid hine, *which the children of men did not know at all, except Fitela, who was with him,* 880; ne nom he mâðm-æhta mâ bûton þone hafelan, etc., *he took no more of the rich treasure than*

the head alone, 1615. — 2) prep. with dat., *except:* bûton folcscare, 73; bûton þe, 658; ealle bûton ânum, 706.

bycgan, w. v., *to buy, to pay:* inf. ne wäs þät gewrixle til þät hie on bâ healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum, *that was no good transaction, that they, on both sides* (as well to Grendel as to his mother), *had to pay with the lives of their friends*, 1306.

be-bycgan, *to sell:* pret. nu ic on mâðma hord mîne bebohte frôde feorhlege (*now I, for the treasure-hoard, gave up my old life*), 2800.

ge-bycgan, *to buy, to acquire; to pay:* pret. w. acc. nô þær ænige . . . frôfre gebohte, *obtained no sort of help, consolation*, 974; hit (his, MS.) ealdre gebohte, *paid it with his life*, 2482; pret. part. sylfes feore beágas [geboh]te, *bought rings with his own life*, 3015.

byldan, w. v. (*to make* **beald, which** see), *to excite, to encourage to brave deeds:* inf. w. acc. swâ he Fresena cyn on beórsele byldan wolde (by distributing gifts), 1095.

ge-**byrd,** st. n., "fatum destinatum" (Grein) (?): acc. sg. hie on gebyrd hruron gâre wunde, 1075.

ge-**byrdu,** st. f., *birth;* in compound, bearn-gebyrdu.

byrdu-scrûd, st. n., *shield-ornament, design upon a shield*(?): **nom. sg., 2661.**

byre, st. m., (*born*) *son:* nom. sg., 2054, 2446, 2622, etc.; nom. pl. byre, 1189. In a broader sense, *young man, youth:* acc. pl. bædde byre geonge, *encouraged the youths* (at the banquet), 2019.

byrðen, st. f., *burden;* in comp. mägen-byrðen.

byrele, st. m., *steward, waiter, cup-bearer:* nom. pl. byrelas, 1162.

byrgan, w. v., *to feast, to eat:* inf., 448.

ge-**byrgea,** w. m., *protector;* in comp. leód-gebyrgea.

byrht. See **beorht.**

byrne, w. f., *shirt of mail, mail:* nom. sg. byrne, 405, 1630, etc.; hringed byrne, *ring-shirt*, consisting of interlaced rings, 1246; acc. sg. byrnan, 1023, etc.; sîde byrnan, *large coat of mail*, 1292; hringde byrnan, 2616; hâre byrnan, *gray coat of mail* (of iron), 2154; dat. sg. on byrnan, 2705; gen. sg. byrnan hring, *the ring of the shirt of mail* (i.e. the shirt of mail), 2261; dat. pl. byrnum, 40, 238, etc.; beorhtum byrnum, *with gleaming mail*, 3141. — Comp.: gûð-, here-, heaðo-, îren-, îsern-byrne.

byrnend. See **beornan.**

byrn-wîga, w. m., *warrior dressed in a coat of mail:* nom. sg., 2919.

bysgu, bisigu, st. f., *trouble, difficulty, opposition:* nom. sg. bisigu, 281; dat. pl. bisgum, 1744, bysigum, 2581.

bysig, adj., *opposed, in need*, in the compounds lîf-bysig, syn-bysig.

bŷme, w. f., *a wind-instrument, a trumpet, a trombone:* gen. sg. bŷman gealdor, *the sound of the trumpet*, 2944.

bŷwan, w. v., *to ornament, to prepare:* inf. þâ þe beado-grîman bŷwan sceoldon, *who should prepare the helmets*, 2258.

C

camp, st. m., *combat, fight between two:* dat. sg. in campe (Beówulf's with Dæghrefn; cempan, MS.), 2506.

candel, st. f., *light, candle:* nom. sg. rodores candel, of the sun, 1573. — Comp. worold-candel.

cempa, w. m., *fighter, warrior, hero:* nom. sg. ǽþele cempa, 1313; Geáta cempa, 1552; rêðe cempa, 1586; mære cempa (as voc.), 1762; gyrded cempa, 2079; dat. sg. geongum (geongan) cempan, 1949, 2045, 2627; Huga cempan, 2503; acc. pl. cempan, 206. — Comp. fêðe-cempa.

cennan, w. v.: 1) *to bear*, w. acc.: efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ þone magan cende, *who bore the son*, 944; pret. part. þäm eafera wäs äfter cenned, *to him was a son born*, 12. — 2) reflexive, *to show one's self, to reveal one's self:* imp. cen þec mid cräfte, *prove yourself by your strength*, 1220.

â-cennan, *to bear:* pret. part. nô hie fäder cunnon, hwäðer him ænig wäs ær âcenned dyrnra gâsta, *they* (the people of the country) *do not know his* (Grendel's) *father, nor whether any evil spirit has been before born to him* (whether he has begotten a son), 1357.

cênðu, st. f., *boldness:* acc. sg. cênðu, 2697.

cêne, adj., *keen, warlike, bold:* gen. pl. cênra gehwylcum, 769. Superl., acc. pl. cênoste, 206. — Comp.: dæd-, gâr-cêne.

ceald, adj., *cold:* acc. pl. cealde streámas, 1262; dat. pl. cealdum cearsîðum, *with cold, sad journeys*, 2397. Superl. nom. sg. wedera cealdost, 546. — Comp. morgen-ceald.

cearian, w. v., *to have care, to take care, to trouble one's self:* prs. sg. III. nâ ymb his lîf cearað, *takes no care for his life*, 1537.

cearig, adj., *troubled, sad:* in comp. sorh-cearig.

cear-sîð, st. m., *sorrowful way, an undertaking that brings sorrow*, i.e. a warlike expedition: dat. pl. cearsîðum (of Beówulf's expeditions against Eádgils), 2397.

cearu, st. f., *care, sorrow, lamentation:* nom. sg., 1304; acc. sg. [ceare], 3173. — Comp.: ealdor-, gûð-, mæl-, môd-cearu.

cear-wälm, st. m., *care-agitation, waves of sorrow in the breast:* dat. pl. äfter cear-wälmum, 2067.

cear-wylm, st. m., same as above: nom. pl. þâ cear-wylmas, 282.

ceaster-bûend, pt., *inhabitant of a fortified place, inhabitant of a castle:* dat. pl. ceaster-bûendum, of those established in Hrôðgâr's castle, 769.

ceáp, st. m., *purchase, transaction:* figuratively, nom. sg. näs þät ŷðe ceáp, *no easy transaction*, 2416; instr. sg. þeáh þe ôðer hit ealdre gebohte, heardan ceápe, *although the one paid it with his life, a dear purchase*, 2483.

ge-ceápian, w. v., *to purchase:* pret. part. gold unrîme grimme geceápod, *gold without measure, bitterly purchased* (with Beówulf's life), 3013.

be-ceorfan, st. v., *to separate, to cut off* (with acc. of the pers. and instr. of the thing): pret. hine þâ heáfde becearf, *cut off his head*, 1591; similarly, 2139.

ceorl, st. m., *man:* nom. sg. snotor

ceorl monig, *many a wise man*, 909; dat. sg. gomelum ceorle, *the old man* (of King Hrêðel), 2445; so, ealdum ceorle, of King Ongenþeów, 2973; nom. pl. snotere ceorlas, *wise men*, 202, 416, 1592.

ceól, st. m., *keel*, figuratively for the ship: nom. sg., 1913; acc. sg. ceól, 38, 238; gen. sg. ceóles, 1807.

ceósan, st. v., *to choose*, hence, *to assume:* inf. þone cynedôm ciósan wolde, *would assume the royal dignity*, 2377; *to seek:* pret. subj. ær he bæl cure, *before he sought his funeral-pile* (before he died), 2819.

ge-ceósan, *to choose, to elect:* gerund, tô geceósenne cyning ænigne (sêlran), *to choose a better king*, 1852; imp. þe þät sêlre geceós, *choose thee the better* (of two: bealonîð and êce rædas), 1759; pret. he usic on herge geceás tô þyssum sîðfate, *selected us among the soldiers for this undertaking*, 2639; geceás êcne ræd, *chose the everlasting gain*, i.e. died, 1202; similarly, godes leóht geceás, 2470; pret. part. acc. pl. häfde . . . cempan gecorone, 206.

on-cirran, w. v., *to turn, to change:* inf. ne meahte . . . þäs wealdendas [willan] wiht on-cirran, *could not change the will of the Almighty*, 2858; pret. ufor oncirde, *turned higher*, 2952; þyder oncirde, *turned thither*, 2971.

â-cîgan, w. v., *to call hither:* pret. âcîgde of corðre cyninges þegnas syfone, *called from the retinue of the king seven men*, 3122.

clam, clom, st. m., f. n. ? *fetter*, figuratively of a strong gripe: dat. pl. heardan clammum, 964; heardum clammum, 1336; atolan clommum (horrible claws of the mother of Grendel), 1503.

clif, cleof, st. n., *cliff, promontory:* acc. pl. Geáta clifu, 1912.—Comp.: brim-, êg-, holm-, stân-**clif.**

ge-cnâwan, st. v., *to know, to recognize:* inf. meaht þu, mîn wine, mêce gecnâwan, ***mayst thou, my*** *friend, recognize the sword*, 2048.

on-cnâwan, *to recognize, to distinguish:* hordweard oncniów mannes reorde, *distinguished the speech of a man*, 2555.

cniht, st. m., *boy, youth:* dat. pl. þyssum cnyhtum, *to these boys* (Hrôðgâr's sons), 1220.

cniht-wesende, prs. part., *being a boy* or *a youth:* acc. sg. ic hine cûðe cniht-wesende, *knew him while still a boy*, 372; nom. pl. wit þät gecwædon cniht-wesende, *we both as young men said that*, 535.

cnyssan, w. v., *to strike, to dash against each other:* pret. pl. þonne . . . eoferas cnysedan, *when the bold warriors dashed against each other, stormed* (in battle), 1329.

collen-ferhð, -ferð, adj., (properly, *of swollen mind*), *of uncommon thoughts, in his way of thinking, standing higher than others, high-minded:* nom. sg. cuma collenferhð, of Beówulf, 1807; collenferð, of Wiglâf, 2786.

corðer, st. n., *troop, division of an army, retinue:* dat. sg. þä wäs . . . Fin slägen, cyning on corðre, *then was Fin slain, the king in the troop* (of warriors), 1154; of corðre cyninges, *out of the retinue of the king*, 3122.

costian, w. v., *to try:* pret. (w. gen.) he mîn costode, *tried me*, 2085.

côfa, w. m., *apartment, sleeping-room, couch:* in comp. bân-côfa.

côl, adj., *cool:* compar. cearwylmas côlran wurðað, *the waves of sorrow become cooler*, i.e. the mind becomes quiet, 282; him wîflufan ... côlran weorðað, *his love for his wife cools*, 2067.

cräft, st. m., *the condition of being able*, hence: 1) *physical strength:* nom. sg. mägða cräft, 1284; acc. sg. mägenes cräft, 418; þurh ânes cräft, 700; cräft and cênðu, 2697; dat. (instr.) sg. cräfte, 983, 1220, 2182, 2361. — 2) *art, craft, skill:* dat. sg. as instr. dyrnum cräfte, *with secret* (magic) *art*, 2169; dyrnan cräfte, 2291; þeófes cräfte, *with thief's craft*, 2221; dat. pl. deófles cräftum, *by devil's art* (sorcery), 2089. — 3) *great quantity* (?): acc. sg. wyrm-horda cräft, 2223. — Comp.: leoðo-, mägen-, nearo-, wîg-cräft.

cräftig, adj.: 1) *strong, stout:* nom. sg. eafoðes cräftig, 1467; nîða cräftig, 1963. Comp. wîg-cräftig. — 2) *adroit, skilful:* in comp. lagu-cräftig. — 3) *rich* (of treasures); in comp. eácen-cräftig.

cringan, st. v., *to fall in combat, to fall with the writhing movement of those mortally wounded:* pret. subj. on wäl crunge, *would sink into death, would fall*, 636; pret. pl. for the pluperfect, sume on wäle crungon, 1114.

ge-cringan, same as above: pret. he under rande gecranc, *fell under his shield*, 1210; ät wîge gecrang, *fell in battle*, 1338; heó on flet gecrong, *fell to the ground*, 1569; in campe gecrong, *fell in single combat*, 2506.

cuma (*he who comes*), w. m., *newcomer, guest:* nom. sg. 1807. — Comp.: cwealm-, wil-cuma.

cuman, st. v., *to come:* pres. sg. II. gyf þu on weg cymest, *if thou comest from there*, 1383; III. cymeð, 2059; pres. subj. sg. III. cume, 23; pl. þonne we ût cymen, *when we come out*, 3107; inf. cuman, 244, 281, 1870; pret. sg. com, 430, 569, 826, 1134, 1507, 1601, etc.; cwom, 419, 2915; pret. subj. sg. cwôme, 732; pret. part. cumen, 376; pl. cumene, 361. Often with the inf. of a verb of motion, as, com gongan, 711; com stîðian, 721; com in gân, 1645; cwom gân, 1163; com scacan, 1803; cwômon lædan, 239; cwômon sêcean, 268; cwôman scrîðan, 651, etc. [pret. côm, etc.]

be-cuman, *to come, to approach, to arrive:* pret. syððan niht becom, *after the night had come*, 115; þe on þâ leóde becom, *that had come over the people*, 192; þâ he tô hâm becom, 2993. And with inf. following: stefn in becom ... hlynnan under hârne stân, 2553; lyt eft becwom ... hâmes niósan, 2366; ôð þät ende becwom, 1255; similarly, 2117. With acc. of pers.: þâ hyne sió þrag becwom, *when this time of battle came over him*, 2884.

ofer-cuman, *to overcome, to compel:* pret. þŷ he þone feónd ofercwom, *thereby he overcame the foe*, 1274: pl. hie feónd heora ... ofercômon, 700; pret. part. (w. gen.) nîða ofercumen, *compelled by combats*, 846.

cumbol, cumbor, st. m., *banner:* gen. sg. cumbles hyrde, 2506. — Comp. hilte-cumbor.

cund, adj., *originating in, descended from:* in comp. feorran-cund.

cunnan, verb pret. pres.: 1) *to know, to be acquainted with* (w. acc. or depend. clause): sg. pres. I. ic mînne can glädne Hrôðulf

þät he . . . wile, *I know my gracious H., that he will . . .*, 1181; II. eard git ne const, *thou knowest not yet the land*, 1378; III. he þät wyrse ne con, *knows no worse*, 1740. And reflexive: con him land geare, *knows the land well*, 2063; pl. men ne cunnon hwyder helrûnan scrîðað, *men do not know whither . . .*, 162; pret. sg. ic hine cûðe, *knew him*, 372; cûðe he duguð þeáwe, *knew the customs of the distinguished courtiers*, 359; so with the acc., 2013; seolfa ne cûðe þurh hwät . . ., *he himself did not know through what . . .*, 3068; pl. sorge ne cûðon, 119; so with the acc., 180, 418, 1234. With both (acc. and depend. clause): nô hie fäder cunnon (scil. nô hie cunnon) hwäðer him ænig wäs ær âcenned dyrnra gâsta, 1356. — 2) with inf. following, *can, to be able:* prs. sg. him bebeorgan ne con, *cannot defend himself*, 1747; prs. pl. men ne cunnon secgan, *cannot say*, 50; pret. sg. cûðe reccan, 90; beorgan cûðe, 1446; pret. pl. hêrian ne cûðon, *could not praise*, 182; pret. subj. healdan cûðe, 2373.

cunnian, w. v., *to inquire into, to try*, w. gen. or acc.: inf. sund cunnian (figurative for *roam over the sea*), 1427, 1445; geongne cempan higes cunnian, *to try the young warrior's mind*, 2046; pret. eard cunnode, *tried the home*, i.e. came to it, 1501; pl. wada cunnedon, *tried the flood*, i.e. swam through the sea, 508.

cûð, adj.: 1) *known, well known; manifest, certain:* nom. sg. undyrne cûð, 150, 410; wîde cûð, 2924; acc. sg. fem. cûðe folme, 1304; cûðe stræte, 1635; nom. pl. ecge cûðe, 1146; acc. pl. cûðe nässas, 1913. — 2) *renowned:* nom. sg. gûðum cûð, 2179; nom. pl. cystum cûðe, 868. — 3) also, *friendly, dear, good* (see **un-cûð**). — Comp.: un-, wîð-cûð.

cûð-lîce, adv., *openly, publicly:* comp. nô her cûðlîcor cuman ongunnon lind-häbbende, *no shield-bearing men undertook more boldly to come hither* (the coast-watchman means by this the secret landing of the Vikings), 244.

cwalu, st. f., *murder, fall:* in comp. deáð-cwalu.

cweccan (*to make alive*, see **cwic**), w. v., *to move, to swing:* pret. cwehte mägen-wudu, *swung the wood of strength* (= spear), 235.

cwe̊ðan, st. v., *to say, to speak:* a) absolutely: prs. sg. III. cwið ät beóre, *speaks at beer-drinking*, 2042. — b) w. acc.: pret. word äfter cwäð, 315; feá worda cwäð, 2247, 2663. — c) with þät following: pret. sg. cwäð, 92, 2159; pl. cwædon, 3182. — d) with þät omitted: pret. cwäð he gûð-cyning sêcean wolde, *said he would seek out the war-king*, 199; similarly, 1811, 2940.

â-cwe̊ðan, *to say, to speak*, w. acc.: prs. þät word âcwyð, *speaks the word*, 2047; pret. þät word âcwäð, 655.

ge-cwe̊ðan, *to say, to speak:* a) absolutely: pret. sg. II. swâ þu gecwæde, 2665. — b) w. acc.: pret. welhwylc gecwäð, *spoke everything*, 875; pl. wit þät gecwædon, 535. — c) w. þät following: pret. gecwäð, 858, 988.

cwellan, w. v., (*to make die*), *to kill, to murder:* pret. sg. II. þu Grendel cwealdest, 1335.

â-cwellan, *to kill:* pret. sg. (he)

wyrm âcwealde, 887; þone þe Grendel ær mâne âcwealde, *whom Grendel had before wickedly murdered*, 1056; beorn âcwealde, 2122.

cwên, st. f.: 1) *wife, consort* (of noble birth): nom. sg. cwên, 62; (Hrôðgâr's), 614, 924; (Finn's), 1154. — 2) particularly denoting the queen: nom. sg. beághroden cwên (Wealhþeów), 624; mæru cwên, 2017; fremu folces cwên (þryðo), 1933; acc. sg. cwên (Wealhþeów), 666. — Comp. folc-cwên.

cwên-lîc, adj., *feminine, womanly*: nom. sg. ne bið swylc cwênlîc þeáw (*such is not the custom of women, does not become a woman*), 1941.

cwealm, st. m., *violent death, murder, destruction*: acc. sg. þone cwealm gewräc, *avenged the death* (of Abel by Cain), 107; mændon mondrihtnes cwealm, *lamented the ruler's fall*, 3150. — Comp.: bealo-, deáð-, gâr-cwealm.

cwealm-bealu, st. n., *the evil of murder*: acc. sg., 1941.

cwealm-cuma, w. m., *one coming for murder, a new-comer who contemplates murder*: acc. sg. þone cwealm-cuman (of Grendel), 793.

cwic and **cwico,** adj., *quick, having life, alive*: acc. sg. cwicne, 793, 2786; gen. sg. âht cwices, *something living*, 2315; nom. pl. cwice, 98; cwico wäs þâ gena, *was still alive*, 3094.

cwide, st. m., *word, speech, saying*: in comp. gegn-, gilp-, hleó-, ðor-, word-cwide.

cwîðan, st. v., *to complain, to lament*: inf. w. acc. ongan . . . giogûðe cwîðan hilde-strengo, *began to lament the* (departed) *battle-strength of his youth*, 2113. [ceare] cwîðan, *lament their cares*, 3173.

cyme, st. m., *coming, arrival*: nom. pl. hwanan eówre cyme syndon, *whence your coming is*, i.e. whence ye are, 257. — Comp. eft-cyme.

cymlîce, adv., (convenienter), *splendidly, grandly*: comp. cymlîcor, 38.

cyn, st. n., *race*, both in the general sense, and denoting noble lineage: nom. sg. Fresena cyn, 1094; Wedera (gara, MS.) cyn, 461; acc. sg. eotena cyn, 421; giganta cyn, 1691; dat. sg. Caines cynne, 107; manna cynne, 811, 915, 1726; eówrum (of those who desert Beówulf in battle) cynne, 2886; gen. sg. manna (gumena) cynnes, 702, etc.; mæran cynnes, 1730; lâðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; ûsses cynnes Wægmundinga, 2814; gen. pl. cynna gehwylcum, 98. — Comp.: eormen-, feorh-, frum-, gum-, man-, wyrm-cyn.

cyn, st. n., *that which is suitable or proper*: gen. pl. cynna (of etiquette) gemyndig, 614.

ge-cynde, adj., *innate, peculiar, natural*: nom. sg., 2198, 2697.

cyne-dôm, st. m., *kingdom, royal dignity*: acc. sg., 2377.

cyning, st. m., *king*: nom. acc. sg. cyning, 11, 864, 921, etc.; kyning, 620, 3173; dat. sg. cyninge, 3094; gen. sg. cyninges, 868, 1211; gen. pl. kyning[a] wuldor, of God, 666. — Comp. beorn-, eorð-, folc-, gûð-, heáh-, leód-, sæ-, sôð-, þeód-, worold-, wuldor-cyning.

cyning-beald, adj., "*nobly bold*" (Thorpe), *excellently brave* (?): nom. pl. cyning-balde men, 1635.

ge-cyssan, w. v., *to kiss*: pret. gecyste þâ cyning . . . þegen betstan,

kissed the best thane (Beówulf), 1871.

cyst (*choosing*, see **ceósan**), st. f., *the select, the best of a thing, good quality, excellence:* nom. sg. îrenna cyst, *of the swords*, 803, 1698; wæpna cyst, 1560; symbla cyst, *choice banquet*, 1233; acc. sg. îrena cyst, 674; dat. pl. foldwegas . . . cystum cûðe, *known through excellent qualities*, 868; (cyning) cystum gecŷðed, 924. — Comp. gum-, hilde-cyst.

cŷð. See **on-cŷð.**

cŷðan (see **cûð**), w. v., *to make known, to manifest, to show:* imp. sg. mägen-ellen cŷð, *show thy heroic strength*, 660; inf. cwealmbealu cŷðan, 1941; ellen cŷðan, 2696.

ge-cŷðan (*to make known*, hence): 1) *to give information, to announce:* inf. andsware gecŷðan, *to give answer*, 354; gerund, tô gecŷðanne hwanan eówre cyme syndon (*to show whence ye come*), 257; pret. part. sôð is gecŷðed þät . . . (*the truth has become known*, it has shown itself to be true), 701; Higelâce wäs sîð Beówulfes snûde gecŷðed, *the arrival of B. was quickly announced*, 1972; similarly, 2325. — 2) *to make celebrated*, in pret. part.: wäs mîn fäder folcum gecŷðed (*my father was known to warriors*), 262; wäs his môdsefa manegum gecŷðed, 349; cystum gecŷðed, 924.

cŷððu (properly, *condition of being known*, hence *relationship*), st. f., *home, country, land:* in comp. feor-cŷððu.

ge-cŷpan, w. v., *to purchase:* inf. näs him ænig þearf þät he . . . þurfe wyrsan wîgfrecan weorðe gecŷpan, *had need to buy with treasures no inferior warrior*, 2497.

D

daroð, st. m., *spear:* dat. pl. dareðum lâcan (*to fight*), 2849.

ge-dâl, st. n., *parting, separation.* nom. sg. his worulde gedâl, *his separation from the world* (nis death), 3069. — Comp. ealdor-, lîf-gedâl.

däg, st. m., *day:* nom. sg. däg, 485, 732, 2647; acc. sg. däg, 2400; andlangne däg, *the whole day*, 2116; morgenlongne däg (*the whole morning*), 2895; ôð dômes däg, *till judgment-day*, 3070; dat. sg. on þäm däge þysses lifes (eo tempore, tunc), 197, 791, 807; gen. sg. däges, 1601, 2321; hwîl däges, *a day's time, a whole day*, 1496; däges and nihtes, *day and night*, 2270; däges, *by day*, 1936; dat. pl. on tyn dagum, *in ten days*, 3161. — Comp. ær-, deáð-, ende-, ealdor-, fyrn-, geâr-, læn-, lîf-, swylt-, win-däg, andäges.

däg-hwîl, st. f., *day-time:* acc. pl. þät he däghwîla gedrogen häfde eorðan wynne, *that he had enjoyed earth's pleasures during the days* (appointed to him), i.e. that his life was finished, 2727. — (After Grein.)

däg-rîm, st. n., *series of days, fixed number of days:* nom. sg. dôgera dägrîm (*number of the days of his life*), 824.

dæd, st. f., *deed, action:* acc. sg. deórlîce dæd, 585; dômleásan dæd, 2891; frêcne dæde, 890; dæd, 941; acc. pl. Grendles dæda, 195; gen. pl. dæda, 181, 479, 2455, etc.; dat. pl. dædum, 1228, 2437, etc. — Comp. ellen-, fyren-, lof-dæd.

dæd-cêne, adj., *bold in deed:* nom sg. dæd-cêne mon, 1646.

dæd-fruma, w. m., *doer of deeds, doer:* nom. sg., of Grendel, 2091.

dæd-hata, w. m., *he who pursues with his deeds:* nom. sg., of Grendel, 275.

dædla, w. m., *doer:* in comp. mân-for-dædla.

dæl, st. m., *part, portion:* acc. sg. dæl, 622, 2246, 3128; acc. pl. dælas, 1733. — Often dæl designates the portion of a thing or of a quality which belongs in general to an individual, as, ðð þät him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeð, *till in his bosom his portion of arrogance increases:* i.e. whatever arrogance he has, his arrogance, 1741. Biówulfe wearð dryhtmâðma dæl deáðe, forgolden, *to Beówulf his part of the splendid treasures was paid with death,* i.e. whatever splendid treasures were allotted to him, whatever part of them he could win in the fight with the dragon, 2844; similarly, 1151, 1753, 2029, 2069, 3128.

dælan, w. v., *to divide, to bestow, to share with,* w. acc.: pres. sg. III. mâdmas dæleð, 1757; pres. subj. þät he wið aglæcean eofoðo dæle, *that he bestow his strength upon* (strive with) *the bringer of misery* (the drake), 2535; inf. hringas dælan, 1971; pret. beágas dælde, 80; sceattas dælde, 1687.

be-dælan, w. instr., *(to divide), to tear away from, to strip of:* pret. part. dreámum (dreáme) bedæled, *deprived of the heavenly joys* (of Grendel), 722, 1276.

ge-dælan: 1) *to distribute:* inf. (w. acc. *of the thing distributed*); þær on innan eall gedælan geongum and ealdum swylc him god sealde, *distribute therein to young and old all that God had given him,* 71. — 2) *to divide, to separate,* with acc.: inf. sundur gedælan líf wið líce, *separate life from the body,* 2423; so pret. subj. þät he gedælde ... ánra gehwylces líf wið líce, 732.

denn (cf. denu, dene, vallis), st. n., *den, cave:* acc. sg. þäs wyrmes denn, 2761; gen. sg. (draca) gewât dennes niósian, 3046.

ge-dêfe, adj.: 1) (impersonal) *proper, appropriate:* nom. sg. swâ hit gedêfe wäs (bið), *as was appropriate, proper,* 561, 1671, 3176. — 2) *good, kind, friendly;* nom. sg. beó þu suna mînum dædum gedêfe, *be friendly to my son by deeds* (support my son in deed, namely, when he shall have attained to the government), 1228. — Comp. un-ge-dêfelice.

dêman (see **dôm**), w. v.: 1) *to judge, to award justly:* pres. subj. mærðo dême, 688. — 2) *to judge favorably, to praise, to glorify:* pret. pl. his ellenweorc duguðum dêmdon, *praised his heroic deed with all their might,* 3176.

dêmend, *judge:* dæda dêmend (of God), 181.

deal, adj., "superbus, clarus, fretus" (Grimm): nom. pl. þryðum dealle, 494.

deád, adj., *dead:* nom. sg. 467, 1324, 2373; acc. sg. deádne, 1310.

deáð, st. m., *death, dying:* nom. sg. deáð, 441, 447, etc.; acc. sg. deáð, 2169; dat. sg. deáðe, 1389, 1590, (as instr.) 2844, 3046; gen. sg. deáðes wylm, 2270; deáðes nýd, 2455. — Comp. gûð-, wäl-, wundor-deáð.

deáð-bed, st. n., *death-bed:* dat. sg deáð-bedde fäst, 2902.

deáð-cwalu, st. f., *violent death,*

ruin and death: dat. pl. tô deáð-cwalum, 1713.

deáð-cwealm, st. m., *violent death, murder:* nom. sg. 1671.

deáð-däg, st. m., *death-day, dying day:* dat. sg. äfter deáð-däge (*after his death*), 187, 886.

deáð-fæge, adj., *given over to death:* nom. sg. (Grendel) deáð-fæge deóg, *had hidden himself, being given over to death* (mortally wounded), 851.

deáð-scûa, w. m., *death-shadow, ghostly being, demon of death:* nom. sg. deorc deáð-scûa (of Grendel), 160.

deáð-wêrig, adj., *weakened by death,* i.e. dead: acc. sg. deáð-wêrigne, 2126. See **wêrig.**

deáð-wîc, st. n. *death's house, home of death:* acc. sg. gewât deáðwîc seón (*had died*), 1276.

deágan (O.H.G. pret. part. tougan, *hidden*), *to conceal one's self, to hide:* pret. (for pluperf.) deóg, 851. — Leo.

deorc, adj., *dark:* of the night, nom. sg. (nihthelm) deorc, 1791; dat. pl. deorcum nihtum, 275, 2212; of the terrible Grendel, nom. sg. deorc deáð-scûa, 160.

deófol, st. m. n., *devil:* gen. sg. deófles, 2089; gen. pl. deófla, of Grendel and his troop, 757, 1681.

deógol, dŷgol, adj., *concealed, hidden, inaccessible, beyond information, unknown:* nom. sg. deógol dædhata (of Grendel), 275; acc. sg. dŷgel lond, *inaccessible land,* 1358.

deóp, st. n., *deep, abyss:* acc. sg., 2550.

deóp, adv., *deeply:* acc. sg. deóp wäter, 509, 1905.

diópe, adj., *deep:* hit ðð dômes däg diópe benemdon þeódnas mære, *the illustrious rulers had charmed it deeply till the judgment-day, had laid a solemn spell upon it,* 3070.

deór, st. n., *animal, wild animal.* in comp. mere-, sæ-deór.

deór, adj.: 1) *wild, terrible:* nom. sg. diór dæd-fruma (of Grendel), 2091. — 2) *bold, brave:* nom. nænig . . . deór, 1934. — Comp.: heaðu-, hilde-deór.

deóre, dŷre, adj.: 1) *dear, costly* (high in price): acc. sg. dŷre îren, 2051; drincfät dŷre (deóre), 2307, 2255; instr. sg. deóran sweorde, 561; dat. sg. deórum mâðme, 1529; nom. pl. dŷre swyrd, 3049; acc. pl. deóre (dŷre) mâðmas, 2237, 3132. — 2) *dear, beloved, worthy:* nom. sg. f., äðelum dióre, *worthy by reason of origin,* 1950; dat. sg. äfter deórum men, 1880; gen. sg. deórre duguðe, 488; superl. acc. sg. aldorþegn þone deórestan, 1310.

deór-lîc, adj., *bold, brave:* acc. sg. deórlîce dæd, 585. See **deór.**

disc, st. m., *disc, plate, flat dish:* nom. acc. pl. discas, 2776, 3049.

ge-dîgan. See ge-dŷgan.

dol-gilp, st. m., *mad boast, foolish pride, vain-glory, thoughtless audacity:* dat. sg. for dolgilpe, 509.

dol-lîc, adj., *audacious:* gen. pl. mæst . . . dæda dollîcra, 2647.

dol-sceaða, w. m., *bold enemy:* acc. sg. þone dol-scaðan (Grendel), 479.

dôgor, st. m. n., *day:* 1) day as a period of 24 hours: gen. sg. ymb ântîd ððres dôgores, *at the same time of the next day,* 219; morgenleóht ððres dôgores, *the morning-light of the second day,* 606. — 2) day in the usual sense: acc. sg. n. þys dôgor, *during this day,* 1396; instr. þŷ dôgore, 1798; forman dôgore, 2574; gen. pl. dôgora

gehwam, 88; **dôgra gehwylce**, 1091; **dôgera dägrîm**, *the number of his days* (the days of his life), 824. — 3) *day* in the wider sense of time: dat. pl. ufaran dôgrum, *in later days, times*, 2201, 2393. — Comp. ende-dôgor.

dôgor-gerîm, st. n., *series of days*: gen. sg. wäs eall sceacen dôgor-gerîmes, *the whole number of his days* (his life) *was past*, 2729.

dôhtor, st. f., *daughter*: nom. acc. sg. dôhtor, 375, 1077, 1930, 1982, etc.

dôm, st. m.: I., *condition, state in general*; in comp. cyne-, wîs-dôm. — II., having reference to justice, hence: 1) *judgment, judicial opinion*: instr. sg. weotena dôme, *according to the judgment of the Witan*, 1099. 2) *custom*: äfter dôme, *according to custom*, 1721. 3) *court, tribunal*: gen. sg. miclan dômes, 979; ðð dômes däg, 3070, both times of the last judgment. — III., *condition of freedom* or *superiority*, hence: 4) *choice, free will*: acc. sg. on sînne sylfes dôm, *according to his own choice*, 2148; instr. sg. selfes dôme, 896, 2777. 5) *might, power*: nom. sg. dôm godes, 2859; acc. sg. Eofores ânne dôm, 2965; dat. sg. drihtnes dôme, 441. 6) *glory, honor, renown*: nom. sg. [dôm], 955; dôm unlytel, *not a little glory*, 886; þät wäs forma sîð deórum mâðme þät his dôm âläg, *it was the first time to the dear treasure* (the sword Hrunting) *that its fame was not made good*, 1529; acc. sg. ic me dôm gewyrce, *make renown for myself*, 1492; þät þu ne âlæte dôm gedreósan, *that thou let not honor fall*, 2667; dat. instr. sg. þær he dôme forleás, *here he lost his reputation*, 1471; **dôme gewurðad**, *adorned with glory*, 1646; gen. sg. wyrce se þe môte dômes, *let him make himself reputation, whoever is able*, 1389. 7) *splendor* (in heaven): acc. sôð-fästra dôm, *the glory of the saints*, 2821.

dôm-leás, adj., *without reputation, inglorious*: acc. sg. f. dômleásan dæd, 2891.

dôn, red. v., *to do, to make, to treat*: 1) absolutely: imp. dôð swâ ic bidde, *do as I beg*, 1232. — 2) w. acc.: inf. hêt hire selfre sunu on bæl dôn, 1117; pret. þâ he him of dyde îsernbyrnan, *took off the iron corselet*, 672; (þonne) him Hûnlâfing, . . . billa sêlest, on bearm dyde, *when he made a present to him of Hûnlâfing, the best of swords*, 1145; dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, *took off the gold ring from his neck*, 2810; ne him þäs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, eafoð and ellen, *nor did he reckon as anything the drake's fighting, power, and strength*, 2349; pl. hi on beorg dydon bêg and siglu, *placed in the (grave-) mound rings and ornaments*, 3165. — 3) representing preceding verbs: inf. tô Geátum sprec mildum wordum! swâ sceal man dôn, *as one should do*, 1173; similarly, 1535, 2167; pres. metod eallum weóld, swâ he nu git dêð, *the creator ruled over all, as he still does*, 1059; similarly, 2471, 2860, and (sg. for pl.) 1135; pret. II. swâ þu ær dydest, 1677; III. swâ he nu gyt dyde, 957; similarly, 1382, 1892, 2522; pl. swâ hie oft ær dydon, 1239; similarly, 3071. With the case also which the preceding verb governs: wên' ic þät he wille . . . Geátena leóde etan unforhte, swâ he oft dyde

mägen Hrêðmanna, *I believe he will wish to devour the Geát people, the fearless, as he often did* (devoured) *the bloom of the Hrêðmen*, 444; gif ic þät gefricge . . . þät þec ymbsittend egesan þywað, swâ þec hettende hwîlum dydon, *that the neighbors distress thee as once the enemy did thee* (i.e. distressed), 1829; gif ic ôwihte mäg þînre môdlufan mâran tilian þonne ic gyt dyde, *if I can with anything obtain thy greater love than I have yet done*, 1825; similarly, pl. þonne þâ dydon, 44.

ge-dôn, *to do, to make*, with the acc. and predicate adj.: prs. (god) gedêð him swâ gewealdene worolde dælas, *makes the parts of the world* (i.e. the whole world) *so subject that . . .*, 1733; inf. ne hyne on medo-bence micles wyrðne drihten wereda gedôn wolde, *nor would the leader of the people much honor him at the mead-banquet*, 2187. With adv.: he mec þær on innan . . . gedôn wolde, *wished to place me in there*, 2091.

draca, w. m., *drake, dragon:* nom. sg., 893, 2212; acc. sg. dracan, 2403, 3132; gen. sg., 2089, 2291, 2550. — Comp.: eorð-, fŷr-, lêg-, lig-, nîð-draca.

on-drædan, st. v., w. acc. of the thing and dat. of the pers., *to fear, to be afraid of:* inf. þät þu him ondrædan ne þearft . . . aldorbealu, *needest not fear death for them*, 1675; pret. nô he him þâ säcce ondrêd, *was not afraid of the combat*, 2348.

ge-drâg (from dragan, in the sense segerere), st. n., *demeanor, actions:* acc. sg. sêcan deófla gedrâg, 757.

drepan, st. v., *to hit, to strike:* pret. sg. sweorde drep ferhð-genîðlan, 2881; pret. part. bið on hreðre . . . drepen biteran stræle, *struck in the breast with piercing arrow*, 1746; wäs in feorh dropen (*fatally hit*), 2982.

drepe, st. m., *blow, stroke:* acc. sg. drepe, 1590.

drêfan, ge-drêfan, w. v., *to move, to agitate, to stir up:* inf. gewât . . . drêfan deóp wäter (*to navigate*), 1905; pret. part. wäter under stôd dreórig and gedrêfed, 1418.

dreám, st. m., *rejoicing, joyous actions, joy:* nom. sg. häleða dreám, 497; acc. sg. dreám hlûdne, 88; þu . . . dreám healdende, *thou who livest in rejoicing* (at the drinking-carouse), *who art joyous*, 1228: dat.-instr. sg. dreáme bedæled, 1276; gen. pl. dreáma leás, 851; dat. pl. dreámum (here adverbial) lifdon, *lived in rejoicing, joyously*, 99; dreámum bedæled, 722; the last may refer also to heavenly joys. — Comp. gleó-, gum-, man-, sele dreám.

dreám-leás, adj., *without rejoicing, joyless:* nom. sg. of King Heremôd, 1721.

dreógan, st. v.: 1) *to lead a life, to be in a certain condition:* pret. dreáh äfter dôme, *lived in honor, honorably*, 2180; pret. pl. fyrenþearfe ongeat, þät hie ær drugon aldorleáse lange hwîle, (*God*) *had seen the great distress*, (*had seen*) *that they had lived long without a ruler* (?), 15. — 2) *to experience, to live through, to do, to make, to enjoy:* imp. dreóh symbelwynne, *pass through the pleasure of the meal, to enjoy the meal*, 1783; inf. drihtscype dreógan (*do a heroic deed*), 1471; pret. sundnytte dreáh (*had*

the occupation of swimming, i.e. swam through the sea), 2361; pret. pl. hie gewin drugon (*fought*), 799; hî sîð drugon, *made the way, went*, 1967. — 3) *to experience, to bear, to suffer:* scealt werhðo dreógan, *shalt suffer damnation*, 590; pret. þegn-sorge dreáh, *bore sorrow for his heroes*, 131; nearoþearfe dreáh, 422; pret. pl. inwidsorge þe hie ær drugon, 832; similarly, 1859.

â-dreógan, *to suffer, to endure:* inf. wræc âdreógan, 3079.

ge-dreógan, *to live through, to enjoy*, pret. part. þät he ... gedrogen häfde eorðan wynne, *that he had now enjoyed the pleasures of earth* (i.e. that he was at his death), 2727.

dreór, st. m., *blood dropping or flowing from wounds:* instr. sg. dreóre, 447. — Comp. heoru-, sâwul-, wäldreór.

dreór-fâh, adj., *colored with blood, spotted with blood:* nom. sg. 485.

dreórig, adj., *bloody, bleeding:* nom. sg. wäter stôd dreórig, 1418; acc. sg. dryhten sînne driórigne fand, 2790. — Comp. heoru-dreórig.

ge-dreósan, st. v., *to fall down, to sink:* pres. sg. III. lîc-homa læne gedreóseð, *the body, belonging to death, sinks down*, 1755; inf. þät þa ne âlæte dôm gedreósan, *honor fall, sink*, 2667.

drincan, st. v., *to drink* (with and without the acc.): pres. part. nom. pl. ealo drincende, 1946; pret. blôd êdrum dranc, *drank the blood in streams* (?), 743; pret. pl. druncon wîn weras, *the men drank wine*, 1234; þær guman druncon, *where the men drank*, 1649. The pret. part., when it stands absolutely, has an active sense: nom. pl. druncne dryhtguman, *ye warriors who have drunk, are drinking*, 1232; acc. pl. nealles druncne slôg heorð-geneátas, *slew not his hearth-companions who had drunk with him*, i.e. at the banquet, 2180. With the instr. it means *drunken:* nom. sg. beóre (wîne) druncen, 531, 1468; nom. pl. beóre druncne, 480.

drîfan, st. v., *to drive:* pres. pl. þâ þe brentingas ofer flôda genipu feoran drîfað, *who drive their ships thither from afar over the darkness of the sea*, 2809; inf. (w. acc.) þeáh þe he [ne] meahte on mere drîfan hringedstefnan, *although he could not drive the ship on the sea*, 1131.

to-drîfan, *to drive apart, to disperse:* pret. ôð þät unc flôd tôdrâf, 545.

drohtoð, st. m., *mode of living* or *acting, calling, employment:* nom. sg. ne wäs his drohtoð þær swylce he ær gemêtte, *there was no employment for him* (Grendel) *there such as he had found formerly*, 757.

drusian, w. v. (cf. **dreósan**, properly, *to be ready to fall;* here of water), *to stagnate, to be putrid*. pret. lagu drusade (through the blood of Grendel and his mother), 1631.

dryht, driht, st. f., *company, troop, band of warriors; noble band:* in comp. mago-driht.

ge-dryht, ge-driht, st. f., *troop, band of noble warriors:* nom sg. mînra eorla gedryht, 431; acc. sg. äðelinga gedriht, 118; mid his eorla (häleða) gedriht (gedryht), 357, 663; similarly, 634, 1673. — Comp. sibbe-gedriht.

dryht-bearn, st. n., *youth from a noble warrior band, noble young man:* nom. sg. dryhtbearn Dena, 2036.

dryhten, drihten, st. m., *commander, lord:* a) *temporal lord:* nom. sg. dryhten, 1485, 2001, etc.; drihten, 1051; dat. dryhtne, 2483, etc.; dryhten, 1832. — b) *God:* nom. drihten, 108, etc.; dryhten, 687, etc.; dat. sg. dryhtne, 1693, etc.; drihtne, 1399, etc.; gen. sg. dryhtnes, 441; drihtnes, 941. — Comp.: freáh-, freó-, gum-, man-, sige-, wine-dryhten.

dryht-guma, w. m., *one of a troop of warriors, noble warrior:* dat. sg. drihtguman, 1389; nom. pl. drihtguman, 99; dryhtguman, 1232; dat. pl. ofer dryhtgumum, 1791 (of Hrôðgâr's warriors).

dryht-lîc, adj., (*that which befits a noble troop of warriors*), *noble, excellent:* dryhtlîc îren, *excellent sword,* 893; acc. sg. f. (with an acc. sg. n.) drihtlîce wîf (of Hildeburh), 1159.

dryht-mâðum, st. m., *excellent jewel, splendid treasure:* gen. pl. dryhtmâðma, 2844.

dryht-scipe, st. m., (*lord-ship*), *warlike virtue, bravery; heroic deed:* acc. sg. drihtscipe dreógan, *to do a heroic deed,* 1471.

dryht-sele, st. m., *excellent, splendid hall:* nom. sg. driht-sele, 485; dryhtsele, 768; acc. sg. dryhtsele, 2321.

dryht-sib, st. f., *peace* or *friendship between troops of noble warriors:* gen. sg. dryhtsibbe, 2069.

drync, st. m., *drink:* in comp. heorudrync.

drync-fât, st. n., *vessel for drink, to receive the drink:* acc. sg., 2255; drinc-fât, 2307.

drysmian, w. v., *to become obscure, gloomy* (through the falling rain): pres. sg. III. lyft drysmað, 1376.

drysne, adj. See **on-drysne.**

dugan, v., *to avail, to be capable, to be good:* pres. sg. III. hûru se aldor deáh, *especially is the prince capable,* 369; ðonne his ellen deáh, *if his strength avails, is good,* 573; þe him selfa deáh, *who is capable of himself, who can rely on himself,* 1840; pres. subj. þeáh þîn wit duge, *though, indeed, your understanding be good, avail,* 590; similarly, 1661, 2032; pret. sg. þu ûs wel dohtest, *you did us good, conducted yourself well towards us,* 1822; similarly, nu seó hand ligeð se þe eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, *which was helpful to each one of your desires,* 1345; pret. subj. þeáh þu heaðoræsa gehwær dohte, *though thou wast everywhere strong in battle,* 526.

duguð (*state of being fit, capable*), st. f.: 1) *capability, strength:* dat. pl. for dugeðum, *in ability*(?), 2502; duguðum dêmdon, *praised with all their might*(?), 3176. — 2) *men capable of bearing arms, band of warriors,* esp., *noble warriors:* nom. sg. duguð unlytel, 498; duguð, 1791, 2255; dat. sg. for duguðe, *before the heroes,* 2021; nalles frätwe geaf ealdor duguðe, *gave the band of heroes no treasure* (more), 2921; leóda duguðe on lâst, *upon the track of the heroes of the people,* i.e. after them, 2946; gen. sg. cûðe he duguðe þeáw, *the custom of the noble warriors,* 359: deórre duguðe, 488; similarly, 2239, 2659; acc. pl. duguða, 2036. — 3) contrasted with geogoð, duguð designates the noted warriors of noble birth (as in the Middle Ages, knights in contrast with squires): so gen. sg. duguðe and geogoðe,

160; gehwylc ... duguðe and iogoðe, 1675; duguðe and geogoðe dæl æghwylcne, 622.

durran, v. pret. and pres. *to dare;* prs. sg. II. þu dearst bîdan, *darest to await,* 527; III. he gesêcean dear, 685; pres. subj. sêc gyf þu dyrre, *seek* (Grendel's mother), *if thou dare,* 1380; pret. dorste, 1463, 1469, etc.; pl. dorston, 2849.

duru, st. f., *door, gate, wicket:* nom. sg., 722; acc. sg. [duru], 389.

ge-dûfan, st. v., *to dip in, to sink into:* pret. þät sweord gedeáf (*the sword sank into the drake,* of a blow), 2701.

þurh-dûfan, *to dive through; to swim through, diving:* pret. wäter up þurh-deáf, *swam through the water upwards* (because he was before at the bottom), 1620.

dwellan, w. v., *to mislead, to hinder:* prs. III. nô hine wiht dweleð, âdl ne yldo, *him nothing misleads, neither sickness nor age,* 1736.

dyhtig, adj., *useful, good for:* nom. sg. n. sweord . . . ecgum dyhtig, 1288.

dynnan, w. v., *to sound, to groan, to roar:* pret. dryhtsele (healwudu, hruse) dynede, 768, 1318, 2559.

dyrne, adj.: 1) *concealed, secret, retired:* nom. sg. dyrne, 271; acc. sg. dryhtsele dyrnne (of the drake's cave-hall), 2321. — 2) *secret, malicious, hidden by sorcery:* dat. instr. sg. dyrnan crâfte, *with secret magic art,* 2291; dyrnum crâfte, 2169; gen. pl. dyrnra gâsta, *of malicious spirits* (of Grendel's kin), 1358. — Comp. un-dyrne.

dyrne, adv., *in secret, secretly:* him . . . âfter deórum men dyrne langað, *longs in secret for the dear man,* 1880.

dyrstig, adj., *bold, daring:* þeáh þe he dæda gehwâs dyrstig wære, *although he had been courageous for every deed,* 2839.

ge-dŷgan, ge-dîgan, w. v., *to endure, to overcome,* with the acc. of the thing endured: pres. sg. II. gif þu þät ellenweorc aldre gedigest, *if thou survivest the heroic work with thy life,* 662; III. þät þone hilderæs hâl gedigeð, *that he survives the battle in safety,* 300; similarly, inf. unfæge gedigan weán and wrăcsið, 2293; hwäðer sêl mæge wunde gedŷgan, *which of the two can stand the wounds better* (come off with life), 2532; ne meahte unbyrnende deóp gedŷgan, *could not endure the deep without burning* (could not hold out in the deep), 2550; pret. sg. I. III. gedigde, 578, 1656, 2351, 2544.

dŷgol. See **deógol.**

dŷre. See **deóre.**

E

ecg, st. f., *edge of the sword, point:* nom. sg. sweordes ecg, 1107; ecg, 1525, etc.; acc. sg. wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstôd, *defended the entrance against point and edge* (i.e. against spear and sword), 1550; mêces ecge, 1813; nom. pl. ecge, 1146. — *Sword, battle-axe, any cutting weapon:* nom. sg. ne wäs ecg bona (*not the sword killed him*), 2507; sió ecg brûn (Beówulf's sword Nägling), 2578; hyne ecg fornam, *the sword snatched him away,* 2773, etc.; nom. pl. ecga, 2829; dat. pl. äscum and ecgum, 1773; dat. pl. (but denoting only one sword) eácnum ecgum, 2141;

gen. pl ecga, 483, 806, 1169; — *blade:* ecg wäs îren, 1460. — Comp.: brûn-, heard-, stŷl-ecg, adj.

ecg-bana, w. m., *murderer by the sword:* dat. sg. Cain wearð tô ecgbanan ângán brêðer, 1263.

ecg-hete, st. m., *sword-hate, enmity which the sword carries out:* nom. sg., 84, 1739.

ecg-þracu, st. f., *sword-storm* (of violent combat): acc. atole ecgþräce, 597.

ed-hwyrft, st. m., *return* (of a former condition): þa þær sôna wearð edhwyrft eorlum, siððan inne fealh Grendles môdor (i.e. after Grendel's mother had penetrated into the hall, the former perilous condition, of the time of the visits of Grendel, returned to the men), 1282.

ed-wendan, w. v., *to turn back, to yield, to leave off:* inf. gyf him edwendan æfre scolde bealuwa bisigu, *if for him the affliction of evil should ever cease,* 280.

ed-wenden, st. f., *turning, change:* nom. sg. edwenden, 1775; ed-wenden torna gehwylces (*reparation for former neglect*), 2189.

edwît-lîf, st. n., *life in disgrace:* nom. sg., 2892.

efn, adj., *even, like,* with preceding on, and with depend. dat., *upon the same level, near:* him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna, *lies near him,* 2904.

efnan (see **äfnan**) w. v., *to carry out, to perform, to accomplish:* pres. subj. eorlscype efne (*accomplish knightly deeds*), 2536; inf. eorlscipe efnan, 2623; sweorda gelâc efnan (*to battle*), 1042; gerund. tô efnanne, 1942; pret. eorlscipe efnde, 2134, 3008.

efne, adv., *even, exactly, precisely, just,* united with swâ or swylc: efne swâ swîðe swâ, *just so much as,* 1093; efne swâ side swâ, 1224; wäs se gryre lässa efne swâ micle swâ, *by so much the less as . . .,* 1284; leoht inne stôd efne swâ . . . scîneð, *a gleam stood therein* (in the sword) *just as when . . . shines,* 1572; efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ þone magan cende (*a woman who has borne such a son*), 944; efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þûhte, *to just such a man as seemed good to him,* 3058; efne swylce mæla swylce . . . þearf gesælde, *just at the times at which necessity commanded it,* 1250.

eft, adv.: 1) *thereupon, afterwards:* 56, 1147, 2112, 3047, etc.; eft sôna bið, *then it happens immediately,* 1763; bôt eft cuman, *help come again,* 281. — 2) *again, on the other side:* þät hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesîðas, *that in old age again* (also on their side) *willing companions should be attached to him,* 22; — *anew, again:* 135, 604, 693, 1557, etc.; eft swâ ær, *again as formerly,* 643. — 3) retro, rursus, *back:* 123, 296, 854, etc.; þät hig äðelinges eft ne wêndon (*did not believe that he would come back*), 1597.

eft-cyme, st. m., *return:* gen. sg. eftcymes, 2897.

eft-sîð, st. m., *journey back, return:* acc. sg. 1892; gen. sg. eft-sîðes georn, 2784; acc. pl. eftsîðas teáh, *went the road back,* i.e. returned, 1333.

egesa, egsa (*state of terror,* active or passive): 1) *frightfulness:* acc. sg. þurh egsan, 276; gen. egesan ne gŷmeð, *cares for nothing ter-*

rible, is not troubled about future terrors(?), 1758. — 2) *terror, horror, fear:* nom. sg. egesa, 785; instr. sg. egesan, 1828, 2737. — Comp.: glêd-, lîg-, wäter-**egesa.**

eges-full, adj., *horrible* (*full of fear, fearful*), 2930.

eges-lîc, adj., *terrible, bringing terror:* of Grendel's head, 1650; of the beginning of the fight with the drake, 2310; of the drake, 2826.

egle, adj., *causing aversion, hideous:* nom. pl. neut., or, more probably, perhaps, adverbial, egle (MS. egl), 988.

egsian (denominative from egesa), w. v., *to have terror, distress:* pret. (as pluperf.) egsode eorl(?), 6.

ehtian, w. v., *to esteem, to make prominent with praise:* III. pl. pres. þät þe . . . weras ehtigaþ, *that thee men shall esteem, praise,* 1223.

elde (*those who generate,* cf. O.N. al-a, generare), st. m. only in the pl., *men:* dat. pl. eldum, 2215; mid eldum, *among men,* 2612. — See **ylde.**

eldo, st. f., *age:* instr. sg. eldo gebunden, 2112.

el-land, st. n., *foreign land, exile:* acc. sg. sceall . . . elland tredan, (*shall be banished*), 3020.

ellen, st. n., *strength, heroic strength, bravery:* nom. sg. ellen, 573; eafoð and ellen, 903; Geáta . . . eafoð and ellen, 603; acc. sg. eafoð and ellen, 2350; ellen cýðan, *show bravery,* 2696; ellen fremedon, *exercised heroic strength, did heroic deeds,* 3; similarly, ic gefremman sceal eorlîc ellen, 638; ferh ellen wräc, *life drove out the strength,* i.e. with the departing life (of the dragon) his strength left him, 2707; dat. sg. on elne, 2507, 2817; as instr. þâ wäs ät þam geongum grim andswaru êðbegête þâm þe ær his elne forleás, *then it was easy for* (every one of) *those who before had lost his hero-courage, to obtain rough words from the young man* (Wîglâf), 2862; mid elne, 1494, 2536; elne, alone, in adverbial sense, *strongly, zealously,* and with the nearly related meaning, *hurriedly, transiently,* 894, 1098, 1968, 2677, 2918; gen. sg. elnes lät, 1530; þa him wäs elnes þearf, 2877. — Comp. mägen-ellen.

ellen-dæd, st. f., *heroic deed:* dat. pl. -dædum, 877, 901.

ellen-gæst, st. m., *strength-spirit, demon with heroic strength:* nom. sg. of Grendel, 86.

ellen-lîce, adv., *strongly, with heroic strength,* 2123.

ellen-mærðu, st. f., *renown of heroic strength,* dat. pl. -mærðum, 829, 1472.

ellen-rôf, adj., *renowned for strength:* nom. sg. 340, 358, 3064; dat. pl. -rôfum, 1788.

ellen-seóc, adj., *infirm in strength:* acc. sg. þeóden ellensiócne (*the mortally wounded king, Beówulf*), 2788.

ellen-weorc, st. n., (*strength-work*), *heroic deed, achievement in battle:* acc. sg. 662, 959, 1465, etc.; gen. pl. ellen-weorca, 2400.

elles, adv., *else, otherwise:* a (modal), *in another manner,* 2521. — b (local), elles hwær, *somewhere else,* 138; elles hwergen, 2591.

ellor, adv., *to some other place,* 55, 2255.

ellor-gâst, -gæst, st. m., *spirit living elsewhere* (standing outside of the community of mankind): nom.

sg. se ellorgâst (Grendel), 808; (Grendel's mother), 1622; ellorgæst (Grendel's mother), 1618; acc. pl. ellorgæstas, 1350.

ellor-sîð, st. m., *departure, death:* nom. sg. 2452.

elra, adj. (comparative of a not existing form, ele, Goth. aljis, alius), *another:* dat. sg. on elran men, 753.

el-þeódig, adj., *of another people: foreign:* acc. pl. el-þeódige men, 336.

ende, st. m., *the extreme:* hence, 1) *end:* nom. sg. aldres (lîfes) ende, 823, 2845; ôð þät ende becwom (scil. unrihtes), 1255; acc. sg. ende lîfgesceafta (lîfes, læn-daga), 3064, 1387, 2343; häfde eorðscrafa ende genyttod, *had used the end of the earth-caves* (had made use of the caves for the last time), 3047; dat. sg. ealdres (lîfes) ät ende, 2791, 2824; eoletes ät ende, 224. — 2) *boundary:* acc. sg. sîde rîce þät he his selfa ne mäg . . . ende gebencean, *the wide realm, so that he himself cannot comprehend its boundaries*, 1735. — 3) *summit, head:* dat. sg. eorlum on ende, *to the nobles at the end* (the highest courtiers), 2022. — Comp. woruld-ende.

ende-däg, st. m., *last day, day of death:* nom. sg. 3036; acc. sg. 638.

ende-dôgor, st. m., *last day, day of death:* gen. sg. bega on wênum endedôgores and eftcymes leófes monnes (*hesitating between the belief in the death and in the return of the dear man*), 2897.

ende-lâf, st. f., *last remnant:* nom. sg. þu eart ende-lâf ûsses cynnes, *art the last of our race*, 2814.

ende-leán, st. n., *final reparation:* acc. sg. 1693.

ende-sæta, w. m., *he who sits on the border, boundary-guard:* nom. sg. (here of the strand-watchman), 241.

ende-stäf, st. m. (elementum finis), *end:* acc. sg. hit on endestäf eft gelimpeð, *then it draws near to the end*, 1754.

ge-endian, w. v., *to end:* pret. part. ge-endod, 2312.

enge, adj., *narrow:* acc. pl. enge ânpaðas, *narrow paths*, 1411.

ent, st. m., *giant:* gen. pl. enta ærgeweorc (the sword-hilt out of the dwelling-place of Grendel), 1680; enta geweorc (the dragon's cave), 2718; eald-enta ær-geweorc (the costly things in the dragon's cave), 2775.

entisc, adj., *coming from giants:* acc. sg. entiscne helm, 2980.

etan, st. v., *to eat, to consume:* pres. sg. III. blôdig wäl . . . eteð ângenga, *he that goes alone* (Grendel) *will devour the bloody corpse*, 448; inf. Geátena leóde . . . etan, 444.

þurh-etan, *to eat through:* pret. part. pl. nom. swyrd . . . þurhetone, *swords eaten through* (by rust), 3050.

Ê

êc. See **eác.**

êce, adj., *everlasting:* nom. êce drihten (God), 108; acc. sg. êce eorðreced, *the everlasting earth-hall* (the dragon's cave), 2720; geceás êcne ræd, *chose the everlasting gain* (died), 1202; dat. sg. êcean dryhtne, 1693, 1780, 2331; acc. pl. geceós êce rædas, 1761.

êdre. See **ædre.**

êð-begête, adj., *easy to obtain, ready:* nom. sg. þâ wäs ät þam geongum

grim andswaru êð-begête, *then from the young man* (Wîglâf) *it was an easy thing to get a gruff answer*, 2862.

êðe. See **eáðe.**

êðel, st. m., *hereditary possessions, hereditary estate:* acc. sg. swæsne êðel, 520; dat. sg. on êðle, 1731. — In royal families the hereditary possession is the whole realm: hence, acc. sg. êðel Scyldinga, *of the kingdom of the Scyldings*, 914; (Offa) wîsdôme heóld êðel sînne, *ruled with wisdom his inherited kingdom*, 1961.

êðel-riht, st. n., *hereditary privileges* (rights that belong to a hereditary estate): nom. sg. eard êðelriht, *estate and inherited privileges*, 2199.

êðel-stôl, st. m., *hereditary seat, inherited throne:* acc. pl. êðel-stôlas, 2372.

êðel-turf, st. f., *inherited ground, hereditary estate:* dat. sg. on mînre êðeltyrf, 410.

êðel-weard, st. m., *lord of the hereditary estate* (realm): nom. sg. êðelweard (*king*), 1703, 2211; dat. sg. Eást-Dena êðel wearde (King Hrôðgâr), 617.

èðel-wyn, st. f., *joy in*, or *enjoyment of, hereditary possessions:* nom. sg. nu sceal . . . eall êðelwyn eówrum cynne, lufen âlicgean, *now shall your race want all home-joy, and subsistence*(?) (your race shall be banished from its hereditary abode), 2886; acc. sg. he me lond forgeaf, eard êðelwyn, *presented me with land, abode, and the enjoyment of home*, 2494.

êð-gesŷne, ŷð-gesêne, adj., *easy to see, visible to all:* nom. sg. 1111, 1245.

êfstan, w. v., *to be in haste, to hasten:* inf. uton nu êfstan, *let us hurry now*, 3102; pret. êfste mid elne, *hastened with heroic strength*, 1494.

êg-clif, st. n., *sea-cliff:* acc. sg. ofer êg-clif (ecg-clif, MS.), 2894.

êg-streám, st. m., *sea-stream, sea-flood:* dat. pl. on êg-streámum, *in the sea-floods*, 577. See **eágor-streám.**

êhtan (M.H.G. æchten; cf. æht and ge-æhtla), w. v. w. gen., *to be a pursuer, to pursue:* pres. part. äglæca êhtende wäs duguðe and geogoðe, 159; pret. pl. êhton aglæcan, *they pursued the bringer of sorrow* (Beówulf)(?), 1513.

êst, st. m. f., *favor, grace, kindness:* acc. sg. he him êst geteáh meara and mâðma (*honored him with horses and jewels*), 2166; gearwor häfde âgendes êst ær gesceáwod, *would rather have seen the grace of the Lord* (of God) *sooner*, 3076. — dat. pl., adverbial, libenter: him on folce heóld, êstum mid âre, 2379; êstum geŷwan (*to present*), 2150; him wäs . . . wunden gold êstum geeáwed (*presented*), 1195; we þät ellenweorc êstum miclum fremedon, 959.

êste, adj., *gracious:* w. gen. êste bearn-gebyrdo, *gracious through the birth* (of such a son as Beówulf), 946.

EA

eafoð, st. n., *power, strength:* nom sg. eafoð and ellen, 603, 903; acc. sg. eafoð and ellen, 2350; we frêcne genêðdon eafoð uncûðes, *we have boldly ventured against the strength of the enemy* (Grendel)

have withstood him, 961; gen. sg. eafoðes cräftig, 1467; þät þec âdl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfed, *shall rob of strength*, 1764; acc. pl. eafeðo (MS. earfeðo), 534; dat. pl. hine mihtig god . . . eafeðum stêpte, *made him great through strength*, 1718. See Note for l. 534.

eafor, st. m., *boar;* here the image of the boar as banner: acc. sg. eafor, 2153.

eafora (*offspring*), w. m.: 1) *son:* nom. sg. eafera, 12, 898; eafora, 375; acc. sg. eaferan, 1548, 1848; gen. sg. eafera, 19; nom. pl. eaferan, 2476; dat. pl. eaferum, 1069, 2471; uncran eaferan, 1186.—2) in broader sense, *successor:* dat. pl. eaforum, 1711.

eahta, num., *eight:* acc. pl. eahta mearas, 1036; eode eahta sum, *went as one of eight, with seven others*, 3124.

eahtian, w. v.: 1) *to consider, to deliberate:* pret. pl. w. acc. ræd eahtedon, *consulted about help*, 172; pret. sg. (for the plural) þone sêlestan þâra þe mid Hrôðgâre hâm eahtode, *the best one of those who with Hrôðgâr deliberated about their home* (ruled), 1408.—2) *to speak with reflection of* (along with the idea of praise): pret. pl. eahtodan eorlscipe, *spoke of his noble character*, 3175.

eal, eall, adj., *all, whole:* nom. sg. werod eall, 652; pl. eal benċelu, 486; sg. eall êðelwyn, 2886; eal worold, 1739, etc.; þät hit wearð eal gearo, healärna mæst, 77; þät hit (wigbil) eal gemealt, 1609. And with a following genitive: þær wäs eal geador Grendles gräpe, *there was all together Grendel's hand, the whole hand of Grendel*, 836; eall . . . lissa, *all favor*, 2150; wäs eall sceacen dôgorgerîmes, 2728. With apposition: þûhte him eall tô rûm, wongas and wîcstede, 2462; acc. sg. beót eal, 523; similarly, 2018, 2081; oncyððe ealle, *all distress*, 831; heals ealne, 2692; hlæw . . . ealne ûtan-weardne, 2298; gif he þät eal gemon, 1186, 2428; þät eall geondseh, recedes geatwa, 3089; ealne wîde-ferhð, *through the whole wide life, through all time*, 1223; instr. sg. ealle mägene, *with all strength*, 2668; dat. sg. eallum . . . manna cynne, 914; gen. sg. ealles moncynnes, 1956. Subst. ic þäs ealles mäg . . . gefeán habban, 2740; brûc ealles well, 2163; freán ealles þanc secge, *give thanks to the Lord of all*, 2795; nom. pl. untydras ealle, 111; sceótend . . . ealle, 706; we ealle, 942; acc. pl. feónd ealle, 700; similarly, 1081, 1797, 2815; subst. ofer ealle, 650; ealle hie deáð fornam, 2237; lîg ealle forswealg þâra þe þær gûð fornam, *all of those whom the war had snatched away*, 1123; dat. pl. eallum ceaster-bûendum, 768; similarly, 824, 907, 1418; subst. âna wið eallum, *one against all*, 145; with gen. eallum gumena cynnes, 1058; gen. pl. äðelinga bearn ealra twelfa, *the kinsmen of all twelve nobles* (twelve nobles hold the highest positions of the court), 3172; subst. he âh ealra geweald, *has power over all*, 1728.

Uninflected: bil eal þurhwôd flæschoman, *the battle-axe cleft the body through and through*, 1568; häfde . . . eal gefeormod fêt and folma, *had devoured entirely feet and hands*, 745: se þe eall geman gâr-cwealm gumena, *who remem-*

bers thoroughly the death of the men by the spear, 2043, etc.

Adverbial: þeáh ic eal mæge, *although I am entirely able*, 681; hî on beorg dydon bêg and siglu eall swylce hyrsta, *they placed in the grave-mound rings, and ornaments, all such adornments*, 3165. —The gen. sg. ealles, adverbial in the sense of *entirely*, 1001, 1130.

eald, adj., *old:* a) of the age of living beings: nom. sg. eald, 357, 1703, 2211, etc.; dat. sg. ealdum, 2973; gen. sg. ealdes uhtflogan (*dragon*), 2761; dat. sg. ealdum, 1875; geongum and ealdum, 72. —b) of things and of institutions: nom. sg. helm monig eald and ômig, 2764; acc. sg. ealde lâfe (*sword*), 796, 1489; ealde wîsan, 1866; eald sweord, 1559, 1664, etc.; eald gewin, *old* (lasting years), *distress*, 1782; eald enta geweorc (*the precious things in the drake's cave*), 2775; acc. pl. ealde mâðmas, 472; ofer ealde riht, *against the old laws* (namely, the Ten Commandments; Beówulf believes that God has sent him the drake as a punishment, because he has unconsciously, at some time, violated one of the commandments), 2331.

yldra, compar. *older:* mîn yldra mæg, 468; yldra brôðor, 1325; ôð þät he (Heardrêd) yldra wearð, 2379.

yldesta, superl. *oldest*, in the usual sense; dat. sg. þam yldestan, 2436; in a moral sense, *the most respected:* nom. sg. se yldesta, 258; acc. sg. þone yldestan, 363, both times of Beówulf.

eald-fäder, st. m., *old-father, grandfather, ancestor:* nom. sg. 373.

eald-gesegen, st. f., *traditions from old times:* gen. pl. eal-fela eald-gesegena, *very many of the old traditions*, 870.

eald-gesîð, st. m., *companion ever since old times, courtier for many years:* nom. pl. eald-gesîðas, 854.

eald-gestreón, st. n., *treasure out of the old times:* dat. pl. eald-gestreónum, 1382; gen. pl. -gestreóna, 1459.

eald-gewinna, w. m., *old-enemy, enemy for many years:* nom. sg. of Grendel, 1777.

eald-gewyrht, st. n., *merit on account of services rendered during many years:* nom. pl. þät næron eald-gewyrht, þät he âna scyle gnorn þrowian, *that has not been his desert ever since long ago, that he should bear the distress alone*, 2658.

eald-hlâford, st. m., *lord through many years:* gen. sg. bill eald-hlâfordes (of the old Beówulf(?)), 2779.

eald-metod, st. m., *God ruling ever since ancient times:* nom. sg. 946.

ealdor, aldor, st. m., *lord, chief* (king or powerful noble): nom. sg. ealdor, 1645, 1849, 2921; aldor, 56, 369, 392; acc. sg. aldor, 669; dat. sg. ealdre, 593; aldre, 346.

ealdor, aldor, st. n., *life:* acc. sg. aldor, 1372; dat. sg. aldre, 1448, 1525; ealdre, 2600; him on aldre stôd hereträl hearda (in vitalibus), 1435; nalles for ealdre mearn, *was not troubled about his life*, 1443; of ealdre gewât, *went out of life, died*, 2625; as instr. aldre, 662, 681, etc.; ealdre, 1656, 2134, etc.; gen. sg. aldres, 823; ealdres, 2791, 2444; aldres orwêna, *despairing of life*, 1003, 1566; ealdres scyldig, *having forfeited life*, 1339, 2062; dat.

pl. aldrum nêðdon, 510, 538. — Phrases: on aldre (*in life*), *ever*, 1780; tô aldre (*for life*), *always*, 2006, 2499; âwa tô aldre, *for ever and ever*, 956.

ealdor-bealu, st. n., *life's evil:* acc. sg. þu . . . ondrædan ne þearft . . . aldorbealu eorlum, *thou needest not fear death for the courtiers*, 1677.

ealdor-cearu, st. f., *trouble that endangers life, great trouble:* dat. sg. he his leódum wearð . . . tô aldorceare, 907.

ealdor-dagas, st. m. pl., *days of one's life:* dat. pl. næfre on aldordagum (*never in his life*), 719; on ealder-dagum ær (*in former days*), 758.

ealdor-gedâl, st. n., *severing of life, death, end:* nom. sg. aldor-gedâl, 806.

ealdor-gewinna, w. m., *life-enemy, one who strives to take his enemy's life* (in N.II.G. the contrary conception, Tod-feind): nom. sg. ealdorgewinna (*the dragon*), 2904.

ealdor-leás, adj., *without a ruler* (?): nom. pl. aldor-leáse, 15.

ealdor-leás, adj., *lifeless, dead:* acc. sg. aldor-leásne, 1588; ealdorleásne, 3004.

ealdor-þegn, st. m., *nobleman at the court, distinguished courtier:* acc sg. aldor-þegn (Hrôðgâr's confidential adviser, Äschere), 1309.

eal-fela, adj., *very much:* with following gen., eal-fela eald-gesegena, *very many old traditions*, 870; ealfela eotena cynnes, 884.

ealgian, w. v., *to shield, to defend, to protect:* inf. w. acc. feorh ealgian, 797, 2656, 2669; pret. siððan he (Hygelâc) under segne sinc ealgode, wälreáf werede, *while under his banner he protected the treasures, defended the spoil of battle* (i.e. while he was upon the Viking expeditions), 1205.

eal-gylden, adj., *all golden, entirely of gold:* nom. sg. swýn ealgylden, 1112; acc. sg. segn eallgylden, 2768.

eal-îrenne, adj., *entirely of iron:* acc. sg. eall-îrenne wîgbord, *a wholly iron battle-shield*, 2339.

ealu, st. n., *ale, beer:* acc. sg. ealo drincende, 1946.

ealu-benc, st. f., *ale-bench, bench for those drinking ale:* dat. sg. in ealobence, 1030; on ealu-bence, 2868.

ealu-scerwen, st. f., *terror*, under the figure of a mishap at an ale-drinking, probably the sudden taking away of the ale: nom. sg. Denum eallum wearð . . . ealuscerwen, 770.

ealu-wæge, st. n., *ale-can, portable vessel out of which ale is poured into the cups:* acc. sg. 2022; hroden ealowæge, 495; dat. sg. ofer ealowæge (*at the ale-carouse*), 481.

eal-wealda, w. adj., *all ruling* (God): nom. sg. fäder alwalda, 316; alwalda, 956, 1315; dat. sg. al-wealdan, 929.

eard, st. m., *cultivated ground, estate, hereditary estate;* in a broader sense, *ground in general, abode, place of sojourn:* nom. sg. him wäs bâm . . . lond gecynde, eard êðelriht, *the land was bequeathed to them both, the land and the privileges attached to it*, 2199; acc. sg. fîfelcynnes eard, *the ground of the giant race, place of sojourn*, 104; similarly, älwihta eard, 1501; eard gemunde, *thought of his native ground, his home*, 1130; eard git ne const, *thou knowest not yet the place of sojourn*, 1378; eard and eorlscipe, *prædium et nobilitatem*, 1728; eard êðelwyn, *land and the enjoyment*

of home, 2494; dat. sg. ellor hwearf of earde, *went elsewhere from his place of abode,* i.e. died, 56; þät we rondas beren eft tô earde, *that we go again to our homes,* 2655; on earde, 2737; nom. pl. eácne eardas, *the broad expanses* (in the fen-sea where Grendel's home was), 1622.

eardian, w. v.: 1) *to have a dwelling-place, to live; to rest:* pret. pl. dŷre swyrd swâ hie wiŏ eorðan fäðm þær eardodon, *costly swords, as they had rested in the earth's bosom,* 3051. —2) also transitively, *to inhabit:* pret. sg. Heorot eardode, 166; inf. wîc eardian elles hwergen, *inhabit a place elsewhere* (i.e. die), 2590.

eard-lufa, w. m., *the living upon one's land, home-life:* acc. sg. eard-lufan, 693.

earfoð-lîce, adv., *with trouble, with difficulty,* 1637, 1658; *with vexation, angrily,* 86; *sorrowfully,* 2823; *with difficulty, scarcely,* 2304, 2935.

earfoð-þrag, st. f., *time full of troubles, sorrowful time:* acc. sg. -þrage, 283.

earh, adj., *cowardly:* gen. sg. ne biŏ swylc earges sîŏ (*no coward undertakes that*), 2542.

earm, st. m., *arm:* acc. sg. earm, 836, 973; wiŏ earm gesät, *supported himself with his arm,* 750; dat. pl. earmum, 513.

earm, adj., *poor, miserable, unhappy:* nom. sg. earm, 2369; earme ides, *the unhappy woman,* 1118; dat. sg. earmre teohhe, *the unhappy band,* 2939. —Comp. acc. sg. earmran mannan, *a more wretched, more forsaken man,* 577.

earm-beág, st. m., *arm-ring, bracelet:* gen. pl. earm-beága fela searwum gesæled, *many arm-rings interlaced,* 2764.

earm-hreád, st. f., *arm-ornament.* nom. pl. earm-hreáde twâ, 1195 (Grein's conjecture, MS. earm reade).

earm-lîc, adj., *wretched, miserable:* nom. sg. sceolde his ealdor-gedâl earmlîc wurðan, *his end should be wretched,* 808.

earm-sceapen, pret. part. as adj. (properly, *wretched by the decree of fate*), *wretched:* nom. sg. 1352.

earn, st. m., *eagle:* dat. sg. earne, 3027.

eatol. See **atol.**

eaxl, st. f., *shoulder:* acc. sg. eaxle, 836, 973; dat. sg. on eaxle, 817, 1548; be eaxle, 1538; on eaxle ides gnornode, *the woman sobbed on the shoulder* (**of her son,** who has fallen and is being burnt), 1118; dat. pl. sät freán eaxlum neáh, *sat near the shoulders of his lord* (Beówulf lies lifeless upon the earth, and Wîglâf sits by his side, near his shoulder, so as to sprinkle the face of his dead lord), 2854; he for eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán, *he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes* (i.e. not directly before him, but somewhat to the side, as etiquette demanded), 358.

eaxl-gestealla, w. m., *he who has his position at the shoulder* (sc. of his lord), *trusty courtier, counsellor of a prince:* nom. sg. 1327; acc. pl. -gesteallan, 1715.

EÁ

eác, conj., *also:* 97, 388, 433, etc.; êc, 3132.

eácen (pret. part. of a not existing eacan, augere), adj., *wide-spread,*

large: nom. pl. eácne eardas, *broad plains*, 1622. — *great, heavy:* eald sweord eácen, 1664; dat. pl. eácnum ecgum, 2141, both times of the great sword in Grendel's habitation. — *great, mighty, powerful:* äðele and eácen, of Beówulf, 198.

eácen-cräftig, adj., *immense* (of riches), *enormously great:* acc. sg. hord-ärna sum eácen-cräftig, *that enormous treasure-house*, 2281; nom. sg. þät yrfe eácen-cräftig, iúmanna gold, 3052.

eádig, adj., *blessed with possessions, rich, happy by reason of property:* nom. sg. wes, þenden þu lifige, äðeling eádig, *be, as long as thou livest, a prince blessed with riches*, 1226; eádig mon, 2471. — Comp. sige-, sigor-, tîr-eádig.

eádig-lîce, adv., *in abundance, in joyous plenty:* dreámum lifdon eádiglîce, *lived in rejoicing and plenty*, 100.

eáðe, êðe, ýðe, adj., *easy, pleasant:* nom. pl. gode þancedon þäs þe him ýð-lâde eáðe wurdon, *thanked God that the sea-ways* (the navigation) *had become easy to them*, 228; ne wäs þät êðe sîð, *no pleasant way*, 2587; näs þät ýðe ceáp, *no easy purchase*, 2416; nô þät ýðe byð tô befleónne, *not easy* (as milder expression for *in no way, not at all*), 1003.

eáðe, ýðe, adv., *easily*. eáðe, 478, 2292, 2765.

eáð-fynde, adj., *easy to find:* nom. sg. 138.

eáge, w. n., *eye:* dat. pl. him of eágum stôd leóht unfäger, *out of his eyes came a terrible gleam*, 727; þät ic . . . eágum starige, *see with eyes, behold*, 1782; similarly, 1936; gen. pl. eágena bearhtm, 1767.

eágor-streám, st. m., *sea-stream, sea:* acc. sg. 513.

eá-land, st. n., *land surrounded by water* (of the land of the Geátas): acc. sg. eá-lond, 2335; *island.*

eám, st. m., *uncle, mother's brother:* nom. sg. 882.

ástan, adv., *from the east*, 569.

eáwan, w. v., *to disclose, to show, to prove:* pres. sg. III. eáweð . . . uncûðne nîð, *shows evil enmity*, 276. See **cówan, ŷwan.**

ge-eáwan, *to show, to offer:* pret. part. him wäs . . . wunden gold êstum ge-eáwed, *was graciously presented*, 1195.

EO

eode. See **gangan.**

eodor, st. m., *fence, hedge, railing.* Among the old Germans, an estate was separated by a fence from the property of others. Inside of this fence the laws of peace and protection held good, as well as in the house itself. Hence eodor is sometimes used instead of *house:* acc. pl. hêht eahta mearas on flet teón, in under eoderas, *gave orders to lead eight steeds into the hall, into the house*, 1038. — 2) figuratively, *lord, prince*, as protector: nom. sg. eodor, 428, 1045; eodur, 664.

eofoð, st. n., *strength:* acc. pl. eofoðo, 2535. See **eafoð.**

eofer, st. m.: 1) *boar*, here of the metal boar-image upon the helmet: nom. sg. eofer frenheard, 1113. — 2) figuratively, *bold hero, brave fighter* (O. N. iöfur): nom. pl. þonne . . . eoferas cnysedan, *when the heroes rushed upon each other*, 1329, where eoferas and fêðan

stand in the same relation to each other as cnysedan and hniton.

eofor-lîc, st. n. *boar-image* (on the helmet): nom. pl. eofor-lîc scionon, 303.

eofor-spreót, st. m., *boar-spear:* dat. pl. mid eofer-spreótum heórohocyhtum, *with hunting-spears which were provided with sharp hooks*, 1438.

eoguð, ioguð. See **geogoð.**

eolet, st. m. n., *sea(?)*: gen. sg. eoletes, 224.

eorclan-stân, st. m., *precious stone:* acc. pl. -stânas, 1209.

eorð-cyning, st. m., *king of the land:* gen. sg. eorð-cyninges (Finn), 1156.

eorð-draca, w. m., *earth-drake, dragon that lives in the earth:* nom. sg. 2713, 2826.

eorðe, w. f.: 1) *earth* (in contrast with heaven), *world:* acc. sg. älmihtiga eorðan worhte, 92; wîde geond eorðan, *far over the earth, through the wide world*, 266; dat. sg. ofer eorðan, 248, 803; on eorðan, 1823, 2856, 3139; gen. sg. eorðan, 753. — 2) *earth, ground:* acc. sg. he eorðan gefeóll, *fell to the ground*, 2835; forlêton eorla gestreón eorðan healdan, *let the earth hold the nobles' treasure*, 3168; dat. sg. þät hit on eorðan läg, 1533; under eorðan, 2416; gen. sg. wið eorðan fäðm (*in the bosom of the earth*), 3050.

eorð-reced, st. n., *hall in the earth, rock-hall:* acc. sg. 2720.

eorð-scräf, st. n., *earth-cavern, cave:* dat. sg. eorð-[scräfe], 2233; gen. pl. eorð-scrafa, 3047.

eorð-sele, st. m., *hall in the earth, cave:* acc. sg. eorð-sele, 2411; dat. sg. of eorðsele, 2516.

eorð-weall, st. m., *earth-wall:* acc. sg. (Ongenþeów) beáh eft under eorðweall, *fled again under the earth-wall* (into his fortified camp), 2958; þâ me wäs . . . sîð âlŷfed inn under eorðweall, *then the way in, under the earth-wall was opened to me* (into the dragon's cave), 3091.

eorð-weard, st. m., *land-property, estate:* acc. sg. 2335.

eorl, st. m., *noble born man, a man of the high nobility:* nom. sg. 762, 796, 1229, etc.; acc. sg. eorl, 573, 628, 2696; gen. sg. eorles, 690, 983, 1758, etc.; acc. pl. eorlas, 2817; dat. pl. eorlum, 770, 1282, 1650, etc.; gen. pl. eorla, 248, 357, 369, etc. — Since the king himself is from the stock of the eorlas, he is also called eorl, 6, 2952.

eorl-gestreón, st. n., *wealth of the nobles:* gen. pl. eorl-gestreóna . . . hardfyrdne dæl, 2245.

eorl-gewæde, st. n., *knightly dress, armor:* dat. pl. -gewædum, 1443.

eorlîc (i.e. eorl-lîc), adj., *what it becomes a noble born man to do, chivalrous:* acc. sg. eorlic ellen, 638.

eorl-scipe, st. m., *condition of being noble born, chivalrous nature, nobility:* acc. sg. eorl-scipe, 1728, 3175; eorl-scipe efnan, *to do chivalrous deeds*, 2134, 2536, 2623, 3008.

eorl-weorod, st. n., *followers of nobles:* nom. sg. 2894.

eormen-cyn, st. n., *very extensive race, mankind:* gen. sg. eormencynnes, 1958.

eormen-grund, st. m., *immensely wide plains, the whole broad earth:* acc. sg. ofer eormen-grund, 860.

eormen-lâf, st. f., *enormous legacy:* acc. sg. eormen-lâfe äðelan cynnes (*the treasures of the dragon's cave*), 2235.

eorre, adj., *angry, enraged:* gen. sg. eorres, 1448.

eoton, st. m.: 1) *giant:* nom. sg. eoten (Grendel), 762; dat. sg. uninflected, eoton (Grendel), 669; nom. pl. eotenas, 112. — 2) Eotens, subjects of Finn, the N. Frisians: 1073, 1089, 1142; dat. pl. 1146. See List of Names, p. 114.

eotonisc, adj., *gigantic, coming from giants:* acc. sg. eald sweord eotenisc (eotonisc), 1559, 2980, (etonisc, MS.) 2617.

EÓ

eóred-geatwe, st. f. pl., *warlike adornments:* acc. pl., 2867.

eówan, w. v., *to show, to be seen:* pres. sg. III. ne gesacu ôhwær, ecghete eóweð, *nowhere shows itself strife, sword-hate,* 1739. See **eáwan, ȳwan.**

eówer: 1) gen. pl. pers. pron., vestrum: eówer sum, *that one of you* (namely, Beówulf), 248; fæhðe eówer leóde, *the enmity of the people of you* (of your people), 597; nis þät eówer stð . . . nefne mîn ânes, 2533. — 2) poss. pron., *your,* 251, 257, 294, etc.

F

ge-fandlan, -fondlan, w. v., *to try, to search for, to find out, to experience:* w. gen. pret. part. þät häfde gumena sum goldes gefandod, *that a man had discovered the gold,* 2302; þonne se ân hafað þurh deâðes nȳd dæda gefondad, *now the one* (Herebeald) *has with death's pang experienced the deeds* (the unhappy bow-shot of Hæðcyn), 2455.

fara, w. m., *farer, traveller:* in comp. mere-fara.

faran, st. v., *to move from one place to another, to go, to wander:* inf. tô hâm faran, *to go home,* 124; lêton on geflît faran fealwe mearas, *let the fallow horses go in emulation,* 865; cwom faran flotherge on Fresna land, *had come to Friesland with a fleet,* 2916; com leóda dugoðe on lâst faran, *came to go upon the track of the heroes of his people,* i.e. to follow them, 2946; gerund wæron äðelingas eft tô leódum fûse tô farenne, *the nobles were ready to go again to their people,* 1806; pret. sg. gegnum fôr [þâ] ofer myrcan môr, *there had* (Grendel's mother) *gone away over the dark fen,* 1405; sægenga fôr, *the seafarer* (the ship) *drove along,* 1909; (wyrm) mid bæle fôr, (the dragon) *fled away with fire,* 2309; pret. pl. þät . . . scawan scîrhame tô scipe fôron, *that the visitors in glittering attire betook themselves to the ship,* 1896.

gefaran, *to proceed, to act:* inf. hû se mânsceaða under færgripum gefaran wolde, *how he would act in his sudden attacks,* 739.

ût faran, *to go out:* w. acc. lêt of breóstum . . . word ût faran, *let words go out of his breast, uttered words,* 2552.

faroð, st. m., *stream, flood of the sea:* dat. sg. tô brimes faroðe, 28; äfter faroðe, *with the stream,* 580; ät faroðe, 1917.

faru, st. f., *way, passage, expedition:* in comp. âd-faru.

fâcen-stäf (elementum nequitiae), st. m., *wickedness, treachery, deceit,* acc. pl. fâcen-stafas, 1019.

fâh, fâg, adj., *many-colored, variegated, of varying color* (especially said of the color of gold, of bronze, and of blood, in which the beams of light are refracted): nom. sg. fâh (*covered with blood*), 420; blôde fâh, 935; âtertânum fâh (sc. îren), 1460; sadol searwum fâh (*saddle artistically ornamented with gold*), 1039; sweord swâte fâh, 1287; brim blôde fâh, 1595; wâldreóre fâg, 1632; (draca) fŷrwylmum fâh (*because he spewed flame*), 2672; sweord fâh and fäted, 2702; blôde fâh, 2975; acc. sg. dreóre fâhne, 447; goldsele fättum fâhne, 717; on fâgne flôr treddode, *trod the shining floor* (of Heorot), 726; hrôf golde fâhne, *the roof shining with gold*, 928; nom. pl. eoforlîc . . . fâh and fŷrheard, 305; acc. pl. þâ hilt since fâge, 1616; dat. pl. fâgum sweordum, 586. — Comp. bân-, blôd-, brûn-, dreór-, gold-, gryre-, searo-, sinc-, stân-, swât-, wäl-, wyrm-fâh.

fâh, fâg, fâ, adj.: 1) *hostile:* nom. sg. fâh feónd-scaða, 554; he wäs fâg wið god (Grendel), 812; acc. sg. fâne (*the dragon*), 2656; gen. pl. fâra, 578, 1464. — 2) *liable to pursuit, without peace, outlawed:* nom. sg. fâg, 1264; mâne fâh, *outlawed through crime*, 979; fyrendædum fâg, 1002. — Comp. nearo-fâh.

fâmig-heals, adj., *with foaming neck:* nom. sg. flota fâmig-heals, 218; (sægenga) fâmig-heals, 1910.

fäc, st. n., *period of time:* acc. sg. lytel fäc, *during a short time*, 2241.

fäder, st. m., *father:* nom. sg. fäder, 55, 262, 459, 2609; of God, 1610; fäder alwalda, 316; acc. sg. fäder, 1356; dat. sg. fäder, 2430; gen. sg. fäder, 21, 1480; of God, 188 — Comp.: ær, eald-fäder.

fädera, w. m., *father's brother* in comp. suhter-gefäderan

fäder-äðelo, st. n. pl., *paternus principatus* (?): dat. pl. fäder-äðelum, 912.

fäderen-mæg, st. m., *kinsman descended from the same father, co-descendant:* dat. sg. fäderen-mæge, 1264.

fäðm, st. m.: 1) *the outspread, encircling arms:* instr. pl. feóndes fäð[mum], 2129. — 2) *embrace, encircling:* nom. sg. liges fäðm, 782; acc. sg. in fŷres fäðm, 185. — 3) *bosom, lap:* acc. sg. on foldan fäðm, 1394; wið eorðan fäðm, 3050; dat. pl. tô fäder (God's) fäðmum, 188. — 4) *power, property:* acc. in Francna fäðm, 1211. — Cf. sîd-fäðmed, sîð-fäðme.

fäðmian, w. v., *to embrace, to take up into itself:* pres. subj. þät mînne lîchaman . . . glêd fäðmie, 2653; inf. lêton flôd fäðmian frätwa hyrde, 3134.

ge-fâg, adj., *agreeable, desirable* (Old Eng., fawe, *willingly*): comp. ge-fägra, 916.

fägen, adj., *glad, joyous:* nom. pl. ferhðum fägne, *the glad at heart*, 1634.

fäger, adj., *beautiful, lovely:* nom. sg. fäger fold-bold, 774; fäger foldan bearm, 1138; acc. sg. freoðoburh fägere, 522; nom. pl. þær him fold-wegas fägere þûhton, 867. — Comp. un-fäger.

fägere, fägre, adv., *beautifully, well, becomingly, according to etiquette:* fägere gepægon medoful manig, 1015; þâ wäs flet-sittendum fägere gereorded, *becomingly the repast was served*, 1789; Higelâc

ongan . . . fägre fricgean, 1986; similarly, 2990.

fär, st. n., *craft, ship:* nom. sg., 33.

fäst, adj., *bound, fast:* nom. sg. bið se slæp tô fäst, 1743; acc. sg. freóndscipe fästne, 2070; fäste frioðuwære, 1097. — The prep. on stands to denote the where or wherein: wäs tô fäst on þâm (sc. on fæhðe and fyrene), 137; on ancre fäst, 303. Or, oftener, the dative: feónd-grâpum fäst, (*held*) *fast in his antagonist's clutch*, 637; fŷrbendum fäst, *fast in the forged hinges*, 723; handa fäst, 1291, etc.; hygebendum fäst (beorn him langað), *fast* (*shut*) *in the bonds of his bosom, the man longs for* (i.e. in secret), 1879. — Comp: âr-, blæd-, gin-, sôð-, tîr-, wîs-fäst.

fäste, adv., *fast:* 554, 761, 774, 789, 1296. — Comp. fästor, 143.

be-fästan, w. v., *to give over:* inf. hêt Hildeburh hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befästan, *to give over to the flames her own son*, 1116.

fästen, st. n., *fortified place*, or *place difficult of access:* acc. sg. leóda fästen, *the fastness of the Geátas* (with ref. to 2327), 2334; fästen (Ongenþeów's castle or fort), 2951; fästen (Grendel's house in the fen-sea), 104.

fäst-ræd, adj., *firmly resolved:* acc. sg. fäst-rædne geþoht, *firm determination*, 611.

fät, st. m., *way, journey:* in comp. sîð-fät.

fät, st. n., *vessel; vase, cup:* acc. pl. fyrn-manna fatu, *the* (*drinking-*) *vessels of men of old times*, 2762. — Comp.: bân-, drync-, mâðð um-, sinc-, wundor-fät.

fät, st. n. (?), *plate, sheet of metal*, especially *gold plate* (Dietrich Hpt. Ztschr. XI. 420): dat. pl. gold sele . . . fättum fâhne, *shining with gold plates* (the walls and the inner part of the roof were partly covered with gold), 717; sceal se hearda helm hyrsted golde fätum befeallen (sc. wesan), *the gold ornaments shall fall away from it*, 2257.

fäted, fätt, part., *ornamented with gold beaten into plate-form:* gen. sg. fättan goldes, 1094, 2247; instr. sg. fättan golde, 2103. Elsewhere, *covered, ornamented with gold plate:* nom. sg. sweord . . . fäted, 2702; acc. sg. fäted wæge, 2254, 2283; acc. pl. fätte scyldas, 333; fätte beágas, 1751. [fæted, etc.]

fäted-hleór, adj., phaleratus gena (Dietr.): acc. pl. eahta mearas fäted-hleóre (*eight horses with bridles covered with plates of gold*), 1037.

fät-gold, st. n., *gold in sheets* or *plates:* acc. sg., 1922.

fæge, adj.: 1) *forfeited to death, allotted to death by fate:* nom. sg. fæge, 1756, 2142, 2976; fæge and ge-flŷmed, 847; fûs and fæge, 1242; acc. sg. fægne flæsc-homan, 1569; dat. sg. fægum, 2078; gen. sg. fæges, 1528. — 2) *dead:* dat. pl. ofer fægum (*over the warriors fallen in the battle*), 3026. — Comp.: deáð-, un-fæge.

fæhð (*state of hostility*, see **fâh**), st. f., *hostile act, feud, battle:* nom. sg. fæhð, 2404, 3062; acc. sg. fæhðe, 153, 459, 470, 596, 1334, etc.; also of the unhappy bow-shot of the Hrêðling, Hæðcyn, by which he killed his brother, 2466; dat. sg. fore fæhðe and fyrene, 137; nalas for fæhðe mearn (*did not recoil from the combat*), 1538;

gen. sg. ne gefeah he þære fæhðe, 109; gen. pl. fæhða gemyndig, 2690. — Comp. wäl-fæhð.

fæhðo, st. f., same as above: nom. sg. sió fæhðo, 3000; acc. fæhðo, 2490.

fælsian, w. v., *to bring into a good condition, to cleanse:* inf. þät ic môte . . . Heorot fælsian (from the plague of Grendel), 432; pret. Hrôðgâres . . . sele fælsode, 2353.

ge-fælsian, w. v., same as above: pret. part. häfde gefælsod . . . sele Hrôðgâres, 826; Heorot is gefælsod, 1177; wæron ŷð-gebland eal gefælsod, 1621.

fæmne, w. f., *virgin, recens nupta:* dat. sg. fæmnan, 2035; gen. sg. fæmnan, 2060, both times of Hrôðgâr's daughter Freáware.

fær, st. m., *sudden, unexpected attack:* nom. sg. (attack upon Hnäf's band by Finn's), 1069, 2231.

fær-gripe, st. m., *sudden, treacherous gripe, attack:* nom. sg. færgripe flôdes, 1517; dat. pl. under færgripum, 739.

fær-gryre, st. m., *fright caused by a sudden attack:* dat. pl. wið færgryrum (against the inroads of Grendel into Heorot), 174.

færinga, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly,* 1415, 1989.

fær-nîð, st. m., *hostility with sudden attacks:* gen. pl. hwät me Grendel hafað . . . færnîða gefremed, 476.

feðer-gearwe, st. f. pl. (*feather-equipment*), *the feathers of the shaft of the arrow:* dat. (instr.) pl. sceft feðer-gearwum fûs, 3120.

fel, st. n., *skin, hide:* dat. pl. glôf . . . gegyrwed dracan fellum, *made of the skins of dragons,* 2089.

fela, I., adj. indecl., *much, many:* as subst.: acc. sg. fela fricgende, 2107. With worn placed before: hwät þu worn fela . . . ymb Brecan spræce, *how very much you spoke about Breca,* 530. — With gen. sg.: acc. sg. fela fyrene, 810; wyrmcynnes fela, 1426; worna fela sorge, 2004; tô fela micles . . . Denigea leóde, *too much of the race of the Danes,* 695; uncûðes fela, 877; fela lâðes, 930; fela leófes and lâðes, 1061. — With gen. pl.: nom. sg. fela mâdma, 36; fela þæra wera and wîfa, 993, etc.; acc. sg. fela missera, 153; fela fyrena, 164; ofer landa fela, 311; maððumsigla fela (falo, MS.), 2758; ne me swôr fela âða on unriht, *swore no false oaths,* 2739, etc.; worn fela mâðma, 1784; worna fela gûða, 2543. — Comp. eal-fela.

II., adverbial, *very,* 1386, 2103, 2951.

fela-hrôr, adj., valde agitatus, *very active against the enemy, very warlike,* 27.

fela-môdig, adj., *very courageous:* gen. pl. -môdigra, 1638, 1889.

fela-synnig, adj., *very criminal, very guilty:* acc. sg. fela-sinnigne secg (in MS., on account of the alliteration, changed to simple sinnigne), 1380.

feólan, st. v., *to betake one's self into a place, to conceal one's self:* pret. siððan inne fealh Grendles môdor (in Heorot), 1282; þær inne fealh secg syn-bysig (in the dragon's cave), 2227. — *to fall into, undergo, endure:* searonîðas fealh, 1201.

ät-feólan, w. dat., insistere, adhærere: pret. nô ic him þäs georne ätfealh (*held him not fast enough,* 969.

fen, st. n., *fen, moor:* acc. sg. fen, 104; dat. sg. tô fenne, 1296; fenne, 2010.

fen-freoðo, st. f., *refuge in the fen:* dat. sg. in fen-freoðo, 852.

feng, st. m., *gripe, embrace:* nom. sg. fŷres feng, 1765; acc. sg. fâra feng (of the hostile sea-monsters), 578. — Comp. inwit-feng.

fengel (probably *he who takes possession*, cf. tô fôn, 1756, and fôn tô rîce, *to enter upon the government*), st. m., *lord, prince, king:* nom. sg. wîsa fengel, 1401; snottra fengel, 1476, 2157; hringa fengel, 2346.

fen-ge-lâd, st. n., *fen-paths, fen with paths:* acc. pl. frêcne fengelâd (*fens difficult of access*), 1360.

fen-hlið, st. n., *marshy precipice:* acc. pl. under fen-hleoðu, 821.

fen-hop, st. n., *refuge in the fen:* acc. pl. on fen-hopu, 765.

ferh, st. m. n., *life;* see **feorh.**

ferh, st. m., *hog, boar,* here of the boar-image on the helmet: nom. sg., 305.

ferhð, st. m., *heart, soul:* dat. sg. on ferhðe, 755, 949, 1719; gehwylc hiora his ferhðe treówde, þät . . ., *each of them trusted to his* (Hûnferð's) *heart, that . . .*, 1167; gen. sg. ferhðes fore-þanc, 1061; dat. pl. (adverbial) ferhðum fägne, *happy at heart,* 1634; þät mon . . . ferhðum freóge, *that one . . . heartily love,* 3178. — Comp.: collen-, sârig-, swîð-, wîde-ferhð.

ferhð-frec, adj., *having good courage, bold, brave:* acc. sg. ferhð-frecan Fin, 1147.

ferhð-genîðla, w. m., *mortal enemy:* acc. sg. ferhð-genîðlan, of the drake, 2882.

ferian, w. v. w. acc., *to bear, to bring, to conduct:* pres. II. pl. hwanor ferigeað fätte scyldas, 333; pret. pl. tô scypum feredon eal ingesteald eorðcyninges, 1155; similarly, feredon, 1159, 3114.

ät-ferian, *to carry away, to bear off:* pret. ic þät hilt þanan feóndum ätferede, 1669.

ge-ferian, *to bear, to bring, to lead:* pres. subj. I. pl. þonne (we) geferian freán ûserne, 3108; inf. geferian . . . Grendles heáfod, 1639; pret. þät hi ût geferedon dŷre mâðmas, 3131; pret. part. her syndon geferede feorran cumene . . . Geáta leóde, *men of the Gedtas, come from afar, have been brought hither* (by ship), 361.

ðð-ferian, *to tear away, to take away:* pret. sg. I. unsôfte panon feorh ðð-ferede, 2142.

of-ferian, *to carry off, to take away, to tear away:* pret. ððer swylc ût offerede, *took away another such* (sc. fifteen), 1584.

fetel-hilt, st. n., *sword-hilt,* with the gold chains fastened to it: acc. (sg. or pl.?), 1564. (See "Leitfaden f. nord. Altertumskunde," pp. 45, 46.)

fetian, w. v., *to bring near, bring:* pres. subj. nâh hwâ . . . fe[tige] fäted wæge, *bring the gold-chased tankard,* 2254; pret. part. hraðe wäs tô bûre Beówulf fetod, 1311.

ge-fetian, *to bring:* inf. hêt þâ eorla hleó in gefetian Hrêðles lâfe, *caused Hrêðel's sword to be brought,* 2191.

â-fêdan, w. v., *to nourish, to bring up:* pret. part. þær he âfêded wäs, 694.

fêða (O.H.G. fendo), w. m.: 1) *footsolaëers:* nom. pl. fêðan, 1328, 2545. — 2) collective in sing., *band*

of foot-soldiers, troop of warriors: nom. fêðа eal gesät, 1425; dat. on fêðan, 2498, 2920. — Comp. gum-fêða.

fêðe, st. n., *gait, going, pace:* dat. sg. wäs tô foremihtig feónd on fêðe, *the enemy was too strong in going* (i.e. could flee too fast), 971.

fêðe-cempa, w. m., *foot-soldier:* nom. sg., 1545, 2854.

fêðe-gäst, st. m., *guest coming on foot:* dat. pl. fêðe-gestum, 1977.

fêðe-lâst, st. m., *signs of going, foot-print:* dat. pl. fêrdon forð þonon fêðe-lâstum, *went forth from there upon their trail,* i.e. by the same way that they had gone, 1633.

fêðe-wîg, st. m., *battle on foot:* gen. sg. nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton (sc. wesan) fêðe-wîges, 2365.

fêl (= feól), st. f., *file:* gen. pl. fêla lâfe, *what the files have left behind* (that is, the swords), 1033.

fêran, w. v., iter (A.S. fôr) facere, *to come, to go, to travel:* pres. subj. II. pl. ær ge . . . on land Dena furður fêran, *ere you go farther into the land of the Danes,* 254; inf. fêran on freán wäre (*to die*), 27; gewiton him þâ fêran (*set out upon their way*), 301; mæl is me tô fêran, 316; fêran . . . gang sceáwigan, *go, so as to see the footprints,* 1391; wide fêran, 2262; pret. fêrdon folctogan . . . wundor sceáwian, *the princes came to see the wonder,* 840; fêrdon forð, 1633.

ge-fêran: 1) adire, *to arrive at:* pres. subj. þonne eorl ende gefêre lîfgesceafta, *reach the end of life,* 3064; pret. part. häfde æghwäðer ende gefêred lænan lîfes, *frail life's end had both reached,* 2845. — 2) *to reach, to accomplish, to bring about:* pret. hafast þu gefêred þät . . ., 1222, 1856. — 3) *to behave one's self, to conduct one's self:* pret. frêcne gefêrdon, *had shown themselves daring,* 1692.

feal, st. m., *fall;* in comp. wäl-feal.

feallan, st. v., *to fall, to fall headlong:* inf. feallan, 1071; pret. sg. þät he on hrusan ne feól, *that it* (the hall) *did not fall to the ground,* 773; similarly, feóll on foldan, 2976; feóll on fêðan (dat. sg.), *fell in the band* (of his warriors), 2920; pret. pl. þonne walu feóllon, 1043.

be-feallen, pret. part., w. dat. or instr., *deprived of, robbed:* freóndum befeallen, *robbed of friends,* 1127; sceal se hearda helm . . . fâtum befeallen (sc. wesan), *be robbed of its gold mountings* (the gold mounting will fall away from it moldering), 2257.

ge-feallan, *to fall, to sink down:* pres. sg. III. þät se lîc-homa . . fæge gefealleð, *that the body doomed to die sinks down,* 1756. — Also, with the acc. of the place whither: pret. meregrund gefeóll, 2101; he eorðan gefeóll, 2835.

fealu, adj., *fallow, dun-colored, tawny:* acc. sg. ofer fealone flôd (*over the sea*), 1951; fealwe stræte (with reference to 320), 917; acc. pl. lêton on gefliît faran fealwe mearas, 866. — Comp. äppel-fealo.

feax, st. n., *hair, hair of the head:* dat. sg. wäs be feaxe on flet boren Grendles heáfod, *was carried by the hair into the hall,* 1648; him . . . swât . . . sprong forð under fexe, *the blood sprang out under the hair of his head,* 2968. — Comp.: blonden-, gamol-, wunden-feax.

ge-feá, w. m., *joy:* acc. sg. þære fylle gefeán, *joy at the abundant*

repast, 562; ic þās ealles mǣg . . . gefeán habban (*can rejoice at all this*), 2741.

feá, adj., *few:* dat. pl. nemne feáum ânum, *except some few*, 1082; gen. pl. feára sum, *as one of a few, with a few*, 1413; feára sumne, *one of a few* (*some few*), 3062. With gen. following: acc. pl. feá worda cwǣð, *spoke few words*, 2663, 2247.

feá-sceaft, adj., *miserable, unhappy, helpless:* nom. sg. syððan ærest wearð feásceaft funden, 7; feásceaft guma (Grendel), 974; dat. sg. feásceaftum men, 2286; Eádgilse . . . feásceaftum, 2394; nom. pl. feásceafte (the Geátas robbed of their king, Hygelâc), 2374.

feoh, feó, st.n., (properly *cattle, herd*), here, *possessions, property, treasure:* instr. sg. ne wolde . . . feorhbealo feó þingian, *would not allay life's evil for treasure* (tribute), 156; similarly, þâ fæhðe feó þingode, 470; ic þe þâ fæhðe feó leánige, 1381.

ge-feohan, ge-feón, st. v., w. gen. and instr., *to enjoy one's self, to rejoice at something:* a) w. gen.: pret. sg. ne gefeah he bære fæhðe, 109; hilde gefeh, beado-weorces, 2299; pl. fylle gefægon, *enjoyed themselves at the bounteous repast*, 1015; þeódnes gefêgon, *rejoiced at* (the return of) *the ruler*, 1628. — b) w. instr.: niht-weorce gefeh, ellen-mærðum, 828; secg weorce gefeh, 1570; sælâce gefeah, mägenbyrðenne þâra þe he him mid häfde, *rejoiced at the gift of the sea, and at the great burden of that* (Grendel's head and the sword-hilt) *which he had with him*, 1625.

feoh-gift, -gyft, st. f., *bestowing of gifts* or *treasures:* gen. sg. bære feoh-gyfte, 1026; dat. pl. ǣt **feoh-gyftum**, 1090; fromum feohgiftum, *with rich gifts*, 21.

feoh-leás, adj., *that cannot be atoned for through gifts:* nom. sg. þät wäs feoh-leás gefeoht, *a deed of arms that cannot be expiated* (the killing of his brother by Hæðcyn), 2442.

ge-feoht, st. n., *combat; warlike deed:* nom. sg. (the killing of his brother by Hæðcyn), 2442; dat. sg. mêce þone þîn fäder tô gefeohte bär, *the sword which thy father bore to the combat*, 2049.

ge-feohtan, st. v., *to fight:* inf. w. acc. ne mehte . . . wîg Hengeste wiht gefeohtan (*could by no means offer Hengest battle*), 1084.

feohte, w. f., *combat:* acc. sg. feohtan, 576, 960. See **were-fyhte.**

feor, adj., *far, remote:* nom. sg. nis þät feor heonon, 1362; näs him feor þanon tô gesêcanne sinces bryttan, 1922; acc. sg. feor eal (*all that is far, past*), 1702.

feor, adv., *far, far away:* a) of space, 42, 109, 809, 1806, 1917; feor and (oððe) neáh, *far and* (*or*) *near*, 1222, 2871; feorr, 2267. — b) of time: ge feor hafað fæhðe gestæled (*has placed us under her enmity henceforth*), 1341.

Comparative, **fyr, feorr**, and **feor**: fyr and fästor, 143; fyr, 252; feorr, 1989; feor, 542.

feor-bûend, pt., *dwelling far away:* nom. pl. ge feor-bûend, 254.

feor-cỹð, st. f., *home of those living far away, distant land:* nom. pl. feor-cỹðe beðð sêlran gesôhte þäm þe him selfa deáh, *foreign lands are better sought by him who trusts to his own ability*, 1839.

feorh, ferh (Goth. fairhvu-s, *world*),

st. m. and n., *life, principle of life, soul:* nom. sg. feorh, 2124; nô þon lange wäs feorh äðelinges flæsce bewunden, *not for much longer was the soul of the prince enveloped in the body* (he was near death), 2425; ferh ellen wräc, *life expelled the strength* (i.e. with the departing life the strength disappeared also), 2707; acc. sg. feorh ealgian, 797, 2656, 2669; feorh gehealdan, *preserve his life*, 2857; feorh âlegde, *gave up his life*, 852; similarly, ær he feorh seleð, 1371; feorh oðferede, *tore away her life*, 2142; ðð þät hie forlæddan tô þam lindplegan swæse gesîðas ond hyra sylfra feorh, *till in an evil hour they carried into battle their dear companions and their lives* (i.e. led them to their death), 2041; gif þu þîn feorh hafast, 1850; ymb feorh sacan (*to fight for life*), 439; wäs in feorh dropen, *was wounded into his life*, i.e. mortally, 2982; wîdan feorh, as temporal acc., *through a wide life*, i.e. always, 2015; dat. sg. feore, 1294, 1549; tô wîdan feore, *for a wide life*, i.e. at all times, 934; on swâ geongum feore (*at a so youthful age*), 1844; as instr., 578, 3014; gen. sg. feores, 1434, 1943; dat. pl. buton . . . feorum gumena, 73; freónda feorum, 1307. — Also, *body, corpse:* þâ wäs heal hroden feónda feorum (*the hall was covered with the slain of the enemy*), 1153; gehwearf þâ in Francna fäðm feorh cyninges, *then the body of the king* (Hygelâc) *fell into the power of the Franks*, 1211. — Comp. geogoð-feorh.

feorh-bana, w. m., (*life-slayer*), *man-slayer, murderer:* dat. sg. feorh-bonan, 2466.

feorh-ben, st. f., *wound that takes away life, mortal wound:* dat. (instr.) pl. feorh-bennum seóc, 2741.

feorh-bealu, st. n., *evil destroying life, violent death:* nom. sg., 2078, 2251, 2538; acc. sg., 156.

feorh-cyn, st. n., *race of the living, mankind:* gen. pl. fela feorh-cynna, 2267.

feorh-genîðla, w. m., *he who seeks life, life's enemy* (N.H.G. Todfeind), *mortal enemy:* acc. sg. -genîðlan, 1541; dat. sg. -genîðlan, 970; acc. sg. brægd feorh-genîðlan, 1541; acc. pl. folgode feorh-genîðlan, (Ongenþeówe) *pursued his mortal enemies*, 2934.

feorh-lagu, st. f., *the life allotted to anyone, life determined by fate:* acc. sg. on mâðma hord mîne (mînne, MS.) bebohte frôde feorh-lege, *for the treasure-hoard I sold my old life*, 2801.

feorh-lâst, st. m., *trace of (vanishing) life, sign of death:* acc. pl. feorh-lâstas bär, 847.

feorh-seóc, adj., *mortally wounded:* nom. sg., 821.

feorh-sweng, st. m., (*stroke robbing of life*), *fatal blow:* acc. sg., 2490.

feorh-wund, st. f., *mortal wound, fatal injury:* acc. sg. feorh-wunde hleát, 2386.

feorm, st. f., *subsistence, entertainment:* acc. sg. nô þu ymb mînes ne þearft lîces feorme leng sorgian, *thou needest no longer have care for the sustenance of my body*, 451. — 2) *banquet:* dat. on feorme (or feorme, MS.), 2386.

feormend-leás, adj., *wanting the cleanser:* acc. pl. geseah . . . fyrnmanna fatu feormend-leáse, 2762.

feormian, w. v., *to clean, to cleanse, to polish:* pres. part. nom pl. feormiend swefað (feormynd, MS.), 2257.

ge-feormian, w. v., *to feast, to eat:* pret. part. sôna häfde unlyfigendes eal gefeormod fêt and folma, 745.

feorran, w. v., w. acc., *to remove:* inf. sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mägenes Deniga feorh-bealo feorran, feó þingian, (Grendel) *would not from friendship free any one of the men of the Danes of life's evil, nor allay it for tribute,* 156.

feorran, adv., *from afar:* a) of space, 361, 430, 826, 1371, 1820, etc.; siððan äðelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne, *when noble men afar learn of your flight* (when the news of your flight reaches distant lands), 2890; fêrdon folctogan feorran and neán, *from far and from near,* 840; similarly, neán and feorran þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175; wäs þäs wyrmes wîg wîde gesŷne . . . neán and feorran, *visible from afar, far and near,* 2318.—b) temporal: se þe cûðe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan (*since remote antiquity*), 91; similarly, feorran rehte, 2107.

feorran-cund, adj., *foreign-born:* dat. sg. feorran-cundum, 1796.

feor-weg, st. m., *far way:* dat. pl. mâdma fela of feorwegum, *many precious things from distant paths* (from foreign lands), 37.

ge-feón. See **feohan.**

feónd, st. m., *enemy:* nom. sg., 164, 726, 749; feónd on helle (Grendel), 101; acc. sg., 279, 1865, 2707; dat. sg. feónde, 143, 439; gen. sg. feóndes, 985, 2129, 2290; acc. pl. feónd, 699; dat. pl. feóndum, 420, 1670; gen. pl. feonda 294, 809, 904.

feónd-grâp, st. f., *foe's clutch:* dat. (instr.) pl. feónd-grâpum fäst, 637.

feónd-sceaða, w. m., *one who is an enemy and a robber:* nom. sg. fâh feónd-scaða (*a hostile sea-monster*), 554.

feónd-scipe, st. m., *hostility:* nom. sg., 3000.

feówer, num., *four:* nom. feówer bearn, 59; feówer mearas, 2164; feówer, as substantive, 1638; acc feówer mâðmas, 1028.

feówer-tyne, num., *fourteen:* nom. with following gen. pl. feówertyne Geáta, 1642.

findan, st. v., *to find, to invent, to attain:* a) with simple object in acc.: inf. þâra þe he cênoste findan mihte, 207; swylce hie ät Finneshâm findan meahton sigla searogimma, 1157; similarly, 2871; mäg þær fela freónda findan, 1839; wolde guman findan, 2295; swâ hyt weorðlîcost fore-snotre men findan mihton, *so splendidly as only very wise men could devise it,* 3164; pret. sg. healþegnas fand, 720; word ôðer fand, *found other words,* i.e. went on to another narrative, 871; grimne gryrelîcne grundhyrde fond, 2137; þät ic gôdne funde beága bryttan, 1487; pret. part. syððan ærest wearð feásceaft funden (*discovered*), 7.—b) with acc. and pred. adj.: pret. sg. dryhten sînne driórigne fand, 2790.—c) with acc. and inf.: pret. fand þâ þær inne äðelinga gedriht swefan, 118; fand wäccendne wer wîges bîdan, 1268; hord-wynne fond opene standan, 2271; ðð þät he fyrgen-beámas . . . hleonian funde, 1416; pret. pl. fundon þâ

sâwulleásne hlim-bed healdan, 3034. — d) with dependent clause: inf. nô þŷ ær feásceafte findan meahton ät þam äðelinge þät he Heardrêde hlâford wære (*could by no means obtain it from the prince*), 2374.

on-findan, *to be sensible of, to perceive, to notice:* a) w. acc.: pret. sg. landweard onfand eftsîð eorla, *the coast-guard observed the return of the earls*, 1892; pret. part. þâ heó onfunden wäs (*was discovered*), 1294. — b) w. depend. clause: pret. sg. þâ se gist onfand þät se beadoleóma bîtan nolde, *the stranger* (Beówulf) *perceived that the sword would not cut*, 1523; sôna þät onfunde, þät . . ., *immediately perceived that* . . ., 751; similarly, 810, 1498.

finger, st. m., *finger:* nom. pl. fingras, 761; acc. pl. fingras, 985; dat. (instr.) pl. fingrum, 1506; gen. pl. fingra, 765.

firas, fyras (O.H.G. firahî, i.e. *the living;* cf. feorh), st. m., only in pl., *men:* gen. pl. fira, 91, 2742; monegum fira, 2002; fyra gehwylcne leóda mînra, 2251; fira fyrngeweorc, 2287.

firen, fyren, st. f., *cunning waylaying, insidious hostility, malice, outrage* · nom. sg. fyren, 916; acc. sg. fyrene and fæhðe, 153; fæhðe and fyrene, 880, 2481; firen' ondrysne, 1933; dat. sg. fore fæhðe and fyrene, 137; gen. pl. fyrena, 164, 629; and fyrene, 812; fyrena hyrde (of Grendel), 751. The dat. pl., fyrenum, is used adverbially in the sense of *maliciously*, 1745, or *fallaciously*, with reference to Hæðcyn's killing Herebeald, which was done unintentionally, 2442.

firen-dæd, st. f., *wicked deed:* acc. pl. fyren-dæda, 1670; instr. pl. fyren-dædum, 1002; both times of Grendel and his mother, with reference to their nocturnal inroads.

firen-þearf, st. f., *misery through the malignity of enemies:* acc. sg. fyren-þearfe, 14.

firgen-beám, st. m., *tree of a mountain-forest:* acc. pl. fyrgen-beámas, 1415.

firgen-holt, st. m., *mountain-wood, mountain-forest:* acc. sg. on fyrgen-holt, 1394.

firgen-streám, st. m., *mountain-stream:* nom. sg. fyrgen-streám, 1360; acc. sg. under fyrgen-streám (marks the place where the mountain-stream, according to 1360, empties into Grendel's sea), 2129.

fisc, st. m., *fish:* in comp. hron-, mere-fisc.

fîf, num., *five:* uninflect. gen. fîf nihta fyrst, 545; acc. fîfe (?), 420.

fîfel-cyn (O.N. fífl, stultus and gigas), st. n., *giant-race:* gen. sg. fîfelcynnes eard, 104.

fîf-tene, fîf-tyne, num., *fifteen:* acc. fŷftyne, 1583; gen. fîftena sum, 207.

fîf-tig, num., *fifty:* 1) as substantive with gen. following; acc. fîftig wintra, 2734; gen. se wäs fîftiges fôt-gemearces lang, 3043. — 2) as adjective: acc. fîftig wintru, 2210.

flân, st. m., *arrow:* dat. sg. flâne, 3120; as instr., 2439.

flân-boga, w. m., *bow which shoots the flân, bow:* dat. sg. of flân-bogan, 1434, 1745.

flæsc, st. n., *flesh, body in contrast with soul:* instr. sg. nô þon lange wäs feorh äðelinges flæsce bewunden, *not much longer was the soul*

of the prince contained in his body, 2425.

flæsc-hama, w. m., *clothing of flesh*, i.e. the body : acc. sg. flæsc-homan, 1569.

flet, st. n.: 1) *ground, floor of a hall :* acc. sg. heó on flet gebeáh, *fell to the ground*, 1541; similarly, 1569. — 2) *hall, mansion :* nom. sg. 1977; acc. sg. flet, 1037, 1648, 1950, 2018, etc.; flett, 2035; þät hie him ôðer flet eal gerŷmdon, *that they should give up entirely to them another hall*, 1087; dat. sg. on flette, 1026.

flet-räst, st. f., *resting-place in the hall :* acc. sg. flet-räste gebeág, *reclined upon the couch in the hall*, 1242.

flet-sittend, pres. part., *sitting in the hall :* acc. pl. -sittende, 2023; dat. pl. -sittendum, 1789.

flet-werod, st. n., *troop from the hall :* nom. sg., 476.

fleám, st. m., *flight :* acc. sg. on fleám gewand, *had turned to flight*, 1002; fleám eówerne, 2890.

fleógan, st. v., *to fly :* prs. sg. III. fleógeð, 2274.

fleón, st. v., *to flee :* inf. on heolster fleón, 756; fleón on fenhôpu, 765; fleón under fen-hleoðu, 821; pret. hete-swengeas fleáh, 2226.

be-fleón, w. acc., *to avoid, to escape :* gerund nô þät ŷðe byð tô befleónne, *that is not easy* (i.e. not at all) *to be avoided*, 1004.

ofer-fleón, w. acc., *to flee from one, to yield :* inf. nelle ic beorges weard oferfleón fôtes trem, *will not yield to the warder of the mountain* (the drake) *a foot's breadth*, 2526.

fleótan, st. v., *to float upon the water, to swim :* inf. nô he wiht fram me flôd-ŷðum **feor fleótan meahte,** hraðor on holme, *no whit, could he swim from me farther on the waves* (regarded as instrumental, so that the waves marked the distance), *more swiftly in the sea*, 542; pret. sægenga fleát fâmigheals forð ofer ŷðe, *floated away over the waves*, 1910.

fliht. See **flyht.**

flitme. See **un-flitme.**

flîtan, st. v., *to exert one's self, to strive, to emulate :* pres. part. flîtende fealwe stræte mearum mæton (*rode a race*), 917; pret. sg. II. eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Brecan ... ymb sund flite, *art thou the Beówulf who once contended with Breca for the prize in swimming?* 507.

ofer-flîtan, *to surpass one in a contest, to conquer, to overcome :* pret. w. acc. he þe ät sunde ofer-flât (*overcome thee in a swimming-wager*), 517.

ge-flît, st. n., *emulation :* acc. sg. lêton on geflît faran fealwe mearas, *let the fallow horses go in emulation*, 866.

floga, w. m., *flyer;* in the compounds : gûð-, lyft-, uht-, wîð-floga.

flota (see **fleótan**), w. m., *float, ship, boat :* nom. sg., 210, 218, 301; acc. sg. flotan eówerne, 294. — Comp. wæg-flota.

flot-here, st. m., *fleet :* instr. sg. cwom faran flotherge on Fresna land, 2916.

flôd, st. m., *flood, stream, sea-current :* nom. sg., 545, 580, 1362, etc.; acc. sg. flôd, 3134; ofer fealone flôd, 1951; dat. sg. tô flôde, 1889; gen. pl. flôda begong, *the region of floods*, i.e. the sea, 1498, 1827; flôda genipu, 2809.

flôd-ÿð, st. i, *flood-wave:* instr. pl. flôd-ÿðum, 542.

flôr, st. m., *floor, stone-floor:* acc. sg. on fâgne flôr (the floor was probably a kind of mosaic, made of colored flags), 726; dat. sg. gang þâ æfter flôre, *along the floor* (i.e. along the hall), 1317.

flyht, fliht, st. m., *flight:* nom. sg. gâres fliht, *flight of the spear*, 1766.

ge-flŷman, w. v., *to put to flight:* pret. part. geflŷmed, 847, 1371.

folc, st. n., *troop, band of warriors; folk*, in the sense of the whole body of the fighting men of a nation: acc. sg. folc, 522, 694, 912; Sûðdene folc, 464; folc and rîce, 1180; dat. sg. folce, 14, 2596; folce Deninga, 465; as instr. folce gestepte ofer sæ sîde, *went with a band of warriors over the wide sea*, 2394; gen. sg. folces, 1125; folces Denigea, 1583. — The king is called folces hyrde, 611, 1833, 2645, 2982; freáwine folces, 2358; or folces weard, 2514. The queen, folces cwên, 1933. — The pl., in the sense of *warriors, fighting men:* nom. pl. folc, 1423, 2949; dat. pl. folcum, 55, 262, 1856; gen. pl. freó- (freá-) wine folca, *of the king*, 430, 2430; friðu-sibb folca, *of the queen*, 2018. — Comp. sige-folc.

folc-âgend, pres. part., *leader of a band of warriors:* nom. pl. folc-âgende, 3114.

folc-beorn, st. m., *man of the multitude, a common man:* nom. sg. folc-beorn, 2222.

folc-cwên, st. f., *queen of a warlike host:* nom. sg., of Wealhþeów, 642.

folc-cyning, st. m., *king of a warlike host:* nom. sg., 2734, 2874.

folc-ræd, st. m., *what best serves a warlike host:* acc. sg., 3007.

folc-riht, st. n., *the rights of the fighting men of a nation:* gen. pl. him ær forgeaf . . . folcrihta gehwylc, swâ his fäder âhte, 2609.

folc-scearu, st. f., *part of a host of warriors, nation:* dat. sg. folc-scare, 73.

folc-stede, st. m., *position of a band of warriors, place where a band of warriors is quartered:* acc. sg. folcstede, of the hall, Heorot, 76; folcstede fâra (*the battle-field*), 1464.

folc-toga, w. m., *leader of a body of warriors, duke:* nom. pl., powerful liege-men of Hrôðgar are called folc-togan, 840.

fold-bold, st. n., *earth-house* (i.e. a house on earth in contrast with a dwelling in heaven): nom. sg. fäger fold-bold, of the hall, Heorot, 774.

fold-bûend, pres. part., *dweller on earth, man:* nom. pl. fold-bûend, 2275; fold-bûende, 1356; dat. pl. fold-bûendum, 309.

folde, w. f., *earth, ground:* acc. sg. under foldan, 1362; feóll on foldan, 2976; gen. sg. foldan bearm, *the bosom of the earth*, 1138; foldan sceátas, 96; foldan fäðm, 1394. — Also, *earth, world:* dat. sg. on foldan, 1197.

fold-weg, st. m., *field-way, road through the country:* acc. sg. fold-weg, 1634; acc. pl. fold-wegas, 867.

folgian, w. v.: 1) *to perform vassal-duty, to serve, to follow:* pret. pl. þeáh hie hira beággyfan banan folgedon, *although they followed the murderer of their prince*, 1103. — 2) *to pursue, to follow after:* folgode feorh-genîðlan (acc. pl.) 2934.

folm, st. f., *hand:* acc. sg. folme, 971, 1304; dat. sg. mid folme, 743; acc. pl. fêt and folma, *feet and hands*, 746; dat. pl. tô banan folmum, 158; folmum (instr.), 723, 993. — Comp.: beado-, gearo-folm.

for, prep. w. dat., instr., and acc.: 1) w. dat. local, *before*, ante: þät he for eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán, 358; for hlâwe, 1121. — b) *before*, coram, in conspectu: nô he þære feohgyfte for sceôtendum scamigan þorfte, *had no need to be ashamed of the gift before the warriors*, 1027; for þäm werede, 1216; for eorlum, 1650; for duguðe, *before the noble band of warriors*, 2021. — Causal, a) to denote a subjective motive, *on account of, through, from:* for wlenco, *from bravery, through warlike courage*, 338, 1207; for wlence, 508; for his wonhydum, 434; for onmêdlan, 2927, etc. — b) objective, partly denoting a cause, *through, from, by reason of:* for metode, *for the creator, on account of the creator*, 169; for þreánŷdum, 833; for þreánêdlan, 2225; for dolgilpe, *on account of, in accordance with the promise of bold deeds* (because you claimed bold deeds for yourself), 509; him for hrôfsele hrînan ne mehte færgripe flôdes, *on account of the roofed hall the malicious grasp of the flood could not reach him*, 1516; lîgegesan wäg for horde, *on account of* (the robbing of) *the treasure*, 2782; for mundgripe mînum, *on account of, through the gripe of my hand*, 966; for þäs hildfruman handgeweorce, 2836; for swenge, *through the stroke*, 2967; ne mealte . . . deóp gedŷgan for dracan lêge, *could not hold out in the deep on account of the heat of the drake*, 2550. Here may be added such passages as ic þäm gôdan sceal for his môdþräce mâðmas beódan, *will offer him treasures on account of his boldness of character, for his high courage*, 385; ful-oft for lässan leán teohhode, *gave often reward for what was inferior*, 952; nalles for ealdre mearn, *was not uneasy about his life*, 1443; similarly, 1538. Also denoting purpose: for ârstafum, *to the assistance*, 382, 458. — 2) w. instr. causal, *because of, for:* he hine feor forwräc for þŷ mâne, 110. — 3) w. acc., *for, as, instead of:* for sunu freógan, *love as a son*, 948; for sunu habban, 1176; ne him þäs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde, *held the drake's fighting as nothing*, 2349.

foran, adv., *before, among the first, forward:* siððan . . . sceáwedon feóndes fingras, foran æghwylc (*each before himself*), 985; þät wäs ân foran ealdgestreóna, *that was one among the first of the old treasures*, i.e. a splendid old treasure, 1459; þe him foran ongeán linde bæron, *bore their shields forward against him* (went out to fight against him), 2365.

be-foran: 1) adv., local, *before:* he . . . beforan gengde, *went before*, 1413; temporal, *before, earlier*, 2498. — 2) prep. w. acc. *before*, in conspectu: mære mâððum-sweord manige gesâwon beforan beorn beran, 1025.

ford, st. m., *ford, water-way:* acc. sg. ymb brontne ford, 568.

forð: 1) local, *forth, hither, near*. forð neár ätstôp, *approached nearer*, 746; þâ cwom Wealhþeó forð gân,

1163; similarly, 613; him seleþegn forð wîsade, *led him* (Beówulf) *forth* (to the couch that had been prepared for him in Heorot), 1796; þät him swât sprong forð under fexe, *forth under the hair of his head*, 2968. *Forward, further:* gewîtað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; he tô forð gestôp, 2290; freoðo-wong þone forð ofereodon, 2960. *Away, forth*, 45, 904; fyrst forð gewât, *the time* (of the way to the ship) *was out*, i.e. they had arrived at the ship, 210; me . . . forð-gewitenum, *to me the departed*, 1480; fêrdon forð, *went forth* (from Grendel's sea), 1633; þonne he forð scile, *when he must* (*go*) *forth*, i.e. die, 3178; hine mihtig god . . . ofer ealle men forð gefremede, *carried him forth, over all men*, 1719.—2) temporal, *forth, from now on:* heald forð tela niwe sibbe, 949; ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymbe Grendel, *shall from now on speak again of Grendel*, 2070. See **furðum** and **furðor.**

forð-gerîmed, pres. part., *in unbroken succession*, 59.

forð-gesceaft, st. f., *that which is determined for farther on, future destiny:* acc. sg. he þâ forð-gesceaft forgyteð and forgŷmeð, 1751.

forð-weg, st. m., *road that leads away, journey:* he of ealdre gewât frôd on forð-weg (*upon the way to the next world*), 2626.

fore, prep. w. dat., local, *before*, coram, in conspectu: heó fore þäm werede spräc, 1216. Causal, *through, for, because of:* nô mearn fore fæhðe and fyrene, 136; fore fäder dædum, *because of the father's deeds*, 2060.—Allied to this is the meaning, *about*, de, super: þær wäs sang and swêg samod âtgädere fore Healfdenes hildewîsan, *song and music about Healfdene's general* (the song of Hnäf), 1065.

fore-mære, adj., *renowned beyond* (*others*), præclarus: superl. þät wäs fore-mærost foldbûendum re ceda under roderum, 309.

fore-mihtig, adj., *able beyond* (*others*), præpotens: nom. sg. wäs tô foremihtig feónd on fêðe, *the enemy was too strong in going* (could flee too rapidly), 970.

fore-snotor, adj., *wise beyond* (*others*), sapientissimus: nom. pl. foresnotre men, 3164.

fore-þanc, st. m., *forethought, consideration, deliberation:* nom. sg., 1061.

forht, adj., *fearful, cowardly:* nom. sg. forht, 2968; he on môde wearð forht on ferhðe, 755.—Comp. unforht.

forma, adj., *foremost, first:* nom. sg. forma sîð (*the first time*), 717, 1464, 1528, 2626; instr. sg. forman sîðe, 741, 2287; forman dôgore, 2574.

fyrmest, adv. superl., *first of all, in the first place:* he fyrmest läg, 2078.

forst, st. m., *frost, cold:* gen. sg. forstes bend, 1610.

for-þam, for-þan, for-þon, adv. and conj., *therefore, on that account, then:* forþam, 149; forþan, 418, 680, 1060; forþon þe, *because*, 503.

fôn, st. v., *to catch, to grasp, to take hold, to take:* prs. sg. III. fêhð ôðer tô, *another lays hold* (takes possession), 1756; inf. ic mid grâpe sceal fôn wið feónde, 439; pret. sg. him tôgeánes fêng, *caught at him, grasped at him*, 1543; w

dat. he þâm frätwum fêng, *received the rich adornments* (Ongenþeów's equipment), 2990.

be-fôn, *to surround, to ensnare, to encompass, to embrace:* pret. part. hyne sâr hafað . . . nearwe befongen balwon bendum, 977; heó äðelinga ânne häfde fäste befangen (*had seized him firmly*), 1296; helm . . . befongen freáwrâsnum (*encircled by an ornament like a diadem*), 1452; fenne bifongen, *surrounded by the fen*, 2010; (draca) fŷre befongen, *encircled by fire*, 2275, 2596; häfde landwara lîge befangen, *encompassed by fire*, 2322.

ge-fôn, w. acc., *to seize, to grasp:* pret. he gefêng slæpendne rinc, 741; gûðrinc gefêng atolan clommum, 1502; gefêng þâ be eaxle . . . Gûðgeáta leód Grendles môdor, 1538; gefêng þâ fetelhilt, 1564; hond rond gefêng, geolwe linde, 2610; ic on ôfoste gefêng micle mid mundum mägen-byrðenne, *hastily I seized with my hands the enormous burden*, 3091.

on-fôn, w. dat., *to receive, to accept, to take:* pres. imp. sg. onfôh þissum fulle, *accept this cup*, 1170; inf. þät þät þeódnes bearn . . . scolde fäder-äðelum onfôn, *receive the paternal rank*, 912; pret. sg. hwâ þäm hläste onfêng, *who received the ship's lading*, 52; hleórbolster onfêng eorles andwlitan, *the pillow received the nobleman's face*, 689; similarly, 853, 1495; heal swêge onfêng, *the hall received the loud noise*, 1215; he onfêng hraðe inwit-þancum, *he* (Beówulf) *at once clutched him* (Grendel) *devising malice*, 749.

þurh-fôn, w. acc., *to break through with grasping, to destroy by grasping:* inf. þät heó þone fyrd-hom þurh-fôn ne mihte, 1505.

wið-fôn, w. dat., (*to grasp at*), *to seize, to lay hold of:* pret. sg. him fäste wið-fêng, 761.

ymbe-fôn, w. acc., *to encircle:* pret. heals ealne ymbefêng biteran bânum, *encircled his* (Beówulf's) *whole neck with sharp bones* (teeth), 2692.

fôt, st. m., *foot:* gen. sg. fôtes trem (*the measure of a foot, a foot broad*), 2526; acc. pl. fêt, 746; dat. pl. ät fôtum, *at the feet*, 500, 1167.

fôt-gemearc, st. n., *measure, determining by feet, number of feet:* gen. sg. se wäs fiftiges fôtgemearces long (*fifty feet long*), 3043.

fôt-lâst, st. m., *foot-print:* acc. sg. (draca) onfand feóndes fôt-lâst, 2290.

fracod, adj., *objectionable, useless.* nom. sg. näs seó ecg fracod hilderince, 1576.

fram, from, I. prep. w. dat. loc. *away from something:* þær fram sylle âbeág medubenc monig, 776, 1716; þanon eft gewiton ealdgesîðas . . . fram mere, 856; cyning-balde men from þäm holmclife hafelan bæron, 1636; similarly, 541, 543, 2367. Standing after the dat.: he hine feor forwräc . . . mancynne fram, 110; similarly, 1716. Also, *hither from something:* þâ ic cwom . . . from feóndum, 420; æghwäðrum wäs . . . brôga fram ôðrum, 2566. — Causal with verbs of saying and hearing, *of, about, concerning:* sägdest from his sîðe, 532; nô ic wiht fram þe swylcra searo-niða secgan hŷrde, 581; þät he fram Sigemunde secgan hyrde, 876.

II **adv.**, *away, thence:* nô þỹ ær fram meahte, 755; *forth, out:* from ærest cwom oruð aglæcean ût of stâne, *the breath of the dragon came forth first from the rock*, 2557.

fram, from, adj.: 1) *directed forwards, striving forwards;* in comp. stð-fram. — 2) *excellent, splendid*, of a man with reference to his warlike qualities: nom. sg. ic eom on môde from, 2528; nom. pl. frome fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477. Of things: instr. pl. fromum feoh-giftum, 21. — Comp. un-from; see **freme, forma.**

ge-**frâgen.** See **frignan.**

frâtwe, st. f. pl., *ornament, anything costly*, originally *carved objects* (cf. Dietrich in Hpts. Ztschr. X. 216 ff.), afterwards of any costly and artistic work: acc. pl. frâtwe, 2920; beorhte frâtwe, 214; beorhte frâtwa, 897; frâtwe . . . eorclanstânas, 1208; frâtwe, . . . breóstweorðunge, 2504, both times of Hygelâc's collar; frâtwe and fâtgold, 1922; frâtwe (Eanmund's sword and armor), 2621; dat. instr. pl. þâm frâtwum, 2164; on frâtewum, 963; frâtwum (Heaðobeard sword) hrêmig, 2055; frâtwum, of the drake's treasures, 2785; frâtwum (Ongenþeów's armor), 2990; gen. pl. fela . . . frâtwa, 37; þâra frâtwa (drake's treasure), 2795; frâtwa hyrde (drake), 3134.

frâtwan, w. v., *to supply with ornaments, to adorn:* inf. folc-stede frâtwan, 76.

ge-frâtwian, w. v., *to adorn:* pret. sg. gefrâtwade foldan sceâtas leomum and leáfum, 96; pret. part. þâ wâs hâten Heort innanweard folmum gefrâtwod, 993.

ge-**fræge**, adj., *known by reputation, renowned:* nom. sg. leódcyning . . . folcum gefræge, 55; swâ hyt gefræge wäs, 2481.

ge-**fræge**, st. n., *information through hearsay:* instr. sg. mîne gefræge (*as I learned through the narrative of others*), 777, 838, 1956, etc.

ge-**frægnian**, w. v., *to become known through hearsay:* pret. part. fylle gefrægnod (of Grendel's mother, who had become known through the carrying off of Äschere), 1334?

freca, w. m., properly *a wolf*, as one that breaks in, robs; here a designation of heroes: nom. sg. frecа Scildinga, of Beówulf, 1564. — Comp.: gûð-, hilde-, scyld-, sweordwîg-freca; ferhð-frec (adj.).

fremde, adj., properly *distant, foreign;* then *estranged, hostile:* nom sg. þät wäs fremde þeód êcean dryhtne, of the giants, 1692.

freme, adj., *excellent, splendid:* nom. sg. fem. fremu folces cwên, of þryðo, 1933(?).

fremman, w. v., *to press forward, to further*, hence: 1) in general, *to perform, to accomplish, to do, to make:* pres. subj. without an object, fremme se þe wille, *let him do (it) whoever will*, 1004. With acc.: imp. pl. fremmað ge nu leóda þearfe, 2801; inf. fyrene fremman, 101; säcce fremman, 2500; fæhðe . . . mærðum fremman, 2515, etc.; pret. sg. folcræd fremede (*did what was best for his men*, i.e. ruled wisely), 3007; pl. hû þâ äðelingas ellen fremedon, 3; feohtan fremedon, 960; nalles fâcenstafas . . . þenden fremedon, 1020; pret. subj. þät ic . . . mærðo fremede, 2135. — 2) *to help on, to support:* inf. þät he mec fremman wile wordum

and worcum (to an expedition), 1833.

ge-fremman, w. acc., *to do, to make, to render:* inf. gefremman eorlic ellen, 637; helpan gefremman, *to give help*, 2450; äfter weáspelle wyrpe gefremman, *to work a change after sorrow* (to give joy after sorrow), 1316; gerund, tô gefremmanne, 174, 2645; pret. sg. gefremede, 135, 165, 551, 585, etc.; þeáh þe hine mihtig god . . ofer ealle men forð gefremede, *placed him away, above all men*, i.e. raised him, 1719; pret. pl. gefremedon, 1188, 2479; pret. subj. gefremede, 177; pret. part. gefremed, 476; fem. nu scealc hafað . . . dæd gefremede, 941; absolutely, þu þe self hafast dædum gefremed, þät . . ., *hast brought it about by thy deeds that*, 955.

fretan, st. v., *to devour, to consume:* inf. þâ (the precious things) sceal brond fretan, 3015; nu sceal glêd fretan wigena strengel, 3115; pret. sg. (Grendel) slæpende frät folces Denigea fŷftyne men, 1582.

frêcne, adj., *dangerous, bold:* nom. sg. frêcne fŷr-draca, 2690; feorhbealo frêcne, 2251, 2538; acc. sg. frêcne dæde, 890; frêcne fengelâd, 1360; frêcne stôwe, 1379; instr. sg. frêcnan spræce (*through provoking words*), 1105.

frêcne, adv., *boldly, audaciously*, 960, 1033, 1692.

freá, w. m., *ruler, lord*, of a temporal ruler: nom. sg. freá, 2286; acc. sg. freán, 351, 1320, 2538, 3003, 3108; gen. sg. freán, 359, 500, 1167, 1681; dat. sg. freán, 271, 291, 2663. Of a husband: dat. sg. eode . . . tô hire freán sittan, 642. Of God: dat. sg. freán ealles, *the Lord of all*, 2795; gen. sg. freán, 27. — Comp.: âgend-, lîf-, sin-freá.

freá-dryhten, st. m., *lord, ruling lord:* gen. sg. freá-drihtnes, 797.

freá-wine, st. m., *lord and friend, friendly ruler:* nom. sg. freá-wine folces (folca), 2358, 2430; acc. sg. his freá-wine, 2439.

freá-wrâsn, st. f., *encircling ornament like a diadem:* instr. pl. helm . . . befongen freáwrâsnum, 1452; see **wrâsn**.

freoðu, friðu, f., *protection, asylum, peace:* acc. sg. wel bið þäm þe môt . . . tô fäder fäðmum freoðo wilnian, *who may obtain an asylum in God's arms*, 188; neán and feorran þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175. — Comp. fen-freoðo.

freoðo-burh, st. f., *castle, city affording protection:* acc. sg. freoðoburh fägere, 522.

freoðo-wong, st. m., *field of peace, field of protection:* acc. sg., 2960; seems to have been the proper name of a field.

freoðo-wær, st. f., *peace-alliance, security of peace:* acc. sg. þâ hie getrûwedon on twâ healfa fäste frioðu-wære, 1097; gen. sg. frioðowære bäd hlâford sînne, *entreated his lord for the protection of peace* (i.e. full pardon for his delinquency), 2283.

freoðo-webbe, w. f., *peace-weaver*, designation of the royal consort (often one given in marriage as a confirmation of a peace between two nations): nom. sg., 1943.

freó-burh, st. f., = freá-burg (?), *ruler's castle* (?) (according to Grein, arx ingenua): acc. sg. freóburh, 694.

freód, st. f., *friendship:* acc. sg freóde ne woldon ofer heafo heal

dan, 2477; gen. sg. näs þær mâra fyrst freóde tô friclan, *was no longer time to seek for friendship*, 2557; —*favor, acknowledgement:* acc. sg. ic þe sceal mîne gelæstan freóde (*will show myself grateful*, with reference to 1381 ff.), 1708.

freó-dryhten (= freá-dryhten), st. m., *lord, ruler;* according to Grein, dominus ingenuus vel nobilis: nom. sg. as voc. freó-drihten mîn! 1170; dat. sg. mid his freó-dryhtne, 2628.

freógan, w. v., *to love; to think of lovingly:* pres. subj. þät mon his wine-dryhten . . . ferhðum freóge, 3178; inf. nu ic þec . . . me for sunu wylle freógan on ferhðe, 949.

freó-lîc, adj., *free, free-born* (here of the lawful wife in contrast with the bond concubine): nom. sg. freólîc wif, 616; freólicu folc-cwên, 642.

freónd, st. m., *friend:* acc. sg. freónd, 1386, 1865; dat. pl. freóndum, 910, 1019, 1127; gen. pl. freónda, 1307, 1839.

freónd-laðu, st. f., *friendly invitation:* nom. sg. him wäs ful boren and freónd-laðu (*friendly invitation to drink*) wordum bewägned, 1193.

freónd-lâr, st. f., *friendly counsel:* dat. (instr.) pl. freónd-lârum, 2378.

freónd-lîce, adv., *in a friendly manner, kindly:* compar. freóndlîcor, 1028.

freónd-scipe, st. m., *friendship:* acc. sg. freónd-scipe fästne, 2070.

freó-wine, st. m. (see **freáwine**), *lord and friend, friendly ruler;* according to Grein, amicus nobilis, princeps amicus: nom. sg. as voc. freó-wine folca! 430.

fricgean, w. v., *to ask, to inquire into:* inf. ongan sînne geseldan fägre fricgean hwylce Sæ-Geáta stðas wæron, 1986; pres. part. gomela Scilding fela fricgende feorran rehte, *the old Scilding, asking many questions* (having many things related to him), *told of old times* (the conversation was alternate), 2107.

ge-fricgean, *to learn, to learn by inquiry:* pres. pl. syððan hie gefricgeað freán ûserne ealdorleásne, *when they learn that our lord is dead*, 3003; pres. subj. gif ic þät gefricge, þät . . ., 1827; pl. syððan äðelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne, 2890.

friclan (see **freca**), w. v. w. **gen.,** *to seek, to desire, to strive for:* inf. näs þær mâra fyrst **freóde tô** friclan, 2557.

friðo-sîb, st. f., *kin for the confirming of peace*, designation of the queen (see **freoðo-webbe**), *peace-bringer:* nom. sg. friðu-sibb folca, 2018.

frignan, fringan, frinan, st. v., *to ask, to inquire:* imp. ne frin þu äfter sælum, *ask not after the well-being!* 1323; inf. ic þäs wine Deniga frinan wille . . . ymb þinne sîð, 351; pret. sg. frägn, 236, 332; frägn gif . . ., *asked whether* . . ., 1320.

ge-frignan, ge-fringan, ge-frinan, *to find out by inquiry, to learn by narration:* pret. sg. (w. acc.) þät fram hâm gefrägn Higelâces þegn Grendles dæda, 194; nô ic gefrägn heardran feohtan, 575; (w. acc. and inf.) þa ic wîde gefrägn weorc gebannan, 74; similarly, 2485, 2753, 2774; ne gefrägen ic þâ mægðe mâran weorode ymb hyra sincgyfan sêl gebæran, *I never heard that any people, richer in warriors, conducted*

ītself better about its chief, 1012; similarly, 1028; pret. pl. (w. acc.) we þeodcyninga þrym gefrunon, 2; (w. acc. and inf.) geongne gûð-cyning gôdne gefrunon hringas dælan, 1970; (parenthetical) swâ guman gefrungon, 667; (after þonne) medo-ärn micel (*greater*) . . . þone yldo bearn æfre gefrunon, 70; pret. part. häfde Higelâces hilde gefrunen, 2953; häfdon gefrunen þät . . ., *had learned that* . . ., 695; häfde gefrunen hwanan sió fæhð ârâs, 2404; healsbeága mæst þâra þe ic on foldan gefrägen häbbe, 1197.

from. See **fram.**

frôd, adj.: 1) ætate provectus, *old, gray:* nom. sg. frôd, 2626, 2951; frôd cyning, 1307, 2210; frôd folces weard, 2514; wintrum frôd, 1725, 2115, 2278; se frôda, 2929; acc. sg. frôde feorhlege (*the laying down of my old life*), 2801; dat. sg. frôdan fyrnwitan (may also, from its meaning, belong under No. 2), 2124. — 2) mente excellentior, *intelligent, experienced, wise:* nom. sg. frôd, 1367; frôd and gôd, 279; on môde frôd, 1845. — Comp.: in-, un-frôd.

frôfor, st. f., *consolation, compensation, help:* nom. sg. frôfor, 2942; acc. sg. frôfre, 7, 974; fyrena frôfre, 629; frôfre and fultum, 1274; frôfor and fultum, 699; dat. sg. tô frôfre, 14, 1708; gen. sg. frôfre, 185.

fruma (see **forma**), w. m., *the foremost*, hence: 1) *beginning:* nom. sg. wäs se fruma egeslîc leódum on lande, swâ hyt lungre wearð on hyra sincgifan sâre geendod (*the beginning of the dragon-combat was terrible, its end distressing through the death of Beówulf*), 2310. — 2) *he who stands first, prince;* in comp. dæd-, hild-, land-, leód-, ord-, wîg-fruma.

frum-cyn, st. n., (genus primitivum), *descent, origin:* acc. sg. nu ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan, 252.

frum-gâr, st. m., primipilus, *duke, prince:* dat. sg. frumgâre (of Beówulf), 2857.

frum-sceaft, st. f., prima creatio, *beginning:* acc. sg. se þe cûðe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan, *who could tell of the beginning of mankind in old times*, 91; dat. sg. frumsceafte, *in the beginning*, i.e at his birth, 45.

fugol, st. m., *bird:* dat. sg. fugle gelîcost, 218; dat. pl. [fuglum] tô gamene, 2942.

ful, adj., *full, filled:* nom. sg. w. gen. pl. se wäs innan full wrätta and wîra, 2413. — Comp.: eges-, sorh-, weorð-ful.

ful, adv., plene, *very:* ful oft, 480; ful-oft, 952.

ful, st. n., *cup, beaker.* nom. sg., 1193; acc. sg. ful, 616, 629, 1026; ofer ýða ful, *over the cup of the waves* (the basin of the sea filled with waves), 1209; dat. sg. onfôh þissum fulle, 1170. — Comp.: medo-, sele-full.

fullæstian, w. v. w. dat., *to give help:* pres. sg. ic þe fullæstu, 2669.

fultum, st. m., *help, support, protection:* acc. sg. frôfor (frôfre) and fultum, 699, 1274; mägenes fultum, 1836; on fultum, 2663. — Comp. mägen-fultum.

fundian, w. v., *to strive, to have in view:* pres. pl. we fundiað Higelâc sêcan, 1820; pret. sg. fundode of geardum, 1138.

furðum, adv., primo, *just, exactly;*

then first: þa ic furðum weóld folce Deninga, *then first governed the people of the Danes* (had just assumed the government), 465; þâ hie tô sele furðum . . . gangan cwômon, 323; ic þær furðum cwom tô þam hringsele, 2010; — *before, previously:* ic þe sceal mîne gelæstan freóde, swâ wit furðum spræcon, 1708.

furður, adv., *further, forward, more distant,* 254, 762, 3007.

fûs, adj., *inclined to, favorable, ready:* nom. sg. nu ic eom sîðes fûs, 1476; leófra manna fûs, *prepared for the dear men,* i.e. expecting them, 1917; sigel sûðan fûs, *the sun inclined from the south* (midday sun), 1967; se wonna hrefn fûs ofer fægum, *eager over the slain,* 3026; sceft . . . feðer-gearwum fûs, 3120; nom. pl. wæron . . . eft to leódum fûse tô farenne, 1806. — Sometimes fûs means *ready for death,* moribundus: fûs and fæge, 1242. — Comp.: hin-, ût-fûs.

fûs-lîc, adj., *prepared, ready:* acc. sg. fûs-lîc f[yrd]-leóð, 1425; fyrd-searo fûs-lîc, 2619; acc. pl. fyrd-searu fûs-lîcu, 232.

fyl, st. m., *fall:* nom. sg. fyll cyninges, *the fall of the king* (in the dragon-fight), 2913; dat. sg. þät he on fylle wearð, *that he came to a fall, fell,* 1545. — Comp. hrâ-fyl.

fylce (collective form from **folc**), st. n., *troop, band of warriors:* in comp. äl-fylce.

ge-fyllan (see **feal**), w. v., *to fell, to slay in battle:* inf. fâne gefyllan, *to slay the enemy,* 2656; pret. pl. feónd gefyldan, *they had slain the enemy,* 2707.

â-fyllan (see **ful**), w v., *to fill:* pret. pært. Heorot innan wäs freóndum âfylled (*was filled with trustea men*), 1019.

fyllo, st. f., *plenty, abundant meal:* dat. (instr.) sg. fylle gefrægnod, 1334; gen. sg. näs hie þære fylle gefeán häfdon, 562; fylle gefægon, 1015. — Comp.: wäl-, wist-fyllo.

fyl-wêrig, adj., *weary enough to fall, faint to death,* moribundus: acc. sg. fyl-wêrigne, 963.

fyr. See **feor.**

fyrian, w. v. w. acc. (= **ferian**), *to bear, to bring, carry:* pret. pl. þâ þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon þyder tô þance, 378.

fyras. See **firas.**

fyren. See **firen.**

fyrde, adj., *movable, that can be moved.* — Comp. hard-fyrde. — **Leo.**

fyrd-gestealla, w. m., *comrade on an expedition, companion in battle:* dat. pl. fyrd-gesteallum, 2874

fyrd-ham, st. m., *war-dress, coat of mail:* acc. sg. þone fyrd-hom, 1505.

fyrd-hrägl, st. n., *coat of mail, war-dress:* acc. sg. fyrd-hrägl, 1528.

fyrd-hwät, adj., *sharp, good in war, warlike:* nom. pl. frome fyrd-hwate, 1642, 2477.

fyrd-leóð, st. n., *war-song, warlike music:* acc. sg. horn stundum song fûslîc f[yrd]leoð, 1425.

fyrd-searu, st. n., *equipment for an expedition:* acc. sg. fyrd-searu fûslîc, 2619; acc. pl. fyrd-searu fûslîcu, 232.

fyrd-wyrðe, adj., *of worth in war, excellent in battle:* nom. sg. fyrd-wyrðe man (Beówulf), 1317.

ge-fyrðran (see **forð**), w. v., *to bring forward, to further:* pret. part. âr wäs on ôfoste, eftsîðes

georn, fratwum gefyrðred, *he was hurried forward by the treasure* (i.e. after he had gathered up the treasure, he hasted to return, so as to be able to show it to the mortally-wounded Beówulf), 2785.

fyrmest. See **forma.**

fyrn-dagas, st. m. pl., *by-gone days:* dat. pl. fyrndagum (*in old times*), 1452.

fyrn-geweorc, st. n., *work, something done in old times:* acc. sg. fira fyrn-geweorc (the drinking-cup mentioned in 2283), 2287.

fyrn-gewin, st. n., *combat in ancient times:* gen. sg. ôr fyrn-gewinnes (*the origin of the battles of the giants*), 1690.

fyrn-man, st. m., *man of ancient times:* gen. pl. fyrn-manna fatu, 2762.

fyrn-wita, w. m., *counsellor ever since ancient times, adviser for many years:* dat. sg. frôdan fyrn-witan, of Äschere, 2124.

fyrst, st. m., *portion of time, definite time, time:* nom. sg. nâs hit lengra fyrst, ac ymb âne niht . . ., 134; fyrst forð gewât, *the time* (of going to the harbor) *was past*, 210; nâs þær mâra fyrst freóde tô friclan, 2556; acc. sg. niht-longne fyrst, 528; fîf nihta fyrst, 545; instr. sg. þŷ fyrste, 2574; dat. sg. him on fyrste gelomp . . ., *within the fixed time*, 76.

fyr-wit, -wet, -wyt, st. n., *prying spirit, curiosity:* nom. sg. fyrwyt, 232; fyrwet, 1986, 2785.

ge-fŷsan (fûs), w. v., *to make ready, to prepare:* part. winde gefŷsed flota, *the ship provided with wind* (for the voyage), 217; (wyrm) fŷre gefŷsed, *provided with fire*, 2310; þâ wäs hringbogan (of the drake) heorte gefŷsed säcce tô sêcanne, 2562; with gen., in answer to the question, for what? gûðe gefŷsed, *ready for battle, determined to fight*, 631.

fŷr, st. n., *fire:* nom. sg., 1367, 2702, 2882; dat. sg. fŷre, 2220; as instr. fŷre, 2275, 2596; gen. sg. fŷres fäðm, 185; fŷres feng, 1765. — Comp.: âd-, bæl-, heaðu-, wäl-fŷr.

fŷr-bend, st. m., *band forged in fire:* dat. pl. duru . . . fŷr-bendum fäst, 723.

fŷr-draca, w. m., *fire-drake, fire-spewing dragon:* nom. sg., 2690.

fŷr-heard, adj., *hard through fire, hardened in fire:* nom. pl. (eofor-lîc) fâh and fŷr-heard, 305.

fŷr-leóht, st. n., *fire-light:* acc. sg., 1517.

fŷr-wylm, st. m., *wave of fire, flame-wave:* dat. pl. wyrm . . . fŷrwylmum fâh, 2672.

G

galan, st. v., *to sing, to sound:* pres. sg. sorh-leóð gæleð, 2461; inf. gryre-leóð galan, 787; bearhtm ongeâton, gûðhorn galan, *heard the clang, the battle-trumpet sound*, 1433.

â-galan, *to sing, to sound:* pret. sg. þät hire on hafelan hringmæl âgôl grædig gûðleóð, *that the sword caused a greedy battle-song to sound upon her head*, 1522.

gamban, or, according to Bout., **gambe,** w. f., *tribute, interest:* acc. sg. gemban gyldan, 11.

gamen, st. n., *social pleasure, rejoicing, joyous doings:* nom. sg. gamen, 1161; gomen, 2460; gomen gleóbeámes, *the pleasure of the harp*, 2264; **acc. sg. gamen** and

gleódreám, 3022; dat. sg. gamene, 2942; gomene, 1776.—Comp. healgamen.

gamen-wâð, st. f., *way offering social enjoyment, journey in joyous society:* dat. sg. of gomen-wâðe, 855.

gamen-wudu, st. m., *wood of social enjoyment*, i.e. harp: nom. sg. þær wæs . . . gomenwudu grêted, 1066; acc. sg. gomenwudu grêtte, 2109.

gamol, gomol, gomel, adj., *old;* of persons, *having lived many years, gray:* gamol, 58, 265; gomol, 3096; gomel, 2113, 2794; se gomela, 1398; gamela (gomela) Scylding, 1793, 2106; gomela, 2932; acc. sg. þone gomelan, 2422; dat. sg. gamelum rince, 1678; gomelum ceorle, 2445; þam gomelan, 2818; nom. pl. blondenfeaxe gomele, 1596. — Also, *late, belonging to former time:* gen. pl. gomelra lâfe (*legacy*), 2037. — Of things, *old, from old times:* nom. sg. sweord . . . gomol, 2683; acc. sg. gomele lâfe, 2564; gomel swyrd, 2611; gamol is a more respectful word than eald.

gamol-feax, adj., *with gray hair:* nom. sg., 609.

gang, st. m.: 1) *gait, way:* dat. sg. on gange, 1885; gen. sg. ic hine ne mihte . . . ganges ge-twæman, *could not keep him from going*, 969. — 2) *step, foot-step:* nom. sg. gang (the foot-print of the mother of Grendel), 1405; acc. sg. uton hraðe fêran Grendles mâgan gang sceáwigan, 1392. — Comp. in-gang.

be-gang, bi-gang, st. m., (*so far as something goes*), *extent:* acc. sg. ofer geofenes begang, *over the extent of the sea*, 362; ofer flôda begang, 1827; under swegles begong, 861, 1774; flôda begong, 1498; sio leðа bigong, 2368.

gangan. See under **gân.**

ganot, st. m., *diver*, fulica marina: gen. sg. ofer ganotes bäð (i.e. the sea), 1862.

gâd, st. n., *lack:* nom. sg. ne bið þe wilna gâd (*thou shalt have no lack of desirable* [valuable] *things*), 661; similarly, 950.

gân, *expanded* = **gangan**, st. v., *to go:* pres. sg. III. gæð á Wyrd swa hió scel, 455; gæð eft . . . tô medo, 605; þonne he . . . on flett gæð, 2035; similarly, 2055; pres. subj. III. sg. gâ þær he wille, *let him go whither he will*, 1395; imp. sg. II. gâ nu tô setle, 1783; nu þu lungre geong, hord sceáwian, under hârne stân, 2744; inf. in gân, *to go in*, 386, 1645; forð gân, *to go forth, to go thither*, 1164; þät hie him tô mihton gegnum gangan, *to go towards, to go to*, 314; tô sele . . . gangan cwômon, 324; in a similar construction, gongan, 1643; nu ge môton gangan . . . Hrôðgâr geseón, 395; þâ com of môre . . . Grendel gongan, *there came Grendel* (*going*) *from the fen*, 712; ongeán gramum gangan, *to go to meet the enemy, to go to the war*, 1035; cwom . . . tô hofe gongan, 1975; wutun gangan tô, *let us go thither*, 2649. — As preterite, serve, 1) geóng or giong: he tô healle geóng, 926; similarly, 2019; se þe on orde geóng, *who went at the head, went in front*, 3126; on innan gióng, *went in*, 2215; he . . . gióng tô þäs þe he eorðsele ânne wisse, *went thither, where he knew of that earth-hall*, 2410; þâ se äðeling, gióng, þät he bi wealle gesät, *then went the prince* (Beówulf) *that he might sit down*

by the wall, 2716. — 2) gang: tô healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 1010; similarly, 1296; gang þâ äfter flore, *went along the floor, along the hall*, 1317. — 3) gengde (Goth. gaggida): he . . . beforan gengde . . ., wong sceáwian, *went in front to inspect the fields*, 1413; gengde, also of riding, 1402. — 4) from another stem, eode (Goth. iddja): eode ellenrôf, þät he for eaxlum gestôd Deniga freán, 358; similarly, 403; [wiþ duru healle Wulfgâr eode], *went towards the door of the hall*, 390; eode Wealhþeów forð, *went forth*, 613; eode tô hire freán sittan, 641; eode yrremôd, *went with angry feeling*, 727; eode . . . tô sele, 919; similarly, 1233; eode . . . þær se snottra bâd, 1313; eode weorð Denum äðeling tô yppan, *the prince* (Beówulf), *honored by the Danes, went to the high seat*, 1815; eode . . . under inwit-hrôf, 3124; pl. þær swîðferhðe sîttan eodon, 493; eodon him þâ tôgeánes, *went to meet him*, 1627; eodon under Earna näs, 3032.

â-gangan, *to go out, to go forth, to befall*: pret. part. swâ hit âgangen wearð eorla manegum (*as it befell many a one of the earls*), 1235.

full-gangan, *to emulate, to follow after*: pret. sg. þonne . . . sceft nytte heóld, feðer-gearwum fûs flâne full-eode, *when the shaft had employment, furnished with feathers it followed the arrow, did as the arrow*, 3120.

ge-gân, ge-gangan: 1) *to go, to approach*: inf. (w. acc.) his môdor . . . gegân wolde sorhfulne sîð, 1278; se þe gryre-sîðas gegân dorste, *who dared to go the ways of terror* (to go into the combat), 1463; pret. sg. se maga geonga under his mæges scyld elne geeode, *went quickly under his kinsman's shield*, 2677; pl. elne geeodon tô þäs þe . . ., *went quickly thither where* . . ., 1968; pret. part. syððan hie tô-gädre gegân häfdon, *when they* (Wîglaf and the drake) *had come together*, 2631; þät his aldres wäs ende gegongen, *that the end of his life had come*, 823; þâ wäs endedäg gôdum gegongen, þät se gûðcyning . . . swealt, 3037. — 2) *to obtain, to reach*: inf. (w. acc.) þonne he ät gûðe gegân þenceð longsumne lof, 1536; ic mid elne sceall gold gegangan, 2537; gerund, näs þät þýðe ceáp tô gegangenne gumena ænigum, 2417; pret. pl. elne geeodon . . . þät se byrnwîga bûgan sceolde, 2918; pret. part. häfde . . . gegongen þät, *had attained it, that* . . ., 894; hord ys gesceáwod, grimme gegongen, 3086. — 3) *to occur, to happen*: pres. sg. III. gif þät gegangeð þät . . ., *if that happen, that* . . ., 1847; pret. sg. þät geiode ufaran dôgrum hilde-hlämmum, *it happened in later times to the warriors* (the Geátas), 2201; pret. part. þâ wäs gegongen guman unfrôdum earfoðlîce þät, *then it had happened to the young man in sorrowful wise that* . . ., 2822.

tô-gangan, *to go thither*: pret. pl. oð þät hi tôeodon . . . in Hrefnesholt, 2935.

ofer-gangan, w. acc., *to go over*: pret. sg. ofereode þâ äðelinga bearn steáp stân-hliðo, *went over steep, rocky precipices*, 1409; pl. freoðowong þone forð ofereodon, 2960.

ymb-gangan, w. acc., *to go around*: pret. ymb-eode þâ ides Helminga

duguðe and geogoðe dæl ægh-wylcne, *went around in every part, among the superior and the inferior warriors*, 621.

gâr, st. m., *spear, javelin, missile:* nom. sg., 1847, 3022; instr. sg. gâre, 1076; blôdigan gâre, 2441; gen. sg. gâres fliht, 1766; nom. pl. gâras, 328; gen. pl., 161(?). — Comp.: bon-, frum-gâr.

gâr-cêne, adj., *spear-bold:* nom. sg., 1959.

gâr-cwealm, st. m., *murder, death by the spear:* acc. sg. gâr-cwealm gumena, 2044.

gâr-holt, st. n., *forest of spears*, i.e. crowd of spears: acc. sg., 1835.

gâr-secg, st. m. (cf. Grimm, in Haupt I. 578), *sea, ocean:* acc. sg. on gâr-secg, 49, 537; ofer gâr-secg, 515.

gâr-wiga, w. m., *one who fights with the spear:* dat. sg. geongum gâr-wîgan, of Wîglaf, 2675, 2812.

gâr-wîgend, pres. part., *fighting with spear, spear-fighter:* acc. pl. gâr-wîgend, 2642.

gâst, gæst, st. m., *ghost, demon:* acc. sg. helle gâst (Grendel), 1275; gen. sg. wergan gâstes (of Grendel), 133; (of the tempter), 1748; gen. pl. dyrnra gâsta (Grendel's race), 1358; gæsta gîfrost (*flames consuming corpses*), 1124. — Comp.: ellor-, geó-sceaft-gâst; ellen-, wälgæst.

gâst-bana, w. m., *slayer of the spirit*, i.e. the devil: nom. sg. gâst-bona, 177.

gädeling, st. m., *he who is connected with another, relation, companion:* gen. sg. gädelinges, 2618; dat. pl. mid his gädelingum, 2950.

ät-gädere, adv., *together, united:* 321, 1165, 1191; samod ätgädere, 329, 387, 730, 1064.

tô-gädere, adv., *together*, 2631.

gäst, gist, gyst, st. m., *stranger, guest:* nom. sg. gäst, 1801; se gäst (the drake), 2313; se grimma gäst (Grendel), 102; gist, 1139, 1523; acc. sg. gryre-lîcne gist (the nixy slain by Beówulf), 1442; dat. sg. gyste, 2229; nom. pl. gistas, 1603; acc. pl. gäs[tas], 1894. — Comp.: fêde-, gryre-, inwit-, nîð-, sele-gäst (-gyst).

gäst-sele, st. m., *hall in which the guests spend their time, guest-hall:* acc. sg., 995.

ge, conj., *and*, 1341; ge ... ge ..., *as well ... as ...*, 1865; ge ... ge ..., ge ..., 1249; ge swylce, *and likewise, and moreover*, 2259.

ge, pron., *ye, you*, plur. of þu, 237, 245, etc.

gegn-cwide, st. m., *reply:* gen. pl. þinra gegn-cwida, 367.

gegnum, adv., *thither, towards, away*, with the prep. tô, ofer, giving the direction: þät hie him tô mihton gegnum gangan (*that they might go thither*), 314; gegnum fôr[þâ] ofer myrcan môr, *away over the dark moor*, 1405.

gehðu, geohðu, st. f., *sorrow, care:* instr. sg. giohðo mænde, 2268 dat. sg. on gehðo, 3096; on giohðe 2794.

gen (from **gegn**), adv., *yet, again*. ne wäs hit lenge þâ gen, þät ..., *it was not then long before ...*, 83; ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymb Grendel, *shall from now on speak again of Grendel*, 2071; nô þŷ ær ût þâ gen ... gongan wolde (*still he would not yet go out*), 2082; gen is eall ät þe lissa gelong (*yet all my favor belongs to thee*), 2150; þâ gen, *then again*, 2678, 2703; swâ he nu gen dêð, *as he*

still does, 2860; furður **gen**, *further still, besides*, 3007; nu gen, *now again*, 3169; ne gen, *no more, no farther:* ne wäs þät wyrd þâ **gen**, *that was no more fate* (fate no longer willed that), 735.

gena, *still:* cwico wäs þâ gena, *was still living*, 3094.

genga, w. m., *goer;* in comp. in-, sæ-, sceadu-genga.

gengde. See **gân** (3).

genge. See **ûð-genge.**

genunga (from **gegnunga**), adv., *precisely, completely*, 2872.

gerwan, gyrwan, w. v.: 1) *to prepare, to make ready, to put in condition:* pret. pl. gestsele gyredon, 995. — 2) *to equip, to arm for battle:* pret. sg. gyrede hine Beówulf eorl-gewædum (*dressed himself in the armor*), 1442.

ge-gyrwan: 1) *to make, to prepare:* pret. pl. him þâ gegiredan Geáta leóde âd . . . unwâclîcne, 3138; pret. part. glôf . . . eall gegyrwed deófles cräftum and dracan fellum, 2088. — 2) *to fit out, to make ready:* inf. ceól gegyrwan hilde-wæpnum and heaðowædum, 38; hêt him yðlidan gôdne gegyrwan, *had (his) good ship fitted up for him*, 199. Also, *to provide warlike equipment:* pret. part. syððan he hine tô gûðe gegyred häfde, 1473. — 3) *to endow, to provide, to adorn:* pret. part. nom. sg. beado-hrägl . . . golde gegyrwed, 553; acc. sg. lâfe . . . golde gegyrede, 2193; acc. pl. mâdmas . . . golde gegyrede, 1029.

getan, w. v., *to injure, to slay:* inf., 2941.

be-**gête**, adj., *attainable;* in comp. êð-begête.

geador, adv., *unitedly, together, jointly*, 836; geador ätsomne, 491.

on-geador, adv., *unitedly, together*, 1596.

gealdor, st. n.: 1) *sound:* acc. sg. bŷman gealdor, 2944. — 2) *magic song, incantation, spell:* instr. sg. þonne wäs þät yrfe . . . galdre bewunden (*placed under a spell*), 3053.

gealga, w. m., *gallows:* dat. sg. þät his byre rîde giong on galgan, 2447.

gealg-môd, adj., *gloomy:* nom. sg. gîfre and galgmôd, 1278.

gealg-treów, st. n., *gallows:* dat. pl. on galg-treówu[m], 2941.

geard, st. m., *residence;* in Beówulf corresponding to the house-complex of a prince's residence, used only in the plur.: acc. in geardas (*in Finn's castle*), 1135; dat. in geardum, 13, 2460; of geardum, 1139; ær he on weg hwurfe . . . of geardum, *before he went away from his dwelling-place*, i.e. died, 265. — Comp. middan-geard.

gearo, adj., properly, *made, prepared;* hence, *ready, finished, equipped:* nom. sg. þät hit wearð eal gearo, heal-ärna mæst, 77; wiht unhælo . . . gearo sôna wäs, *the demon of destruction was quickly ready, did not delay long*, 121; Here-Scyldinga betst beadorinca wäs on bæl gearu, *was ready for the funeral-pile* (for the solemn burning), 1110; þeód (is) eal gearo, *the warriors are altogether ready, always prepared*, 1231; hraðe wäs ät holme hŷð-weard gearo (geara, MS.), 1915; gearo gûð-freca, 2415, sie sió bær gearo ädre geäfned, *let the bier be made ready at once*, 3106. With gen.: gearo gyrnwräce, *ready for revenge for*

harm done, 2119; acc. sg. gearwe stôwe, 1007; nom. pl. beornas gearwe, 211; similarly, 1814.

gearwe, gearo, geare, adv., *completely, entirely:* ne ge . . . gearwe ne wisson, *you do not know at all* . . ., 246; similarly, 879; hine gearwe geman witena welhwylc (*remembers him very well*), 265; wisse he gearwe þät . . ., *he knew very well that* . . ., 2340, 2726; þät ic . . . gearo sceáwige swegle searogimmas (*that I may see the treasures altogether, as many as they are*), 2749; ic wât geare þät . . ., 2657. — Comp. gearwor, *more readily, rather*, 3077. — Superl. gearwost, 716.

gearo-folm, adj., *with ready hand*, 2086.

gearwe, st. f., *equipment, dress;* in comp. feðer-gearwe.

geat, st. n., *opening, door;* in comp. bən-, hilde-geat.

geato-lîc, adj., *well prepared, handsome, splendid:* of sword and armor, 215, 1563, 2155; of Heorot, 308. Adv.: wîsa fengel geatolîc gengde, *passed on in a stately manner*, 1402.

geatwe, st. f. pl., *equipment, adornment:* acc. recedes geatwa, *the ornaments of the dragon's cave* (its treasures), 3089. — Comp.: eóred-, gryre-, gûð-, hilde-, wig-geatwe.

geán (from **gegn**), adv. in

on-geán, adv. and prep., *against, towards:* þät he me ongeán sleá, 682; ræhte ongeán feónd mid folme, 748; foran ongeán, *forward towards*, 2365. With dat.: ongeán gramum, *against the enemy*, 1035.

tô-geánes, tô-gênes, prep, *against, towards:* Grendle tôgeánes, *towards Grendel, against Grendel*, 667; grâp þâ tôgeánes, *she grasped at* (Beówulf), 1502; similarly, him tôgeánes fêng, 1543; eodon him þâ tôgeánes, *went towards him*, 1627; hêt þâ gebeódan . . . þät hie bæl-wudu feorran feredon gôdum tôgênes, *had it ordered that they should bring the wood from far for the funeral-pyre towards the good man* (i.e. to the place where the dead Beówulf lay), 3115.

geáp, adj., *roomy, extensive, wide:* nom. sg. reced . . . geáp, *the roomy hall*, 1801; acc. sg. under geápne hrôf, 837. — Comp.: horn-, sæ-geáp.

geâr, st. n., *year:* nom. sg., 1135; gen. pl. geâra, in adverbial sense, olim, *in former times*, 2665. See **un-geâra.**

geâr-dagas, st. m. pl., *former days:* dat. pl. in (on) geâr-dagum, 1, 1355.

geofe. See **gifu.**

geofon, gifen, gyfen (see Kuhn Zeitschr. I. 137), st. n., *sea, flood:* nom. sg. geofon, 515; gifen geótende, *the streaming flood*, 1691; gen. sg. geofenes begang, 362; gyfenes, 1395.

geogoð, st. f.: 1) *youth, time of youth:* dat. sg. on geogoðe, 409, 466, 2513; on giogoðe, 2427; gen. gioguðe, 2113. — 2) contrasted with duguð, *the younger warriors of lower rank* (about as in the Middle Ages, the squires with the knights): nom. sg. geogoð, 66; giogoð, 1191; acc. sg. geogoðe, 1182; gen. duguðe and geogoðe, 160; duguðe and iogoðe (geogoðe), 1675, 622.

geoguð-feorh, st. n., *age of youth*, i.e. age in which one still belongs in the ranks of the geogoð: on geogoð-(geoguð-) feore, 537, 2665.

geohðo. See **gehðo.**

geolo, adj., *yellow:* acc. sg. geolwe linde (*the shield of yellow linden bark*), 2611.

geolo-rand, st. m., *yellow shield* (shield with a covering of interlaced yellow linden bark): acc. sg., 438.

geond, prep. w. acc., *through, throughout, along, over:* geond þisne middangeard, *through the earth, over the earth,* 75; wide geond eorðan, 266, 3100; fêrdon folctogan ... geond wîd-wegas, *went along the ways coming from afar,* 841; similarly, 1705; geond þät säld, *through the hall, through the extent of the hall,* 1281; similarly, 1982, 2265.

geong, adj., *young, youthful:* nom. sg., 13, 20, 855, etc.; giong, 2447; w. m. se maga geonga, 2676; acc. sg. geongne gûðcyning, 1970; dat. sg. geongum, 1949, 2045, 2675, etc.; on swâ geongum feore, *at a so youthful age,* 1844; geongan cempan, 2627; acc. pl. geonge, 2019; dat. pl. geongum and ealdum, 72.—Superl. gingest, *the last:* nom. sg. w. f. gingeste word, 2818.

georn, adj., *striving, eager,* w. gen. of the thing striven for: eft sîðes ġeorn, 2784. — Comp. lof-georn.

georne, adv., *readily, willingly:* þät him wine-mâgas georne hŷrdon, 66; georne trûwode, 670. — *zealously, eagerly:* sôhte georne äfter grunde, *eagerly searched over the ground,* 2295. — *carefully, industriously:* nô ic him þäs georne ätfealh (*held him not fast enough*), 969. — *completely, exactly:* comp. wiste þê geornor, 822.

geó, iú, adv., *once, formerly, earlier,* 1477; giô, 2522; iú, 2460.

geóc, st. f., *help, support:* acc. sg. geóce gefremman, 2675; þät him gást-bona geóce gefremede wið þeód-þreáum, 177; geóce gelŷfde, *believed in the help* (of Beówulf), 609; dat. sg. tô geóce, 1835.

geócor, adj., *ill, bad:* nom. sg., 766. — See Haupt's Zeitschrift 8, p. 7.

geó-man, iú-man, st. m., *man of former times:* gen. pl. iú-manna, 3053.

geó-meowle, w. f., (*formerly a virgin*), *wife:* acc. sg. iô-meowlan, 2932.

geômor, adj., *with depressed feelings, sad, troubled:* nom. sg. him wäs geômor sefa, 49, 2420, 2633, 2951; môdes geômor, 2101; fem. þät wäs geômuru ides, 1076.

geômore, adv., *sadly,* 151.

geômor-gid, st. n., *dirge:* acc. sg. giômor-gyd, 3151.

geômor-lîc, adj., *sad, painful:* swâ bið geômorlic gomelum ceorle tô gebîdanne þät . . ., *it is painful to an old man to experience it, that* . . ., 2445.

geômor-môd, adj., *sad, sorrowful:* nom. sg., 2045, 3019; giômor-môd, 2268.

geômrian, w. v., *to complain, to lament:* pret. sg. geômrode gid-dum, 1119.

geó-sceaft, st. f., (*fixed in past times*), *fate:* acc. sg. geósceaft grimme, 1235.

geósceaft-gâst, st. m., *demon sent by fate:* gen. pl. fela geósceaft-gâsta, of Grendel and his race, 1267.

geótan, st. v. intrans., *to pour, to flow, to stream:* pres. part. gifen geótende, 1691.

gicel, st. m., *icicle:* in comp. hilde-gicel.

gid, gyd, st. n., *speech, solemn allu-*

terative song: nom. sg. þær wäs . . . gid oft wrecen, 1066; leóð wäs âsungen, gleómannes gyd, *the song was sung, the gleeman's lay*, 1161; þær wäs gidd and gleó, 2106; acc. sg. ic þis gid âwräc, 1724; gyd âwräc, 2109; gyd äfter wräc, 2155; þonne he gyd wrece, 2447; dat. pl. giddum, 151, 1119; gen. pl. gidda gemyndig, 869. — Comp.: geômor-, word-gid.

giddian, w. v., *to speak, to speak in alliteration:* pret. gyddode, 631.

gif, conj.: 1) *if,* w. ind., 442, 447, 527, 662, etc.; gyf, 945, etc. With subj., 452, 594, 1482, etc.; gyf, 280, 1105, etc. — 2) *whether,* w. ind., 272; w. subj., 1141, 1320.

gifa, geofa, w. m., *giver;* in comp. gold-, sinc-, wil-gifa (-geofa).

gifan, st. v., *to give:* inf. giofan, 2973; pret. sg. nallas beágas geaf Denum, 1720; he me [mâðmas] geaf, 2147; and similarly, 2174, 2432, 2624, etc.; pret. pl. geâfon (hyne) on gârsecg, 49; pret. part. þâ wäs Hrôðgâre here-spêd gyfen, 64; þâ wäs gylden hilt gamelum rince . . . on hand gyfen, 1679; syððan ærest wearð gyfen . . . geongum cempan (*given in marriage*), 1949.

â-gifan, *to give, to impart:* inf. andsware . . . âgifan, *to give an answer*, 355; pret. sg. sôna him se frôda fäder Ôhtheres . . . ondslyht âgeaf (*gave him a counter-blow*), (*hand-blow*?), 2930.

for-gyfan, *to give, to grant:* pret. sg. him þäs lîf-freá . . . worold-âre forgeaf, 17; þäm tô hâm forgeaf Hrêðel Geáta ângan dôhtor (*gave in marriage*), 374; similarly, 2998; he me lond forgeaf, *granted me land*, 2493; similarly, 697, 1021, 2607, 2617; mägen-ræs forgeaf hilde-bille, *he gave with his battle sword a mighty blow*, i.e. he struck with full force, 1520.

of-gifan, (*to give up*), *to leave:* inf. þät se mæra maga Ecgþeówes grund-wong þone ofgyfan wolde (*was fated to leave the earth-plain*), 2589; pret. sg. þâs worold ofgeaf gromheort guma, 1682; similarly, gumdreám ofgeaf, 2470; Dena land ofgeaf, 1905; pret. pl. näs ofgeâfon hwate Scyldingas, *left the promontory*, 1601; þät þâ hildlatan holt ofgêfan, *that the cowards left the wood* (into which they had fled), 2847; sg. pret. for pl. þâra þe þis [lîf] ofgeaf, 2252.

gifeðe, adj., *given, granted:* Gûð-fremmendra swylcum gifeðe bið þät . . ., *to such a warrior is it granted that . . .*, 299; similarly, 2682; swâ me gifeðe wäs, 2492; þær me gifeðe swâ ænig yrfeweard äfter wurde, *if an heir*, (living) *after me, had been given me*, 2731. — Neut. as subst.: wäs þät gifeðe tô swîð, þe þone [þeóden] þyder ontyhte, *the fate was too harsh that has drawn hither the king*, 3086; gyfeðe, 555, 820. — Comp. un-gifeðe.

gif-heal, st. f., *hall in which fiefs were bestowed, throne-hall:* acc. sg. ymb þâ gifhealle, 839.

gif-sceat, st. m., *gift of value:* acc. pl. gif-sceattas, 378.

gif-stôl, st. m., *seat from which fiefs are granted, throne:* nom. sg., 2328; acc. sg., 168.

gift, st. f., *gift, present:* in comp. feoh-gift.

gifu, geofu, st. f., *gift, present, grant; fief:* nom. sg. gifa, 1885.

acc. sg. gimfäste gife þe him god sealde, *the great gift that God had granted him* (i.e. the enormous strength), 1272; ginfästan gife þe him god sealde, 2183; dat. pl. (as instr.) geofum, 1959; gen. pl. gifa, 1931; geofena, 1174. — Comp.: mâððum-, sinc-gifu.

gigant, st. m., *giant:* nom. pl. gigantas, 113; gen. pl. giganta, 1563, 1691.

gild, gyld, st. n., *reparation:* in comp. wiðer-gyld (?).

gildan, gyldan, st. v., *to do something in return, to repay, to reward, to pay:* inf. gomban gyldan, *pay tribute*, 11; he mid gôde gyldan wille uncran eaferan, 1185; we him þâ gûðgeatwa gyldan woldon, 2637; pret. sg. heaðoræsas geald mearum and mâðmum, *repaid the battles with horses and treasures*, 1048; similarly, 2492; geald þone gûðræs . . . Jofore and Wulfe mid ofermâðmum, *repaid Eofor and Wulf the battle with exceedingly great treasures*, 2992.

an-gildan, *to pay for:* pret. sg. sum sâre angeald æfenræste, *one* (Äschere) *paid for the evening-rest with death's pain*, 1252.

â-gildan, *to offer one's self:* pret. sg. þâ me sæl âgeald, *when the favorable opportunity offered itself*, 1666; similarly, þâ him rûm âgeald, 2691.

for-gildan, *to repay, to do something in return, to reward:* pres. subj. sg. III. alwalda þec gôde forgylde, *may the ruler of all reward thee with good*, 957; inf. þone ænne hêht golde forgyldan, *he ordered that the one* (killed by Grendel) *be paid for* (atoned for) *with gold*, 1055; he . . . wulde Grendle forgyldan gûðræsa fela, *wished to pay Grendel for many attacks*, 1578; wolde se lâða lige forgyldan drincfät dŷre, *the enemy wished to repay with fire the costly drinking vessel* (the theft of it), 2306; pret. sg. he him þäs leán forgeald, *he gave them the reward therefor*, 114; similarly, 1542, 1585, 2095; forgeald hraðe wyrsan wrixle wälhlem þone, *repaid the murderous blow with a worse exchange*, 2969.

gilp, gylp, st. m., *speech in which one promises great things for himself in a coming combat, defiant speech, boasting speech:* acc. sg. häfde . . . Geât-mecga leôd gilp gelæsted (*had fulfilled what he had claimed for himself before the battle*), 830; nallas on gylp seleð fätte beágas, *gives no chased gold rings for a boastful speech*, 1750; þät ic wið þone gûðflogan gylp ofersitte, *restrain myself from the speech of defiance*, 2529; dat. sg. gylpe wiðgrîpan (*fulfil my promise of battle*), 2522.—Comp. dolgilp.

gilpan, gylpan, st. v. w. gen., acc., and dat., *to make a defiant speech, to boast, to exult insolently:* pres. sg. I. nô ic þäs gilpe (after a break in the text), 587; sg. III. morðres gylpeð, *boasts of the murder*, 2056; inf. swâ ne gylpan þearf Grendles maga ænig . . . uhthlem þone, 2007; nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte, *had no need to boast of his fellow-warriors*, 2875; pret. sg. hrêðsigora ne gealp goldwine Geâta, *did not exult at the glorious victory* (could not gain the victory over the drake), 2584.

gilp-cwide, st. m., *speech in which a man promises much for himself*

for a coming combat, speech of defiance: nom. sg., 641.

gilp-hläden, pret. part., *laden with boasts of defiance* (i.e. he who has made many such boasts, and consequently has been victorious in many combats), *covered with glory:* nom. sg guma gilp-hläden, 869.

gilp-spræc, same as **gilp-cwide,** *speech of defiance, boastful speech:* dat. sg. on gylp-spræce, 982.

gilp-word, st. n., *defiant word before the coming combat, vaunting word:* gen. pl. gespräc . . . gylpworda sum, 676.

gim, st. m., *gem, precious stone, jewel:* nom. sg. heofones gim, *heaven's jewel,* i.e. the sun, 2073. Comp. searo-gim.

gimme-rîce, adj., *rich in jewels:* acc. sg. gimme-rîce hord-burh hälеða, 466.

gin (according to Bout., **ginne**), adj.; properly *gaping,* hence, *wide, extended:* acc. sg. gynne grund (*the bottom of the sea*), 1552.

gin-fast, adj., *extensive, rich:* acc. sg. gim-fäste gife (gim-, on account of the following *f*), 1272; in weak form, gin-fästan gife, 2183.

ginnan, st. v., original meaning, *to be open, ready;* in

on-ginnan, *to begin, to undertake:* pret. ðð þät ân ongan fyrene fremman feónd on helle, 100; secg eft ongan sîð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, 872; þâ þät sweord ongan . . . wanian, *the sword began to diminish,* 1606; Higelâc ongan sînne geseldan . . . fägre fricgean, *began with propriety to question his companion,* 1984, etc.; ongon, 2791; pret. pl. nô her cûðlîcor cuman ongunnon lindhäbbende, *no shield-bearing men e'er undertook more openly to come hither,* 244; pret. part. häbbe ic mærða fela ongunnen on geogoðe, *have in my youth undertaken many deeds of renown,* 409.

gist. See **gäst.**

gistran, adv., *yesterday:* gystran niht, *yesterday night,* 1335.

git, pron., *ye two,* dual of **þu,** 508, 512, 513, etc.

git, gyt, adv., *yet; then still,* 536, 1128, 1165, 2142; *hitherto,* 957; næfre git, *never yet,* 583; *still,* 945, 1059, 1135; *once more,* 2513; *moreover,* 47, 1051, 1867.

gitan (original meaning, *to take hold of, to seize, to attain*), in

be-gitan, w. acc., *to grasp, to seize, to reach:* pret. sg. begeat, 1147, 2231; þâ hine wîg beget, *when war seized him, came upon him,* 2873; similarly, begeat, 1069; pret. pl. hit ær on þe gôde be-geâton, *good men received it formerly from thee,* 2250; subj. sg. for pl. þät wäs Hrôðgâre hreówa tornost þâra þe leódfruman lange begeâte, *the bitterest of the troubles that for a long time had befallen the people's chief,* 2131.

for-gitan, w. acc., *to forget:* pres. sg. III. he þâ forðgesceaft forgyteð and forgýmeð, 1752.

an-gitan, on-gitan, w. acc.: 1) *to take hold of, to grasp:* imp. sg. gumcyste ongit, *lay hold of manly virtue, of what becomes the man,* 1724; pret. sg. þe hine se brôga angeat, *whom terror seized,* 1292.— 2) *to grasp intellectually, to comprehend, to perceive, to distinguish, to behold:* pres. subj. I. þät ic ærwelan . . . ongite, *that I may behold the ancient wealth* (the treasures of the drake's cave), 2749; inf. säl

timbred . . . ongytan, 308, 1497; Geáta clifu ongitan, 1912; pret. sg. fyren-þearfe ongeat, *had perceived their distress from hostile snares*, 14; ongeat . . . grund-wyrgenne, *beheld the she-wolf of the bottom*, 1519; pret. pl. bearhtm ongeâton, gûðhorn galan, *perceived the noise*, (heard) *the battle-trumpet sound*, 1432; syððan hie Hygelâces horn and bŷman gealdor ongeâton, 2945.

gîfre, adj., *greedy, eager :* nom. sg. gîfre and galgmôd, of Grendel's mother, 1278. — Superl.: lîg . . ., gæsta gîfrost, 1124. — Comp. heorogîfre.

gîtsian, w. v., *to be greedy :* pres. sg. III. gŷtsað, 1750.

gio-, gió-. See **geo-, geó-.**

gladian, w. v., *to gleam, to shimmer:* pres. pl. III. on him gladiað gomelra lâfe, *upon him gleams the legacy of the men of ancient times* (armor), 2037.

glæd, adj., *gracious, friendly* (as a form of address for princes) : nom. sg. beó wið Geátas glæd, 1174; acc. sg. glædne Hrôðgâr, 864; glædne Hrôðulf, 1182; dat. sg. gladum suna Frôdan, 2026.

glæde, adv., *in a gracious, friendly way*, 58.

glädnian, w. v., *to rejoice :* inf. w. gen., 367.

glæd-môd, adj., *joyous, glad*, 1786.

glêd, st. f., *fire, flame :* nom. sg., 2653, 3115; dat. (instr.) pl. glêdum, 2313, 2336, 2678, 3042.

glêd-egesa, w. m., *terror on account of fire, fire-terror :* nom. sg. glêd-egesa grim (*the fire-spewing of the drake*), 2651.

gleáw (Goth. glaggwu-s), adj., *considerate, well-bred,* of social conduct; in comp. un-gleáw.

gleó, st. n., *social entertainment,* (especially by music, play, and jest) : nom. sg. þær wäs gidd and gleó, 2106.

gleó-beám, st. m., (*tree of social entertainment, of music*), *harp*. gen. sg. gleó-beámes, 2264.

gleó-dreám, st. m., *joyous carrying-on in social entertainment, mirth, social gaiety :* acc. sg. gamen and gleó-dreám, 3022.

gleó-man, m., (*gleeman, who enlivens the social entertainment, especially with music*), *harper :* gen. sg. gleómannes gyd, 1161.

glitinian (O.H.G. glizinôn), w. v., *to gleam, to light, to glitter :* inf. geseah þâ . . . gold glitinian, 2759.

glîdan, st. v., *to glide :* pret. sg. syððan heofones gim glâd ofer grundas, *after heaven's gem had glided over the fields* (after the sun had set), 2074; pret. pl. glidon ofer gârsecg, *you glided over the ocean* (swimming), 515.

tô-glîdan (*to glide asunder*), *to separate, to fall asunder :* pret. gûð-helm tô-glâd (Ongenþeów's helmet was split asunder by the blow of Eofor), 2488.

glôf, st. f., *glove :* nom. sg. glôf hangode, (on Grendel) *a glove hung*, 2086.

gneáð, adj., *niggardly :* nom. sg. f. näs hió . . . tô gneáð gifa Geáta leódum, *was not too niggardly with gifts to the people of the Geátas*, 1931.

gnorn, st. m., *sorrow, sadness :* acc. sg. gnorn þrowian, 2659.

gnornian, w. v., *to be sad, to complain :* pret. sg. earme . . . ides gnornode, 1118.

be-gnornian, w. acc., *to bemoan, to mourn for :* pret. pl. begnor-

nodon . . . hlâfordes [hry]re, *bemoaned their lord's fall*, 3180.

god, st. m., *god:* nom. sg., 13, 72, 478, etc.; hâlig god, 381, 1554; witig god, 686; mihtig god, 702; acc. sg. god, 812; ne wiston hie drihten god, *did not know the Lord God*, 181; dat. sg. gode, 113, 227, 626, etc.; gen. sg. godes, 570, 712, 787, etc.

gold, st. n., *gold:* nom. sg., 3013, 3053; icge gold, 1108; wunden gold, *wound gold, gold in ring-form*, 1194, 3136; acc. sg. gold, 2537, 2759, 2794, 3169; hæðen gold, *heathen gold* (that from the drake's cave), 2277; brâd gold, *massive gold*, 3106; dat. instr. sg. golde, 1055, 2932, 3019; fättan golde, *with chased gold, with gold in plate-form*, 2103; gehroden golde, *covered with gold, gilded*, 304; golde gegyrwed (gegyrede), *provided with, ornamented with gold*, 553, 1029, 2193; golde geregnad, *adorned with gold*, 778; golde fâhne (hrôf), *the roof shining with gold*, 928; bunden golde, *bound with gold* (see under **bindan**), 1901; hyrsted golde (helm), *the helmet ornamented with, mounted with gold*, 2256; gen. sg. goldes, 2302; fättan goldes, 1094, 2247; scîran goldes, *of pure gold*, 1695. — Comp. fät-gold.

gold-æht, st. f., *possessions in gold, treasure:* acc. sg., 2749.

gold-fâh, adj., *variegated with gold, shining with gold:* nom. sg. reced . . . gold-fâh, 1801; acc. sg. gold-fâhne helm, 2812; nom. pl. gold-fâg scinon web äfter wagum, *variegated with gold, the tapestry gleamed along the walls*, 995.

gold-gifa, w. m., *gold-giver*, designation of the prince: acc. sg mid mînne goldgyfan, 2653.

gold-hroden, pret. part., (*covered with gold*), *ornamented with gold:* nom. sg., 615, 641, 1949, 2026; epithet of women of princely rank.

gold-hwät, adj., *striving after gold, greedy for gold:* näs he goldhwät, *he* (Beówulf) *was not greedy for gold* (he did not fight against the drake for his treasure, cf. 3067 ff.) 3075.

gold-mâðm, st. m., *jewel of gold:* acc. pl. gold-mâðmas (the treasures of the drake's cave), 2415.

gold-sele, st. m., *gold-hall*, i.e. the hall in which the gold was distributed, ruler's hall: acc. sg., 716, 1254; dat. sg. gold-sele, 1640, 2084.

gold-weard, st. m., *gold-ward, defender of the gold:* acc. sg. (of the drake), 3082.

gold-wine, st. m., *friend who distributes gold*, i.e. ruler, prince: nom. sg. (partly as voc.) goldwine gumena, 1172, 1477, 1603; goldwine Geâta, 2420, 2585.

gold-wlanc, adj., *proud of gold:* nom. sg. guðrinc goldwlanc (Beówulf rewarded with gold by Hrôðgâr on account of his victory), 1882.

gomban, gomel, gomen. See **gamban, gamal, gamen.**

gong, gongan. See **gang, gangan.**

gôd, adj., *good, fit*, of persons and things: nom. sg., 11, 195, 864, 2264, 2391, etc.; frôd and gôd, 279; w. dat. cyning äðelum gôd, *the king noble in birth*, 1871; gumcystum gôd, 2544; w. gen. wes þu ûs lârena gôd, *be good to us with teaching* (help us thereto through thy instruction), 269; in

weak form, se gôda, 205, 355, 676, 1191, etc.; acc. sg. gôdne, 199, 347, 1596, 1970, etc.; gumcystum gôdne, 1487; neut. gôd, 1563; dat. sg. gôdum, 3037, 3115; þäm gôdan, 384, 2328; nom. pl. gôde, 2250; þâ gôdan, 1164; acc. pl. gôde, 2642; dat. pl. gôdum dædum, 2179; gen. pl. gôdra gûðrinca, 2649. — Comp. ær-gôd.

gôd, st, n.: 1) *good that is done, benefit, gift:* instr. sg. gôde, 20, 957, 1185; gôde mære, *renowned on account of her gifts* (þryðo), 1953; instr. pl. gôdum, 1862. — 2) *ability,* especially in fight: gen. pl. nât he þâra gôda, 682.

gram, adj., *hostile:* gen. sg. on grames grâpum, *in the gripe of the enemy* (Beówulf), 766; nom. pl. þâ graman, 778; dat. pl. gramum, 424, 1035.

gram-heort, adj., *of a hostile heart, hostile:* nom. sg. grom-heort guma, 1683.

gram-hydig, adj., *with hostile feeling, maliciously inclined:* nom. sg. gromhydig, 1750.

grâp, st. f., *the hand ready to grasp, hand, claw:* dat. sg. mid grâpe, 438; on grâpe, 555; gen. sg. eal . . . Grendles grâpe, *all of Grendel's claw, the whole claw,* 837; dat. pl. on grames grâpum, 766; (as instr.) grimman grâpum, *with grim claws,* 1543. — Comp.: feónd-, hilde-grâp.

grâpian, w. v., *to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize:* pret. sg. þät hire wið halse heard grâpode, *that* (the sword) *griped hard at her neck,* 1567; he . . . grâpode gearofolm, *he took hold with ready hand,* 2086.

gräs-molde, w. f., *grass-plot:* acc. sg. gräsmoldan träd, *went over the grass-plot,* 1882.

grædig, adj., *greedy, hungry, voracious:* nom. sg. grim and grædig, 121, 1500; acc. sg. grædig gûðleóð, 1523.

græg, adj., *gray:* nom. pl. äsc-holt ufan græg, *the ashen wood, gray above* (the spears with iron points), 330; acc. pl. græge syrcan, *gray* (i.e. iron) *shirts of mail,* 334.

græg-mæl, adj., *having a gray color,* here = *iron:* nom. sg. sweord Beówulfes gomol and grægmæl, 2683.

græpe. See **ät-græpe.**

grêtan, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to greet, to salute:* inf. hine swâ gôdne grêtan, 347; Hrôðgâr grêtan, 1647, 2011; eówic grêtan hêt (*bade me bring you his last greeting*), 3096; pret. sg. grêtte Geáta leód, 626; grêtte þâ guma ôðerne, 653; Hrôðgâr grêtte, 1817. — 2) *to come on, to come near, to seek out; to touch; to take hold of:* inf. gifstôl grêtan, *take possession of the throne, mount it as ruler,* 168; näs se folccyning ænig . . . þe mec gûðwinum grêtan dorste (*attack with swords*), 2736; Wyrd . . . se þone gomelan grêtan sceolde, 2422; þät þone sin-scaðan gûðbilla nân grêtan nolde, *that no sword would take hold upon the irreconcilable enemy,* 804; pret. sg. grêtte goldhroden guman on healle, *the gold-adorned* (queen) *greeted the men in the hall,* 615; nô he mid hearme . . . gästas grêtte, *did not approach the strangers with insults,* 1894; gomenwudu grêtte, *touched the wood of joy, played the harp,* 2109; pret. subj. II. sg. þät þu þone walgæst wihte ne grêtte, *that thou shouldst by no means seek out the murderous spirit*

(Grendel), 1996; similarly, sg. III. þät he ne grétte goldweard þone, 3082; pret. part. þær wäs . . . gomenwudu grêted, 1066.

ge-grêtan, w. acc.: 1) *to greet, to salute, to address:* pret. sg. holdne gegrétte meaglum wordum, *greeted the dear man with formal words*, 1981; gegrétte þâ gumena gehwylcne . . . hindeman siðe, *spoke then the last time to each of the men*, 2517. — 2) *to approach, to come near, to seek out:* inf. sceal . . . manig ðöerne gôdum gegrêtan ofer ganotes bäð, *many a one will seek another across the sea with gifts*, 1862.

greót, st. m., *grit, sand, earth:* dat. sg. on greóte, 3169.

greótan, st. v., *to weep, to mourn, to lament:* pres. sg. III. se þe äfter sincgyfan on sefan greóteð, *who laments in his heart for the treasure-giver*, 1343.

grim, adj., *grim, angry, wild, hostile:* nom. sg., 121, 555, 1500, etc.; weak form, se grimma gäst, 102; acc. sg. m. grimne, 1149, 2137; fem. grimme, 1235; gen. sg. grimre gûðe, 527; instr. pl. grimman grâpum, 1543. — Comp.: beado-, heaðo-, heoro-, searo-grimm.

grimme, adv., *grimly, in a hostile manner, bitterly*, 3013, 3086.

grîm-lîc, adj., *grim, terrible:* nom. sg. grimlic gry[re-gäst], 3042.

grimman, st. v., (properly *to snort*), *to go forward hastily, to hasten:* pret. pl. grummon, 306.

grindan, st. v., *to grind*, in

for-grindan, *to destroy, to ruin:* pret. sg. w. dat. forgrand gramum, *destroyed the enemy, killed them* (?), 424; pret. part. w. acc. häfde lîgdraca leóda fästen . . . glêdum forgrunden, *had with flames destroyed the people's feasts*, 2336; þâ his âgen (scyld) wäs glêdum forgrunden, *since his own (shield) had been destroyed by the fire*, 2678.

gripe, st. m., *gripe, attack:* nom. sg. gripe mêces, 1766; acc. sg. grimne gripe, 1149. — Comp.: fær-, mund-, nîð-gripe.

grîma, w. m., *mask, visor:* in comp. beado-, here-grîma.

grîm-helm, st. m., *mask-helmet, helmet with visor:* acc. pl. grîm-helmas, 334.

grîpan, st. v., *to gripe, to seize, to grasp:* pret. sg. grâp þâ tôgeánes, *then she caught at*, 1502.

for-grîpan (*to gripe vehemently*), *to gripe so as to kill, to kill by the grasp*, w. dat.: pret. sg. ät gûðe forgrâp Grendeles mægum, 2354.

wið-grîpan, w. dat., (*to seize at*), *to maintain, to hold erect:* inf. hû wið þam aglæcean elles meahte gylpe wið-grîpan, *how else I might maintain my boast of battle against the monster*, 2522.

grôwan, st. v., *to grow, to sprout:* pret. sg. him on ferhðe greów breósthord blôdreów, 1719.

grund, st. m.: 1) *ground, plain, fields* in contrast with highlands; *earth* in contrast with heaven: dat. sg. sôhte . . . äfter grunde, *sought along the ground*, 2295; acc. pl. ofer grundas, 1405, 2074. — 2) *bottom, the lowest part:* acc. sg. grund (of the sea of Grendel), 1368; on gyfenes grund, 1395; under gynne grund (*bottom of the sea*), 1552; dat. sg. tô grunde (of the sea), 553; grunde (of the drake's cave) getenge, 2759; so, on grunde, 2766. — Comp.: eormen-, meresæ-grund.

grund-bûend, pres. part., *inhabitant of the earth:* gen. pl. grund-bûendra, 1007.

grund-hyrde, st. m., *warder of the bottom* (of the sea): acc. sg. (of Grendel's mother), 2137.

grund-sele, st. m., *hall at the bottom* (of the sea): dat. sg. in þam [grund]sele, 2140.

grund-wang, st. m., *ground surface, lowest surface:* acc. sg. þone grund-wong (*bottom of the sea*), 1497; (bottom of the drake's cave), 2772, 2589.

grund-wyrgen, st. f., *she-wolf of the bottom* (of the sea): acc. sg. grund-wyrgenne (Grendel's mother), 1519.

gryn (cf. Gloss. Aldh. "retinaculum, rete grin," Hpts. Ztschr. IX. 429), st. n., *net, noose, snare:* gen. pl. fela . . . grynna, 931. See **gyrn.**

gryre, st. m., *horror, terror, anything causing terror:* nom. sg., 1283; acc. sg. wiþ Grendles gryre, 384; hie Wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre, *snatched them away into the horror of Grendel, to the horrible Grendel,* 478; dat. pl. mid gryrum ecga, 483; gen. pl. swâ fela gryra, 592. — Comp.: fær-, wîg-gryre.

gryre-brôga, w. m., *terror and horror, amazement:* nom. sg. [gryre-]br[ô]g[a], 2229.

gryre-fâh, adj., *gleaming terribly:* acc. sg. gryre-fâhne (*the fire-spewing drake,* cf. also [draca] fýr-wylmum fâh, 2672), 2577.

gryre-gäst, st. m., *terror-guest, stranger causing terror:* nom. sg. grimlîc gry[regäst], 3042; dat. sg. wiþ þam gryregieste (the dragon), 2561.

gryre-geatwe, st. f. pl., *terror-armor, warlike equipment:* dat. pl in hyra gryre-geatwum, 324.

gryre-leóð, st. n., *terror-song, fearful song:* acc. sg. gehŷrdon gryre-leóð galan godes and-sacan (*heard Grendel's cry of agony*), 787.

gryre-lîc, adj., *terrible, horrible:* acc. sg. gryre-lîcne, 1442, 2137.

gryre-sîð, st. m., *way of terror, way causing terror,* i.e. warlike expedition: acc. pl. se þe gryre-sîðas gegân dorste, 1463.

guma, w. m., *man, human being:* nom. sg., 653, 869, etc.; acc. sg. guman, 1844, 2295; dat. sg. guman (gumum, MS.), 2822; nom pl. guman, 215, 306, 667, etc.; acc. pl. guman, 615; dat. pl. gumum, 127, 321; gen. pl. gumena, 73, 328, 474, 716, etc. — Comp.: driht-, seld-guma.

gum-cyn, st. n., *race of men, people, nation:* gen. sg. we synt gum-cynnes Geáta leóde, *people from the nation of the Geátas,* 260; dat. pl. äfter gum-cynnum, *along the nations, among the nations,* 945.

gum-cyst, st. f., *man's excellence, man's virtue:* acc. sg. (or pl.) gumcyste, 1724; dat. pl. as adv., *excellently, prëeminently:* gum-cystum gôdne beága bryttan, 1487; gumcystum gôd . . . hilde-hlemma (Beówulf), 2544.

gum-dreám, st. m., *joyous doings of men:* acc. sg. gum-dreám ofgeaf (died), 2470.

gum-dryhten, st. m., *lord of men:* nom. sg. 1643.

gum-fêða, w. m., *troop of men going on foot:* nom. sg., 1402.

gum-man, st. m., *man:* gen. pl. gum-manna fela, 1029.

gum-stôl, st. m., *man's seat* κατ

ἕδρα, *ruler's seat, throne:* dat. sg. in gumstôle, 1953.

gûð, st. f., *combat, battle:* nom. sg., 1124, 1659, 2484, 2537; acc. sg. gûðe, 604; instr. sg. gûðe, 1998; dat. sg. tô (ät) gûðe, 438, 1473, 1536, 2354, etc.; gen. sg. gûðe, 483, 527, 631, etc.; dat. pl. gûðum, 1959, 2179; gen. pl. gûða, 2513, 2544.

gûð-beorn, st. m., *warrior:* gen. pl. gûð-beorna sum (*the strand-guard on the Danish coast*), 314.

gûð-bil, st. n., *battle-bill:* nom. sg. gûðbill, 2585; gen. pl. gûð-billa nân, 804.

gûð-byrne, w. f., *battle-corselet:* nom. sg., 321.

gûð-cearu, st. f., *sorrow which the combat brings:* dat. sg. äfter gûð-ceare, 1259.

gûð-cräft, st. m., *warlike strength, power in battle:* nom. sg. Grendles gûð-cräft, 127.

gûð-cyning, st. m., *king in battle, king directing a battle:* nom. sg., 199, 1970, 2336, etc.

gûð-deáð, st. m., *death in battle:* nom. sg., 2250.

gûð-floga, w. m., *flying warrior:* acc. sg. wið þone gûðflogan (the drake), 2529.

gûð-freca, w. m., *hero in battle, warrior* (see **freca**): nom. sg. gearo gûð-freca, of the drake, 2415.

gûð-fremmend, pres. part., *fighting a battle, warrior:* gen. pl. gûð-fremmendra, 246; gûð- (gôd-, MS.) fremmendra swylcum, *such a warrior* (meaning Beówulf), 299.

gûð-gewæde, st. n., *battle-dress, armor:* nom. pl. gûð-gewædo, 227; acc. pl. -gewædu, 2618, 2631(?), 2852, 2872; gen. pl. -gewæda, 2624.

gûð-geweorc, st. n., *battle-work, warlike deed:* gen. pl., -geweorca, 679, 982, 1826.

gûð-geatwe, st. f. pl., *equipment for combat:* acc. þâ gûð-geatwa (-getawa, MS.), 2637; dat. in eówrum gûð-geatawum, 395.

gûð-helm, st. m., *battle-helmet:* nom. sg., 2488.

gûð-horn, st. n., *battle-horn:* acc. sg., 1433.

gûð-hrêð, st. f., *battle-fame:* nom. sg., 820.

gûð-leóð, st. n., *battle-song:* acc. sg., 1523.

gûð-môd, adj., *disposed to battle, having an inclination to battle.* nom. pl. gûð-môde, 306.

gûð-ræs, st. m., *storm of battle, attack:* acc. sg., 2992; gen. pl. gûð-ræsa, 1578, 2427.

gûð-reów, adj., *fierce in battle:* nom. sg., 58.

gûð-rinc, st. m., *man of battle, fighter, warrior:* nom. sg., 839, 1119, 1882; acc. sg., 1502; gen. pl. gûð-rinca, 2649.

gûð-rôf, adj., *renowned in battle:* nom. sg., 609.

gûð-sceaða, w. m., *battle-foe, enemy in combat:* nom. sg., of the drake, 2319.

gûð-scearu, st. f., *decision of the battle:* dat. sg. äfter gûð-sceare, 1214.

gûð-sele, st. m., *battle-hall, hall in which a battle takes place:* dat sg. in þäm gûðsele (in Heorot), 443.

gûð-searo, st. n. pl., *battle-equipment, armor:* acc., 215, 328.

gûð-sweord, st. n., *battle-sword:* acc. sg., 2155.

gûð-wêrig, adj., *wearied by battle, dead:* acc. sg. gûð-wêrigne Grendel, 1587.

gûð-wine, st. m., *battle-friend, comrade in battle,* designation of the

sword: acc. sg., 1811; instr. pl. þe mec gûð-winum grêtan dorste, *who dared to attack me with his war-friends*, 2736.

gûð-wîga, w. m., *fighter of battles, warrior*: nom. sg., 2112.

gyd. See **gid.**

gyfan. See **gifan.**

gyldan. See **gildan.**

gylden, adj., *golden*: nom. sg. gylden hilt, 1678; acc. sg. segen gyldenne, 47, 1022; hring gyldenne, 2810; dat. sg. under gyldnum beâge, 1164. — Comp. eal-gylden.

gylp. See **gilp.**

gyrdan, w. v., *to gird, to lace*: pret. part. gyrded cempa, *the (sword-) girt warrior*, 2079.

gyrn, st. n., *sorrow, harm*: nom. sg., 1776.

gyrn-wracu, st. f., *revenge for harm*: dat. sg. tô gyrn-wräce, 1139; gen. sg. þâ wäs eft hraðe gearo gyrn-wräce Grendeles môdor, *then was Grendel's mother in turn immediately ready for revenge for the injury*, 2119.

gyrwan. See **gerwan.**

gystran. See **gistran.**

gŷman, w. v. w. gen., *to take care of, to be careful about*: pres. III. gŷmeð, 1758, 2452; imp. sg. oferhyda ne gŷm! *do not study arrogance* (despise it), 1761.

for-gŷman, w. acc., *to neglect, to slight*: pres. sg. III. he þâ forðgesceaft forgyteð and forgŷmeð, 1752.

gŷtsian. See **gîtsian.**

gyt. See **git.**

H

habban, w. v., *to have*: 1) w. acc.: pres. sg. I. þäs ic wên häbbe (*as I hope*), 383; þe ic geweald häbbe, 951; ic me on hafu bord and byrnan, *have on me shield and coat of mail*, 2525; hafo, 3001; sg. II. þu nu [friðu] hafast, 1175; pl. I. habbað we . . . micel ærende, 270; pres. subj. sg. III. þät he þrittiges manna mägencräft on his mundgripe häbbe, 381. Blended with the negative: pl. III. þät þe Sæ-Geátas sêlran näbben tô geceósenne cyning ænigne, *that the Sea-Geátas will have no better king than you to choose*, 1851; imp. hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest, 659; inf. habban, 446, 462, 3018; pret. sg. häfde, 79, 518, 554; pl. häfdon, 539. — 2) used as an auxiliary with the pret. part.: pres. sg. I. häbbe ic . . . ongunnen, 408; häbbe ic . . . geâhsod, 433; II. hafast, 954, 1856; III. hafað, 474, 596; pret. sg. häfde, 106, 220, 666, 2322, 2334, 2953, etc.; pl. häfdon, 117, 695, 884, 2382, etc. Pret. part. inflected: nu scealc hafaðdæd gefremede, 940; häfde se gôda . . . cempan gecorene, 205. With the pres. part. are formed the compounds: bord-, rond-häbbend.

for-habban, *to hold back, to keep one's self*: inf. ne meahte wäfre môd forhabban in hreðre, *the expiring life could not hold itself back in the breast*, 1152; ne mihte þâ for-habban, *could not restrain himself*, 2610.

wið-habban, *to resist, to offer resistance*: pret. þät se winsele wiðhäfde heaðo-deórum, *that the hall resisted them furious in fight*, 773.

hafela, heafola, w. m., *head*: acc. sg. hafelan, 1373, 1422, 1615, 1636, 1781; nâ þu mînne þearft hafalan hŷdan, 446; þonne we on orlege hafelan weredon, *protected our*

heads, defended ourselves, 1328; **se** hwîta helm hafelan werede, 1449; dat. sg. hafelan, 673, 1522; heafolan, 2680; gen. sg. heafolan, 2698; nom. pl. hafelan, 1121. — Comp. wîg-heafola.

hafenian, w. v., *to raise, to uplift:* pret. sg. wæpen hafenade heard be hiltum, *raised the weapon, the strong man, by the hilt,* 1574.

hafoc, st. m., *hawk:* nom. sg., 2264.

haga, w. m., *enclosed piece of ground, hedge, farm-enclosure:* dat. sg. tô hagan, 2893, 2961.

haga, w. m. See **ân-haga.**

hama, homa, w. m., *dress:* in the comp. flæsc-, fyrd-, lîc-hama, scîr-ham (adj.).

hamer, st. m., *hammer:* instr. sg. hamere, 1286; gen. pl. homera lâfe (swords), 2830.

hand, hond, st. f., *hand:* nom. sg. 2138; sió swîðre . . . hand, *the right hand,* 2100; hond, 1521, 2489, 2510; acc. sg. hand, 558, 984; hond, 657, 687, 835, 928, etc.; dat. sg. on handa, 495, 540; mid handa, 747, 2721; be honda, 815; dat. pl. (as instr.) hondum, 1444, 2841.

hand-bana, w. m., *murderer with the hand,* or *in hand-to-hand combat:* dat. sg. tô hand-bonan (-banan), 460, 1331.

hand-gemôt, st. n., *hand-to-hand conflict, battle:* gen. pl. (ecg) þolode ær fela hand-gemôta, 1527; nô þät lâsest wās hond-gemôta, 2356.

hand-gesella, w. m., *hand-companion, man of the retinue:* dat. pl. hond-gesellum, 1482.

hand-gestealla, w. m., (*one whose position is near at hand*), *comrade, companion, attendant:* dat. sg. hond-gesteallan, 2170; nom. pl. hand-gesteallan, 2597.

hand-geweorc, st. n., *work done with the hands,* i.e. achievement in battle: dat. sg. for þäs hild-fruman handgeweorce, 2836.

hand-gewriðen, pret. part., *hand-wreathed, bound with the hand.* acc. pl. wälbende . . . hand-gewriðene, 1938.

hand-locen, pret. part., *joined, united by hand:* nom. sg. (gûð-byrne, lîc-syrce) handlocen (because the shirts of mail consisted of interlaced rings), 322, 551.

hand-ræs, st. m., *hand-battle,* i.e. combat with the hands: nom. sg. hond-ræs, 2073.

hand-scalu, st. f., *hand-attendance, retinue:* dat. sg. mid his hand-scale (hond-scole), 1318, 1964.

hand-sporu, st. f., *finger* (on Grendel's hand), under the figure of a spear: nom. pl. hand-sporu, 987.

hand-wundor, st. n., *wonder done by the hand, wonderful handwork:* gen. pl. hond-wundra mæst, 2769.

hangan. See **hôn.**

hangian, w. v., *to hang:* pres. sg. III. þonne his sunu hangaþ hrefne tô hrôðre, *when his son hangs, a joy to the ravens,* 2448; pl. III. ofer þäm (mere) hongiaþ hrîmge bearwas, *over which frosty forests hang,* 1364; inf. hangian, 1663; pret. hangode, *hung down,* 2086.

hatian, w. v. w. acc., *to hate, to be an enemy to, to hurt:* inf. he þone heaðo-rinc hatian ne meahte lâðum dædum (*could not do him any harm*), 2467; pret. sg. hû se guð-sceaða Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, 2320.

hâd, st. m., *form, condition, position, manner:* acc. sg. þurh hæstne hâd, *in a powerful manner,* 1336; on gesîðes hâd, *in the position of follower, as follower,* 1298; on sweordes hâd, *in the form of a sword,* 2194. See under **on.**

hâdor, st. m., *clearness, brightness:* acc. sg. under heofenes hâdor, 414.

hâdor, adj., *clear, fresh, loud:* nom. sg. scop hwîlum sang hâdor on Heorote, 497.

hâdre, adv., *clearly, brightly,* 1572.

hâl, adj., *hale, whole, sound, unhurt:* nom. sg. hâl, 300. With gen. heaðo-lâces hâl, *safe from battle,* 1975. As form of salutation, wes . . . **hâl,** 407; dat. sg. hâlan lîce, 1504.

hâlig, adj., *holy:* nom. sg. hâlig god, 381, 1554; hâlig dryhten, 687.

hâm, st. m., *home, residence, estate, land:* acc. sg. hâm, 1408; Hrôðgâres hâm, 718. Usually in adverbial sense: gewât him hâm, *betook himself home,* 1602; tô hâm, 124, 374, 2993; fram hâm, *at home,* 194; ät hâm, *at home,* 1249, 1924, 1157; gen. sg. hâmes, 2367; acc. pl. hâmas, 1128. — Comp. Finnes-hâm, 1157.

hâm-weorðung, st. f., *honor* or *ornament of home:* acc. sg. hâm-weorðunge (designation of the daughter of Hygelâc, given in marriage to Eofor), 2999.

hâr, adj., *gray:* nom. sg. hâr hilderinc, 1308, 3137; acc. sg. under (ofer) hârne stân, 888, 1416, 2554; hâre byrnan (i.e. iron shirt of mail), 2154; dat. sg. hârum hildfruman, 1679; f. on heâre hæðe (on heaw . . . h . . . ðe, MS.), 2213; gen. sg. hâres, *of the old man,* 2989. — Comp. un-hâr.

hât, adj., *hot, glowing, flaming* · nom sg., 1617, 2297, 2548, 2559, etc.; wyrm hât gemealt, *the drake hot* (of his own heat) *melted,* 898; acc. sg., 2282(?); inst. sg. hâtan heolfre, 850, 1424; g. sg. heaðu-fŷres hâtes, 2523; acc. pl. hâte heaðo-wylmas, 2820. — Sup.: hâtost heaðo-swâta, 1669.

hât, st. n., *heat, fire:* acc. sg. geseah his mondryhten . . . hât þrowian, *saw his lord endure the* (drake's) *heat,* 2606.

hata, w. m., *persecutor:* in comp. dæd-hata.

hâtan, st. v.: 1) *to bid, to order, to direct,* with acc. and inf., and acc. of the person: pres. sg. I. ic maguþegnas mîne hâte . . . flotan eówerne ârum healdan, *I bid my thanes take good care of your craft,* 293; imp. sg. II. hât in gân . . . sibbegedriht, 386; pl. II. hâtað heaðomære hlæw gewyrcean, 2803; inf. þät healreced hâtan wolde . . . men gewyrcean, *that he wished to command men to build a hall-edifice,* 68. Pret. sg. hêht: hêht . . . eahta mearas . . . on flet teón, *gave command to bring eight horses into the hall,* 1036; þonne ænne hêht golde forgyldan, *commanded to make good that one with gold,* 1054; hêht þâ þät heaðo-weorc tô hagan biódan, *ordered the combat to be announced at the hedge*(?), 2893; swâ se snottra hêht, *as the wise* (Hrôðgâr) *directed,* 1787; so, 1808, 1809. hêt: hêt him ŷðlidan gôdne gegyrwan, *ordered a good vessel to be prepared for him,* 198; so, hêt, 391, 1115, 3111. As the form of a wish: hêt hine wel brûcan, 1064; so, 2813; pret. part. þâ wäs hâten hraðe Heort innan-weard folmum gefrätwod, *forthwith was*

ordered Heorot, adorned by hand on the inside (i.e. that the edifice should be adorned by hand on the inside), 992. — 2) *to name, to call:* pres. subj. III. pl. þät hit sæliðend . . . hâtan Biówulfes biorh, *that mariners may call it Beówulf's grave-mound*, 2807; pret. part. wäs se grimma gäst Grendel hâten, 102; so, 263, 373, 2603.

ge-hâtan, *to promise, to give one's word, to vow, to threaten:* pres. sg. I. ic hit þe gehâte, 1393; so, 1672; pret. sg. he me mêde gehêt, *promised me reward*, 2135; him fägre gehêt leána (gen. pl.), *promised them proper reward*, 2990; weán oft gehêt earmre teohhe, *with woe often threatened the unhappy band*, 2938; pret. pl. gehêton ät härg-trafum wig-weorðunga, *vowed offerings at the shrines of the gods*, 175; þonne we gehêton ûssum hlâforde þät . . ., *when we promised our lord that . . .*, 2635; pret. part. sió gehâtan [wäs] . . . gladum suna Frôdan, *betrothed to the glad son of Froda*, 2025.

hâtor, st. m. n., *heat:* in comp. and-hâtor.

häft, adj., *held, bound, fettered:* nom. sg., 2409; acc. sg. helle häftan, *him fettered by hell* (Grendel), 789.

häft-mêce, st. m., *sword with fetters* or *chains* (cf. **fetel-hilt**): dat. sg. þäm häft-mêce, 1458. See Note.

häg-steald, st. m., *man, liegeman, youth:* gen. pl. häg-stealdra, 1890.

häle, st. m., *man:* nom. sg., 1647, 1817, 3112; acc. sg. häle, 720; dat. pl. hælum (hænum, MS.), 1984.

hälеð, st. m., *hero, fighter, warrior, man:* nom. sg., 190, 331, 1070; nom. pl. hälеð, 52, 2248, 2459, 3143; dat. pl. hälеðum 1710, 1962, etc.; gen. pl. hälеða, 467, 497, 612, 663, etc.

härg. See **hearg.**

hæð, st. f., *heath:* dat. sg. hæðe, 2213.

hæðen, adj., *heathenish;* acc. sg. hæðene sâwle, 853; dat. sg. hæðnum horde, 2217; gen. sg. hæðenes, *of the heathen* (Grendel), 987; gen. pl. hæðenra, 179.

hæð-stapa, w. m., *that which goes about on the heath* (stag): nom. sg., 1369

hæl, st. f.: 1) *health, welfare, luck:* acc. sg. him hæl âbeád, 654; mid hæle, 1218. — 2) *favorable sign, favorable omen:* hæl sceáwedon, *observed favorable signs* (for Beówulf's undertaking), 204.

hælo, st. f., *health, welfare, luck:* acc. sg. hælo âbeád heorð-geneátum, 2419. — Comp. un-hælo.

hæst (O.H.G. haisterâ hantî, manu violenta; heist, ira; heistigo, iracunde), adj., *violent, vehement:* acc. sg. þurh hæstne hâd, 1336.

he, fem. **heó,** neut. **hit,** pers. pron., *he, she, it;* in the oblique cases also reflexive, *himself, herself, itself:* acc. sg. hine, hî, hit; dat. sg. him, hire, him; gen. sg. his, hire, his; plur. acc. nom. hî, hig, hie; dat. him; gen. hira, heora, hiera, hiora. — he omitted before the verb, 68, 300, 2309, 2345.

hebban, st. v., *to raise, to lift,* w. acc.: inf siððan ic hond and rond hebban mihte, 657; pret. part. hafen, 1291; häfen, 3024.

â-hebban, *to raise, to lift from, to take away:* wäs . . . icge gold âhafen of horde, *taken up from the hoard*, 1109; þâ wäs . . . wôp up âhafen, *a cry of distress raised*, 128.

ge-**hegan** [ge-hêgan], w. v., *to enclose, to fence:* þing gehegan, *to mark off the court, hold court.* Here figurative: inf. sceal . . . âna gehegan þing wiþ þyrse (*shall alone decide the matter with Grendel*), 425.

hel, st. f., *hell:* nom. sg., 853; acc. sg. helle, 179; dat. sg. helle, 101, 589; (as instr.), 789; gen. sg. helle, 1275.

hel-bend, st. m. f., *bond of hell:* instr. pl. hell-bendum fäst, 3073.

hel-rûna, w. m., *sorcerer:* nom. pl. helrûnan, 163.

be-**helan,** st. v., *to conceal, to hide:* pret. part. be-holen, 414.

helm, st. m.: 1) *protection in general, defence, covering that protects:* acc. sg. on helm, 1393; under helm, 1746. — 2) *helmet:* nom. sg., 1630; acc. sg. helm, 673, 1023, 1527, 2988; (helo, MS.), 2724; brûn-fâgne, gold-fâhne helm, 2616, 2812; dat. sg. under helme, 342, 404; gen. sg. helmes, 1031; acc. pl. helmas, 240, 2639. — 3) *defence, protector,* designation of the king: nom. sg. helm Scyldinga (Hrôðgâr), 371, 456, 1322; acc. sg. heofena helm (*the defender of the heavens* = God), 182; helm Scylfinga, 2382. — Comp.: grîm-, gûð-, heaðo-, niht-helm.

ofer-**helmian,** w. v. w. acc., *to cover over, to overhang:* pres. sg. III. ofer-helmaþ, 1365.

helm-berend, pres. part., *helm-wearing* (warrior): acc. pl. helm-berend, 2518, 2643.

helpan, st. v., *to help:* inf. þät him holt-wudu helpan ne meahte, lind wiþ lîge, *that a wooden shield could not help him, a linden shield against flame,* 2341; þät him frenna ecge mihton helpan ät hilde, 2685; wutun gangan tô, helpan hildfruman, *let us go thither to help the battle-chief,* 2650; w. gen. ongan . . . mæges helpan, *began to help my kinsman,* 2880; so, pret. sg. þær he his mæges (MS. mägenes) healp, 2699.

help, m. and f., *help, support, maintenance:* acc. sg. helpe, 551, 1553; dat. sg. tô helpe, 1831; acc. sg. helpe, 2449.

hende, adj., *-handed:* in comp. ídel-hende.

her, adv., *here,* 397, 1062, 1229, 1655, 1821, 2054, 2797, etc.; *hither,* 244, 361, 376.

here (Goth. harji-s), st. m., *army, troops:* dat. sg. on herge, *in the army, on a warlike expedition,* 1249; *in the army, among the fighting men,* 2639; as instr. herge, 2348.—Comp.: flot-, scip-, sin-here.

here-brôga, w. m., *terror of the army, fear of war:* dat. sg. for here-brôgan, 462.

here-byrne, w. f., *battle-mail, coat of mail:* nom. sg., 1444.

here-grîma, w. m., *battle-mask,* i.e. helmet (with visor): dat. sg. -grîman, 396, 2050, 2606,

here-net, st. n., *battle-net,* i.e. coat of mail (of interlaced rings): nom. sg., 1554.

here-nîð, st. m., *battle-enmity, battle of armies:* nom. sg., 2475.

here-pâd, st. f., *army-dress,* i.e. coat of mail, armor: nom. sg., 2259.

here-rinc, st. m., *army-hero, hero in battle, warrior:* acc. sg. here-rinc (MS. here ric), 1177.

here-sceaft, st. m., *battle-shaft,* i.e. spear: gen. pl. here-sceafta heáp, 335.

here-spêd, st. f., (*war-speed*), *luck in war:* nom. sg., 64.

here-sträl, st. m, *war-arrow, missile:* nom. sg., 1436.

here-syrce, w. f., *battle-shirt, shirt of mail:* acc. sg. here-syrcan, 1512.

here-wæd, st. f., *army-dress, coat of mail, armor:* dat. pl. (as instr.) here-wædum, 1898.

here-wæsma, w. m., *war-might, fierce strength in battle:* dat. pl. an here-wæsmum, 678. — Leo.

here-wîsa, w. m., *leader of the army,* i.e. ruler, king: nom. sg., 3021.

herg, hearg, st. m., *image of a god, grove where a god was worshipped,* hence to tne Christian a wicked place (?): dat. pl. hergum ge-heaðerod, *confined in wicked places* (parallel with hell-bendum fäst), 3073.

herigean, w. v. w. dat. of pers., *to provide with an army, to support with an army:* pres. sg. I. ic þe wel herige, 1834. — Leo.

hete, st. m., *hate, enmity:* nom. sg. 142, 2555.—Comp.: ecg-, morðor-, wîg-hete.

hete-lîc, adj., *hated:* nom. sg., 1268.

hetend, hettend, (pres. part. of hetan, see **hatian**), *enemy,* hostis: nom. pl. hetende, 1829; dat. pl. wið hettendum, 3005.

hete-nîð, st. m., *enmity full of hate:* acc. pl. hete-nîðas, 152.

hete-sweng, st. m., *a blow from hate:* acc. pl. hete-swengeas, 2226.

hete-þanc, st. m., *hate-thought, a hostile design:* dat. pl. mid his hete-þancum, 475.

hêdan, ge-**hêdan,** w. v. w. gen.: 1) *to protect:* pret. sg. ne hêdde he þäs heafolan, *did not protect his head,* 2698. — 2) *to obtain:* subj. pret. sg. III. gehêdde, 505.

hêrian, w. v. w. acc., *to praise, to commend;* with reference to God, *to adore:* inf. heofena helm hêrian ne cûðon, *could not worship the defence of the heavens* (God), 182; ne hûru Hildeburh hêrian þorfte Eotena treówe, *had no need to praise the fidelity of the Eotens,* 1072; pres. subj. þät mon his wine-dryhten wordum hêrge, 3177.

ge-**heaðerian,** w. v., *to force, to press in:* pret. part. ge-heaðerod, 3073.

heaðo-byrne, w. f., *battle-mail, shirt of mail:* nom. sg., 1553.

heaðo-deór, adj., *bold in battle, brave:* nom. sg., 689; dat. pl. heaðo-deórum, 773.

heaðo-fyr, st. n., *battle-fire, hostile fire:* gen. sg. heaðu-fŷres, 2523; instr. pl. heaðo-fŷrum, 2548, of the drake's fire-spewing.

heaðo-grim, adj., *grim in battle,* 548.

heaðo-helm, st. m., *battle-helmet, war-helmet:* nom. sg., 3157(?).

heaðo-lâc, st. n., *battle-play, battle:* dat. sg. ät heaðo-lâce, 584; gen. sg. heaðo-lâces hâl, 1975.

heaðo-mære, adj., *renowned in battle:* acc. pl. -mære, 2803.

heaðo-ræs, st. m., *storm of battle, attack in battle, entrance by force:* nom. sg., 557; acc. pl. -ræsas, 1048; gen. pl. -ræsa, 526.

heaðo-reáf, st. n., *battle-dress, equipment for battle:* acc. sg. heaðo-reáf heóldon (*kept the equipments*), 401.

heaðo-rinc, st. m., *battle-hero, warrior:* acc. sg. þone heaðo-rinc (Hrêðel's son, Hæðcyn), 2467; dat. pl. þæm heaðo-rincum, 370.

heaðo-rôf, adj., *renowned in battle:* nom. sg., 381; nom. pl. heaðo-rôfe, 865.

heaðo-scearp, adj., *sharp in battle,*

bold: n.m. pl. (-scearde, MS.), 2830.

heaðo-seóc, adj., *battle-sick:* dat. sg. -siócum, 2755.

heaðo-steáp, adj., *high in battle, excelling in battle:* nom. sg. in weak form, heaðo-steápa, 1246; acc. sg. heaðo-steápne, 2154, both times of the helmet.

heaðo-swât, st. m., *blood of battle:* dat. sg. heaðo-swâte, 1607; as instr., 1461; gen. pl. hâtost heaðo-swâta, 1669.

heaðo-sweng, st. m., *battle-stroke* (blow of the sword): dat. sg. äfter heaðu-swenge, 2582.

heaðo-torht, adj., *loud, clear in battle:* nom. sg. stefn . . . heaðo-torht, *the voice clear in battle,* 2554.

heaðo-wæd, st. f., *battle-dress, coat of mail, armor:* instr. pl. heaðo-wædum, 39.

heaðo-weorc, st. n., *battle-work, battle:* acc. sg., 2893.

heaðo-wylm, st. m., *hostile (flame-) wave:* acc. pl. hâte heaðo-wylmas, 2820; gen. pl. heaðo-wylma, 82.

heaf, st. n., *sea:* acc. pl. ofer heafo, 2478. See Note.

heafola. See **hafela.**

heal, st. f., *hall, main apartment, large building* (consisting of an assembly-hall and a banqueting-hall): nom. sg. heal, 1152, 1215; heall, 487; acc. sg. healle, 1088; dat. sg. healle, 89, 615, 643, 664, 926, 1010, 1927, etc.; gen. sg. [healle], 389.—Comp.: gif-, meodo-heal.

heal-ärn, st. n., *hall-building, hall-house:* gen. sg. heal-ärna, 78.

heal-gamen, st. n., *social enjoyment in the hall, hall-joy:* nom. sg., 1067.

heal-reced, st. n., *hall-building.* acc. sg., 68.

heal-sittend, pres. part., *sitting in the hall* (at the banquet): dat. pl. heal-sittendum, 2869; gen. pl. heal-sittendra, 2016.

heal-þegn, st. m., *hall-thane,* i.e. a warrior who holds the hall: gen. sg. heal-þegnes, of Grendel, 142; acc. pl. heal-þegnas, of Beówulf's band, 720.

heal-wudu, *hall-wood,* i.e. hall built of wood: nom. sg., 1318.

healdan, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to hold, to hold fast; to support:* pret. pl. hû þâ stânbogan . . . êce eorðreced innan heóldon (MS. healde), *how the arches of rock within held the everlasting earth-house,* 2720. Pret. sg., with a person as object: heóld hine tô fäste, *held him too fast,* 789; w. the dat. he him freóndlârum heóld, *supported him with friendly advice,* 2378. — 2) *to hold, to watch, to preserve, to keep;* reflexive, *to maintain one's self, to keep one's self:* pres. sg. II. eal þu hit gehyldum healdest, mägen mid môdes snyttrum, *all that preservest thou continuously, strength and wisdom of mind,* 1706; III. healdeð higemêðum heáfod-wearde, *holds for the dead the head-watch,* 2910; imp. sg. II. heald forð tela niwe sibbe, *keep well, from now on, the new relationship,* 949; heald (heold, MS.) þu nu hruse . . . eorla æhte, *preserve thou now, Earth, the noble men's possessions,* 2248; inf. se þe holmclifu healdan scolde, *watch the sea-cliffs,* 230; so, 705; nacan . . . ârum healdan, *to keep well your vessel,* 296; wearde healdan, 319; forlêton eorla gestreón eorðan healdan, 3168; pres. part. dreám heal

dei.de, *holding rejoicing* (i.e. thou who art rejoicing), 1228; pret. sg. neóld hine syððan fyr and fästor, *hept himself afterwards afar and more secure*, 142; ægwearde heóld, *I have* (*hitherto*) *kept watch on the sea*, 241; so, 305; hióld heáhlufan wið hãleða brego, *preserved high love*, 1955; ginfästan gife . . . heóld, 2184; gold-mâðmas heóld, *took care of the treasures of gold*, 2415; heóld mîn tela, *protected well mine own*, 2738; þonne . . . sceft . . . nytte heóld, *had employment, was employed*, 3119; heóld mec, *protected*, i.e. brought me up, 2431; pret. pl. heaðo-reáf heóldon, *watched over the armor*, 401; sg. for pl. heáfodbeorge . . . walan ûtan heóld, *outwards, bosses kept guard over the head*, 1032.—Related to the preceding meaning are the two following: 3) *to rule and protect the fatherland:* inf. gif þu healdan wylt maga rîce, 1853; pret. heóld, 57, 2738.— 4) *to hold, to have, to possess, to inhabit:* inf. lêt þone brego-stôl Beówulf healdan, 2390; gerund. tô healdanne hleóburh wera, 1732; pret. sg. heóld, 103, 161, 466, 1749, 2752; lyftwynne heóld nihtes hwîlum, *at night-time had the enjoyment of the air*, 3044; pret. pl. Geáta leóde hreâwîc heóldon, *the Geátas held the place of corpses* (lay dead upon it), 1215; pret. sg. þær heó ær mæste heóld worolde wynne, *in which she formerly possessed the highest earthly joy*, 1080. — 5) *to win, to receive:* pret. pl. I. heóldon heáh gesceap, *we received a heavy fate, heavy fate befell us*, 3085.

be-healdan, w. acc.: 1) *to take care of, to attend to:* pret. sg. þegn nytte beheóld, *a thane discharged the office*, 494; so, 668.—2) *to hold.* pret. sg. se þe flôda begong . . . beheóld, 1499. — 3) *to look at, to behold:* þryðswyð beheóld mæg Higelâces hû . . ., *great woe saw H.'s kinsman, how . . .*, 737.

for-healdan, w. acc., (*to hold badly*), *to fall away from, to rebel:* pret. part. hãfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga, *had rebelled against the defender of the Scylfings*, 2382.

ge-healdan: 1) *to hold, to receive, to hold fast:* pres. sg. III. se þe waldendes hyldo gehealdeð, *who receives the Lord's grace*, 2294; pres. subj. fäder alwalda . . . eówic gehealde siða gesunde, *keep you sound on your journey*, 317; inf. ne meahte he . . . on þam frumgâre feorh gehealdan, *could not hold back the life in his lord*, 2857. — 2) *to take care, to preserve, to watch over; to stop:* imp. sg. hafa nu and geheald hûsa sêlest, 659; inf. gehealdan hêt hildegeatwe, 675; pret. sg. he frätwe geheóld fela missera, 2621; þone þe ær geheóld wið hettendum hord and rîce, *him who before preserved treasure and realm*, 3004. — 3) *to rule:* inf. folc gehealdan, 912; pret. sg. geheóld tela (brâde rîce), 2209.

healf, st. f., *half, side, part:* acc. sg. on þâ healfe, *towards this side*, 1676; dat. sg. hãleðum be healfe, *at the heroes' side*, 2263; acc. pl. on twâ healfa, *upon two sides, mutually*, 1096; on bâ healfa (healfe), *on both sides* (to Grendel and his mother), 1306; *on two sides, on both sides*, 2064; gen. pl. on healfa gehwone, *in half, through the middle*, 801.

healf, adj., *half*· gen. sg. healfre, 1088.

heals, st. m., *neck:* acc. sg. heals, 2692; dat. sg. wiŏ halse, 1567; be healse, 1873. — Comp.: the adjectives fâmig-, wunden-heals.

heals-beáh, st. m., *neck-ring, collar:* acc. sg. þone heals-beáh, 2173; gen. pl. heals-beága, 1196.

heals-gebedde, w. f., *beloved bed-fellow, wife:* nom. sg. healsgebedde (MS. healsgebedda), 63.

healsian, w. v. w. acc., *to entreat earnestly, to implore:* pret. sg. þâ se þeóden mec . . . healsode hreóhmôd þät . . ., *entreated me sorrowful, that . . .*, 2133.

heard, adj.: 1) of persons, *able, efficient in war, strong, brave:* nom. sg. heard, 342, 376, 404, 1575, 2540, etc.; in weak form, se hearda, 401, 1964; se hearda þegn, 2978; þes hearda heáp, 432; nom. pl. hearde hilde-frecan, 2206; gen. pl. heardra, 989. Comparative: acc. sg. heardran häle, 720. With accompanying gen.: wîges heard, *strong in battle*, 887; dat. sg. nîða heardum, 2171. — 2) of the implements of war, *good, firm, sharp, hard:* nom. sg. (gûð-byrne, lîc-syrce) heard, 322, 551. In weak form: masc. here-strâl hearda, 1436; se hearda helm, 2256; neutr. here-net hearde, 1554; acc. sg. (swurd, wæpen), heard, 540, 2688, 2988; nom. pl. hearde . . . homera lâfe, 2830; heard and hring-mæl Hcaðobeardna gestreón, 2038; acc. pl. heard sweord, 2639. Of other things, *hard, rough, harsh, hard to bear:* acc. sg. hreðer-bealo hearde, 1344; nom. sg. wrôht . . . heard, 2915; here-nîð hearda, 2475; acc. sg. heoro-sweng heardne, 1591; instr. sg. heardan ceápe, 2483; instr. pl. heardan, heardum clammum, 964, 1336; gen. pl. heardra hŷnða, 166. Compar.: acc. sg. heardran feohtan, 576. — Comp.: fŷr-, îren-, nîð-, regen-, scûr-heard.

hearde, adv., *hard, very,* 1439.

heard-ecg, adj., *sharp-edged, hard, good in battle:* nom. sg., 1289.

heard-fyrde, adj., *hard to take away, heavy:* acc. sg. hard-fyrdne, 2246. — Leo.

heard-hycgend, pres. part., *of a warlike disposition, brave:* nom. pl. -hicgende, 394, 800.

hearg-träf, st. n., *tent of the gods, temple:* dat. pl. ät härg-trafum (MS. hræg trafum), 175.

hearm, st. m., *harm, injury, insult* dat. sg. mid hearme, 1893.

hearm-sceaða, w. m., *enemy causing injury* or *grief:* nom. sg. hearm-scaða, 767.

hearpe, w. f., *harp:* gen. sg. hearpan swêg, 89, 3024; hearpan wynne (wyn), 2108, 2263.

heáðu, st. f., *sea, waves:* acc. sg. heáðu, 1863?

heáðu-lîðend, pres. part., *sea-farer, sailor:* nom. pl. -lîðende, 1799; dat. pl. -lîðendum (designation of the Geátas), 2956.

heáfod, st. n., *head:* acc. sg., 48, 1640; dat. sg. heáfde, 1591, 2291, 2974; dat. pl. heáfdum, 1243.

heáfod-beorh, st. f., *head-defence, protection for the head:* acc. sg. heáfod-beorge, 1031.

heáfod-mæg, st. m., *head-kinsman, near blood-relative:* dat. pl. heáfod-mægum (*brothers*), 589; gen. pl. heáfod-mâga, 2152.

heáfod-segn, st. n., *head-sign, banner:* acc. sg., 2153.

heáfod-weard, st. f., *head-watch*

acc. sg. healdeð . . . heáfod-wearde leófes and láðes, *for the friend and the foe* (Beówulf and the drake, who lie dead near each other), 2910.

heáh, heá, adj., *high, noble* (in composition, also primus): nom. sg. heáh Healfdene, 57; heá (Higelâc), 1927; heáh (sele), 82; heáh hlæw, 2806, 3159; acc. sg. heáh (segn), 48, 2769; heáhne (MS. heánne) hrôf, 984; dat. sg. in (tô) sele þam heán, 714, 920; gen. sg. heán hûses, 116.—*high, heavy:* acc. heáh gesceap (*an unusual, heavy fate*), 3085.

heá-burh, st. f., *high city, first city of a country:* acc. sg., 1128.

heáh-cyning, st. m., *high king, mightiest of the kings:* gen. sg. -cyninges (of Hrôðgâr), 1040.

heáh-gestreón, st. n., *splendid treasure:* gen. pl. -gestreóna, 2303.

heáh-lufe, w. f., *high love:* acc. sg. heáh-lufan, 1955.

heáh-sele, st. m., *high hall, first hall in the land, hall of the ruler:* dat. sg. heáh-sele, 648.

heáh-setl, st. n., *high seat, throne:* acc. sg., 1088.

heáh-stede, st. m., *high place, ruler's place:* dat. sg. on heáh-stede, 285.

heán, adj., *depressed, low, despised, miserable:* nom. sg., 1275, 2100, 2184, 2409.

heáp, st. m., *heap, crowd, troop:* nom. sg. þegna heáp, 400; þes hearda heáp, *this brave band*, 432; acc. sg. here-sceafta heáp, *the crowd of spears*, 335; mago-rinca heáp, 731; dat. sg. on heápe, *in a compact body*, as many as there were of them, 2597.—Comp. wîg-heáp.

heáwan, st. v., *to hew, to cleave:* inf., 801.

ge-heáwan, *cleave:* pres. subj. **ge**heáwe, 683.

heoðu, st. f., *the interior of a building:* dat. sg. þät he on heoðe gestôd, *in the interior* (of the hall, Heorot), 404.

heofon, st. m., *heaven:* nom. sg., 3157; dat. sg. hefene, 1572; gen. sg. heofenes, 414, 576, 1802, etc.; gen. pl. heofena, 182; dat. pl. under heofenum, 52, 505.

heolfor, st. n., *gore, fresh* or *crude blood:* dat. instr. sg. hâtan heolfre, 850, 1424; heolfre, 2139; under heolfre, 1303.

heolster, st. n., *haunt, hiding-place:* acc. sg. on heolster, 756.

heonan, adv., *hence, from here:* heonan, 252; heonon, 1362.

heor, st. m., *door-hinge:* nom. pl. heorras, 1000.

heorde, adj. See **wunden-heorde.**

heorð-geneát, st. m., *hearth-companion*, i.e. a vassal of the king, in whose castle he receives his livelihood: nom. pl. heorð-geneátas, 261, 3181; acc. pl. heorð-geneátas, 1581, 2181; dat. pl. heorð-geneátum, 2419.

heorot, st. m., *stag:* nom. sg., 1370.

heorte, w. f., *heart:* nom. sg., 2562; dat. sg. ât heortan, 2271; gen. sg. heortan, 2464, 2508.—Comp.: the adjectives blîð-, grom-, rûm-, starc-heort.

heoru, st. m., *sword:* nom. sg. heoru bunden (cf. under **bindan**), 1286. In some of the following compounds heoro- seems to be confounded with here- (see **here**).

heoro-blâc, adj., *pale through the sword, fatally wounded:* nom. sg. [heoro-]blâc, 2489.

heoru-dreór, st. m., *sword-blood:* instr. sg. heoru-dreóre, 487; heoro-dreore, 850.

heoro-dreórig, adj., *bloody through the sword:* nom. sg., 936; acc. sg. heoro-dreórigne, 1781, 2721.

heoro-drync, st. m., *sword-drink,* i.e. blood shed by the sword: instr. pl. hioro-dryncum swealt, *died through sword-drink,* i.e. struck by the sword, 2359.

heoro-gîfre, adj., *eager for hostile inroads:* nom. sg., 1499.

heoro-grim, adj., *sword-grim, fierce in battle:* nom. sg m., 1565; fem. -grimme, 1848.

heoro-hôcihte, adj., *provided with barbs, sharp like swords:* instr. pl. mid eofer-spreótum heoro-hôcyhtum, 1439.

heoro-serce, w. f., *shirt of mail:* acc. sg. hioro-sercean, 2540.

heoro-sweng, st. m., *sword-stroke:* acc. sg. 1591.

heoro-weallende, pres. part., *rolling around fighting,* of the drake, 2782. See **weallian.**

heoro-wearh, st. m., *he who is sword-cursed, who is destined to die by the sword:* nom. sg., 1268.

heófan, w. v., *to lament, to moan:* part. nom. pl. hiófende, 3143.

â-heóran, *to free* (?): w. acc. pret. sg. brŷd âheórde, 2931.

heóre, adj., *pleasant, not haunted, secure:* nom. sg. fem. nis þät heóru stôw, *that is no secure place,* 1373. — Comp. un-heóre (-hŷre).

hider, adv., *hither,* 240, 370, 394, 3093, etc.

ofer-higian, w. v. (according to the connection, probably), *to exceed,* 2767. (O.H.G. ubar-hugjan, *to be arrogant.*)

hild, st. f., *battle, combat:* nom. sg., 452, 902, 1482, 2077; hild heoru-grimme, 1848; acc. sg. hilde, 648; instr. sg. hilde, *through combat,* 2917; dat. sg. ät hilde, 1461.

hilde-bil, st. n., *battle-sword:* nom. sg., 1667; instr. dat. sg. hilde-bille, 557, 1521.

hilde-bord, st. n., *battle-shield:* acc. pl. hilde-bord, 397; instr. pl. -bordum, 3140.

hilde-cyst, st. f., *excellence in battle, bravery in battle:* instr. pl. -cystum, 2599.

hilde-deór, adj., *bold in battle, brave in battle:* nom. sg., 312, 835, 1647, 1817; hilde-diór, 3112; nom. pl. hilde-deóre, 3171.

hilde-freca, w. m., *hero in battle:* nom. pl. hilde-frecan, 2206; dat. sg. hild-frecan, 2367.

hilde-geatwe, st. f. pl., *equipment for battle, adornment for combat:* acc. hilde-geatwe, 675; gen. -geatwa, 2363.

hilde-gicel, st. m., *battle-icicle,* i.e. the blood which hangs upon the sword-blades like icicles: instr. pl. hilde-gicelum, 1607.

hilde-grâp, st. f., *battle-gripe:* nom. sg., 1447, 2508.

hilde-hlemma, w. m., *one raging in battle, warrior, fighter:* nom. sg., 2352, 2545; dat. pl. eft þät ge-eode . . . hilde-hlämmum, *it happened to the warriors* (the Geátas), 2202.

hilde-leóma, w. m., *battle-light, gleam of battle,* hence: 1) the fire-spewing of the drake in the fight: nom. pl. -leóman, 2584. — 2) *the gleaming sword:* acc. sg. -leóman, 1144.

hilde-mecg, st. m., *man of battle, warrior:* nom. pl. hilde-mecgas, 800.

hilde-mêce, st. m., *battle-sword:* nom. pl. -mêceas, 2203.

hilde-rand, st. m., *battle-shield:* acc. pl. -randas, 1243.

hilde-ræs, st. m., *storm of battle:* acc. sg., 300.

hilde-rinc, st. m., *man of battle, warrior, hero:* nom. sg., 1308, 3125, 3137; dat. sg. hilde-rince, 1496; gen. sg. hilde-rinces, 987.

hilde-sâd, adj., *satiated with battle, not wishing to fight any more:* acc. sg. hilde-sädne, 2724.

hilde-sceorp, st. n., *battle-dress, armor, coat of mail:* acc. sg., 2156.

hilde-setl, st. n., *battle-seat* (saddle): nom. sg., 1040.

hilde-strengo, st. f., *battle-strength, bravery in battle:* acc., 2114.

hilde-swât, st. m., *battle-sweat:* nom. sg. hât hilde-swât (the hot, damp breath of the drake as he rushes on), 2559.

hilde-tux, st. m., *battle-tooth:* instr. pl. hilde-tuxum, 1512.

hilde-wæpen, st. m., *battle-weapon:* instr. pl. -wæpnum, 39.

hilde-wîsa, w. m., *leader in battle, general:* dat. sg. fore Healfdenes hildewîsan, *Healfdene's general* (Hnäf), 1065.

hild-freca. See **hilde-freca.**

hild-fruma, st. m., *battle-chief:* dat. sg. -fruma, 1679, 2650; gen. sg. þäs hild-fruman, 2836.

hild-lata, w. m., *he who is late in battle, coward:* nom. pl. þâ hild-latan, 2847.

hilt, st. n., *sword-hilt:* nom. sg. gylden hilt, 1678; acc. sg. þät hilt, 1669; hylt, 1668. Also used in the plural; acc. þâ hilt, 1615; dat. pl. be hiltum, 1575. — Comp.: fetel-, wreoðen-hilt.

hilte-cumbor, st. n., *banner with a staff:* acc. sg., 1023.

hilted, pret. part., *provided with a hilt* or *handle:* acc. sg. heard swyrd hilted, *sword with a* (rich) *hilt,* 2988.

hin-fûs, adj., *ready to die:* nom. sg. hyge wäs him hinfûs (i.e. he felt that he should not survive), 756.

hindema, adj. superl., *hindmost, last:* instr. sg. hindeman sîðe, *the last time, for the last time,* 2050, 2518.

hirde, hyrde, st. m., (*herd*) *keeper, guardian, possessor:* nom. sg. folces hyrde, 611, 1833, 2982; rîces hyrde, 2028; fyrena hyrde, *the guardian of mischief, wicked one,* 751, 2220; wuldres hyrde, *the king of glory, God,* 932; hringa hyrde, *the keeper of the rings,* 2246; cumbles hyrde, *the possessor of the banner, the bearer of the banner,* 2506; folces hyrde, 1850; frätwa hyrde, 3134; rîces hyrde, 3081; acc. pl. hûses hyrdas, 1667. — Comp.: grund-hyrde.

hit (O.N. hita), st. f. (?), *heat:* nom. sg. þenden hyt sŷ, 2650.

hladan, st. v.: 1) *to load, to lay.* inf. on bæl hladan leôfne mannan, *lay the dear man on the funeral-pile,* 2127; him on bearm hladan bunan and discas, *laid cups and plates upon his bosom, loaded himself with them,* 2776; pret. part. þær wäs wunden gold on wæn hladen, *laid upon the wain,* 3135. — 2) *to load, to burden:* pret. part. þâ wäs . . . sægeáp naca hladen herewædum, *loaded with armor,* 1898. — Comp. gilp-hläden.

ge-hladan, w. acc., *to load, to burden:* pret. sg. sæbât gehlôd (MS gehleod), 896.

hlâford, st. m., *lord, ruler:* nom. sg., 2376; acc. sg., 267; dat. sg. hlâforde, 2635; gen. sg. hlâfordes, 3181. — Comp. eald-hlâford.

hlâford-lèás, adj., *without a lord:* nom. pl. hlâford-leáse, 2936.

hlâw, hlæw, st. m., *hill, grave-hill:* acc. sg. hlæw, 2803, 3159, 3171; dat. sg. for hlâwe, 1121. Also, *grave-chamber* (the interior of the grave-hill), *cave:* acc. sg. hlâw [under] hrusan, 2277; hlæw under hrusan, 2412; dat. sg. on hlæwe, 2774. The drake dwells in the rocky cavern which the former owner of his treasure had chosen as his burial-place, 2242–2271.

hläst, st. n., *burden, load:* dat. sg. hläste, 52.

hlem, st. m., *noise, din of battle, noisy attack:* in the compounds, uht-, wäl-hlem.

hlemma, w. m., *one raging, one who calls;* see **hilde-hlemma.**

â-hlehhan, st. v., *to laugh aloud, to shout, to exult:* pret. sg. his môd âhlôg, *his mood exulted,* 731.

hleahtor, st. m., *laughter:* nom. sg., 612; acc. sg., 3021.

hleápan, st. v., *to run, to trot, to spring:* inf. hleápan lêton . . . fealwe mearas, 865.

â-hleapan, *to spring up:* pret. âhleóp, 1398.

hleoðu. See **hlið.**

hleonian, w. v., *to incline, to hang over:* inf. oð þät he . . . fyrgenbeámas ofer hârne stân hleonian funde, *till he found mountain-trees hanging over the gray rocks,* 1416.

hleó, st. m., *shady, protected place; defence, shelter;* figurative designation of the king, or of powerful nobles: wîgendra hleó, of Hrôðgâr, 429; of Sigemund, 900; of Beówulf, 1973, 2338; eorla hleó, of Hrôðgâr, 1036, 1867; of Beówulf, 792; of Hygelâc, 2191.

hleó-burh, st. f., *ruler's castle* or *city:* acc. sg., 913, 1732.

hleóðor-cwyde, st. m., *speech of solemn sound, ceremonious words,* 1980.

hleór, st. n., *cheek, jaw:* in comp. fäted-hleór (adj.).

hleór-bera, w. m., *cheek-bearer,* the part of the helmet that reaches down over the cheek and protects it: acc. pl. ofer hleór-beran (*visor*?), 304.

hleór-bolster, st. m., *cheek-bolster, pillow:* nom. sg., 689.

hleótan, st. v. w. acc., *to obtain by lot, to attain, to get:* pret. sg. feorh-wunde hleát, 2386.

hlifian, w. v., *to rise, to be prominent:* inf. hlifian, 2806; pret. hlifade, 81, 1800, 1899.

hlið, st. n., *cliff, precipice of a mountain:* dat. sg. on hliðe, 3159; gen. sg. hliðes, 1893; pl. hliðu in composition, stân-hliðu; hleoðu in the compounds fen-, mist-, näs-, wulf-hleoðu.

hlin-bed (Frisian hlen-bed, Richthofen 206[28], for which another text has cronk-bed), st. n., *κλινίδιον, bed for reclining, sick-bed:* acc. sg. hlim-bed, 3035.

tô-hlîdan, st. v., *to spring apart, to burst:* pret. part. nom. pl. tô-hlidene, 1000.

hlûd, adj., *loud:* acc. sg. dreám . . . hlûdne, 89.

hlyn, st. m., *din, noise, clatter:* nom. sg., 612.

hlynnan, hlynian, w. v., *to sound, to resound:* inf. hlynnan (of the voice), 2554; of fire, *to crackle* pret. sg. hlynode, 1121.

hlynsian, w. v., *to resound, to crash:* pret. sg. reced hlynsode, 771.

hlytm, st. m., *lot:* dat. sg. näs þâ on hlytme, hwâ þät hord strude, *it did not depend upon lot who should plunder the hoard,* i.e. its possession was decided, 3127.

hnâh, adj.: 1) *low, inferior:* comp. acc. sg. hnâgran, 678; dat. sg. hnâhran rince, *an inferior hero, one less brave,* 953. — 2) *familiarly intimate:* nom. sg. näs hió hnâh swâ þeáh, *was nevertheless not familiarly intimate* (with the Geátas, i.e. preserved her royal dignity towards them), (*niggardly*?), 1930.

hnægan, w. v. w. acc., (for nægan), *to speak to, to greet:* pret. sg. þät he þone wîsan wordum hnægde freán Ingwina, 1319.

ge-hnægan, w. acc., *to bend, to humiliate, to strike down, to fell:* pret. sg. ge-hnægde helle gâst, 1275; þær hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon, 2917.

hnîtan, st. v., *to dash against, to encounter,* here of the collision of hostile bands: pret. pl. þonne hniton (hnitan) fêðan, 1328, 2545.

hoðma, w. m., *place of concealment, cave,* hence, *the grave:* dat. sg. in hoðman, 2459.

hof, st. n., *enclosed space, court-yard, estate, manor-house:* acc. sg. hof (Hrôðgâr's residence), 312; dat. sg. tô hofe sînum (Grendel's home in the sea), 1508; tô hofe (Hygelâc's residence), 1975; acc. pl. beorht hofu, 2314; dat. pl. tô hofum Geáta, 1837.

hogode. See **hycgan.**

hold, adj., *inclined to, attached to, gracious, dear, true:* nom. sg. w. dat. of the person, hold weorod freán Scyldinga, *a band well disposed to the lord of the Scyldings,* 290; mandrihtne hold, 1230; Hygelâce wäs . . . nefa swŷðe hold, *to H. was his nephew* (Beówulf) *very much attached,* 2171; acc. sg. þurh holdne hige, *from a kindly feeling, with honorable mind,* 267; holdne wine, 376; holdne, 1980; gen. pl. holdra, 487.

hold. See **healdan.**

holm, st. m., *deep sea:* nom. sg., 519, 1132, 2139; acc. sg., 48, 633; dat. sg. holme, 543, 1436, 1915; acc. pl. holmas, 240. — Comp. wæg-holm.

holm-clif, st. n., *sea-cliff:* dat. sg. on þam holm-clife, 1422; from þäm holmclife, 1636; acc. pl. holmclifu, 230.

holm-wylm, st. m., *the waves of the sea:* dat. sg. holm-wylme, 2412.

holt, st. n., *wood, thicket, forest.* acc. sg. on holt, 2599; holt, 2847. — Comp.: äsc-, fyrgen-, gâr-, Hrefnes-holt.

holt-wudu, st. m., *forest-wood:* 1) of the material: nom. sg., 2341. — 2) = *forest:* acc. sg., 1370.

hord, st. m. and n., *hoard, treasure:* nom. sg., 2284, 3085; beága hord, 2285; mâðma hord, 3012; acc. sg. hord, 913, 2213, 2320, 2510, 2745, 2774, 2956, 3057; sâwle hord, 2423; þät hord, 3127; dat. sg. of horde, 1109; for horde, *on account of* (the robbing of) *the hoard,* 2782; hæðnum horde, 2217; gen. sg. hordes, 888. — Comp.: beáh-, breóst-, word-, wyrm-hord.

hord-ärn, st. n., *place in which a treasure is kept, treasure-room:* dat. hord-ärne, 2832; gen. pl. hord-ärna, 2280.

hord-burh, st. f., *city in which a*

the treasure (of the king's), *ruler's castle:* acc. sg., 467.

hord-gestreón, st. n., *hoard-treasure, precious treasure:* dat. pl. hord-gestreónum, 1900; gen. pl. mägen-byrðenne hord-gestreóna, *the great burden of rich treasures,* 3093.

hord-mâððum, st. m., *treasure-jewel, precious jewel:* acc. sg. (-madmum, MS.), 1199.

hord-wela, w. m., *treasure-riches, abundance of treasures:* acc. sg. hord-welan, 2345.

hord-weard, st. m., *warder of the treasure, hoard-warden:* 1) of the king: nom. sg., 1048; acc. sg., 1853. — 2) of the drake: nom. sg., 2294, 2303, 2555, 2594.

hord-weorðung, st. f., *ornament out of the treasure, rich ornament:* acc. sg. -weorðunge, 953.

hord-wyn, st. f., *treasure-joy, joy-giving treasure:* acc. sg. hord-wynne, 2271.

horn, st. m., *horn:* 1) upon an animal: instr. pl. heorot hornum trum, 1370. — 2) wind-instrument: nom. sg., 1424; acc. sg., 2944. — Comp. gûð-horn.

horn-boga, w. m., *bow made of horn:* dat. sg. of horn-bogan, 2438.

horn-geáp, adj., of great extent between the (stag-)horns adorning the gables(?): nom. sg. sele ... heáh and horn-geáp, 82.

horn-reced, st. n., building whose two gables are crowned by the halves of a stag's antler(?): acc. sg., 705. Cf. Heyne's Treatise on the Hall, Heorot, p. 44.

hors, st. n., *horse:* nom. sg., 1400.

hôciht, adj., *provided with hooks, hooked:* in comp. heoro-hôciht.

be-hôfian, w. v. w. gen., *to need, to want* · pres. sg. III. nu is se däg cumen þät ûre man-dryhten mägenes behôfað gôdra gûðrinca, *now is the day come when our lord needs the might of strong warriors,* 2648.

on-hôhsnian, w. v., *to hinder:* pret. sg. þät onhôhsnode Heminges mæg (on hohsnod, MS.), 1945.

hôlinga, adv., *in vain, without reason,* 1077.

be-hôn, st. v., *to hang with:* pret. part. helmum behongen, 3140.

hôp, st. n., *protected place, place of refuge, place of concealment,* in the compounds fen-, môr-hôp.

hôs (Goth. hansa), st. f., *accompanying troop, escort:* instr. sg. mägða hôse, *with an accompanying train of servingwomen,* 925.

hraðe, adv., *hastily, quickly, immediately,* 224, 741, 749, 1391, etc.; hräðe, 1438; hreðe, 992; compar. hraðor, 543.

hran-fix, st. m., *whale:* acc. pl. hron-fixas, 540.

hran-râd, st. f., *whale-road,* i.e. sea: dat. sg. ofer hron-râde, 10.

hrâ, st. n., *corpse:* nom. sg., 1589.

hrâ-fyl, st. m., *fall of corpses, killing, slaughter:* acc. sg., 277.

hrädlîce, adv., *hastily, immediately,* 356, 964.

hräfn, hrefn, st. m., *raven:* nom. sg. hrefn blaca, *black raven,* 1802; se wonna hrefn, *the dark raven,* 3025; dat. sg. hrefne, 2449.

hrägl, st. n., *dress, garment, armor:* nom. sg., 1196; gen. sg., hrägles, 1218; gen. pl. hrägla, 454. — Comp.: beado-, fyrd-, mere-hrägl.

hreðe. See **hraðe.**

hreðer, st. m., *breast, bosom* · nom. sg. hreðer inne weóll (*it surged in*

his breast), 2114; **hreðer** æðme weóll, 2594; dat. sg. in hreðre, 1152; of hreðre, 2820.—*Breast* as the seat of feeling, *heart:* dat. sg. þät wäs . . . hreðre hygemêðe, *that was depressing to the heart* (of the slayer, Hæðcyn), 2443; on hreðre, 1879, 2329; gen. pl. þurh hreðra gehygd, 2046.—*Breast* as seat of life: instr. sg. hreðre, parallel with aldre, 1447.

hreðer-bealo, st. n., *evil that takes hold on the heart, evil severely felt:* acc. sg., 1344.

hrefn. See **hräfn.**

hrêð, st. f., *glory;* in composition, gûð-hrêð; *renown, assurance of victory,* in sige-hrêð.

hrêðe, adj., *renowned in battle:* nom. sg. hrêð (on account of the following ät, final *e* is elided, as wên ic for wêne ic, 442; frôfor and fultum for frôfre and fultum, 699; firen ondrysne for firene ondr., 1933), 2576.

hrêð-sigor, st. m., *glorious victory:* dat. sg. hrêð-sigora, 2584.

hrêmig, adj., *boasting, exulting:* with instr. and gen. hûðe hrêmig, 124; since hrêmig, 1883; frätwum hrêmig, 2055; nom. pl. nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton (sc. wesan) fêðe-wîges, 2365.

on-hrêran, w. v., *to excite, to stir up:* pret. part. on-hrêred, 549, 2555.

hreâ-wîc, st. n., *place of corpses:* acc. sg. Geáta leóde hreâ-wîc heóldon, *held the place of corpses,* 1215.

hreád, st. f., *ornament*(?), in comp. earm-hreád. See **hreóðan.**

hreám, st. m., *noise, alarm:* nom. sg., 1303.

hreóða, w. m., *cover,* in the compound bord-hreóða.

hreóðan, ge-**hreóðan,** st. v., *to cover, to clothe;* only in the pret. part. hroden, gehroden, *dressed, adorned:* hroden, 495, 1023; þâ wäs heal hroden feónda feorum, *then was the hall covered with the corpses of the enemy,* 1152; gehroden golde, *adorned with gold,* 304.—Comp.: beág-, gold-hroden.

hreóh, hreów, hreó, adj., *excited, stormy, wild, angry, raging; sad, troubled:* nom. sg. (Beówulf) hreóh and heoro-grim, 1565; þät þam gôdan wäs hreów on hreðre, (*that came with violence upon him, pained his heart*), 2329; hreó wæron ŷða, *the waves were angry, the sea stormy,* 548; näs him hreóh sefa, *his mind was not cruel,* 2181; dat. sg. on hreón môde, *of sad heart,* 1308; on hreóum môde, *angry at heart,* 2582.

hreóh-môd, adj., *of sad heart,* 2133; *angry at heart,* 2297.

hreósan, st. v., *to fall, to sink, to rush:* pret. hreás, 2489, 2832; pret. pl. hruron, 1075; hie on weg hruron, *they rushed away,* 1431; hruron him teáras, *tears burst from him,* 1873.

be-hreósan, *to fall from, to be divested of:* pret. part. acc. pl. fyrnmanna fatu . . . hyrstum behrorene, *divested of ornaments* (from which the ornaments had fallen away), 2760.

hreów, st. f., *distress, sorrow:* gen. pl. þät wäs Hrôðgâre hreówa tornost, *that was to Hrôðgâr the bitterest of his sorrows,* 2130.

hring, st. m.: 1) *ring:* acc. sg. þone hring, 1203; hring gyldenne, 2810; acc. pl. hringas, 1196, 1971, 3035; gen. pl. hringa, 1508, 2246.—2) *shirt of mail* (of interlaced rings): nom.

sg. hring, 1504; byrnan hring, 2261. — Comp. bân-hring.

hringan, w. v., *to give forth a sound, to ring, to rattle:* pret. pl. byrnan hringdon, 327.

hring-bôga, w. m., *one who bends himself into a ring:* gen. sg. hring-bogan (of the drake, bending himself into a circle), 2562.

hringed, pret. part., *made of rings:* nom. sg. hringed byrne, 1246; acc. sg. hringde byrnan, 2616.

hringed-stefna, w. m., *ship whose stem is provided with iron rings* (cramp-irons), especially of seagoing ships (cf. Friŏ-þiofs saga, 1: þorsteinn âtti skip þat er Ellidi hêt, ... borðit war spengt iarni): nom. sg., 32, 1898; acc. sg. hringed-stefnan, 1132.

hring-îren, st. n., *ring-iron, ring-mail:* nom. sg., 322.

hring-mæl, adj., *marked with rings,* i.e. ornamented with rings, or marked with characters of ring-form: nom. acc. sg., of the sword, 1522, 1562(?); nom. pl. heard and hring-mæl Heaðobeardna gestreón (*rich armor*), 2038.

hring-naca, w. m., *ship with iron rings, sea-going ship:* nom. sg., 1863.

hring-net, st. n., *ring-net,* i.e. a shirt of interlaced rings: acc. sg., 2755; acc. pl. hring-net, 1890.

hring-sele, st. m., *ring-hall,* i.e. hall in which are rings, or in which rings are bestowed: acc. sg., 2841; dat. sg., 2011, 3054.

hring-weorðung, st. f., *ring-ornament:* acc. sg. -weorðunge, 3018.

hrînan, st. v. w. dat.: 1) *to touch, lay hold of:* inf. þât him heardra nân hrînan wolde îren ærgôd (*that no good sword of valiant men would make an impression on him*), 989; him for hrôf-sele hrînan ne mehte færgripe flôdes (*the sudden grip of the flood might not touch him owing to the hall-roof*), 1516; þät þam hring-sele hrînan ne môste gumena ænig (*so that none might touch the ringed-hall*), 3054; pret. sg. siððan he hire folmum [hr]ân (*as soon as he touched it with his hands*), 723; ðð þät deáðes wylm hrân ät heortan (*seized his heart*), 2271. Pret. subj. þeáh þe him wund hrîne (*although he was wounded*), 2977. — 2) (O.N. hrîna, *sonare, clamare*), *to resound, rustle:* pres. part. nom. pl. hrînde bearwas (for hrînende) 1364; but see Note.

hroden. See **hreóðan.**

hron-fix. See **hran-fix.**

hrôðor, st. m., *joy, beneficium:* dat sg. hrefne tô hrôðre, 2449; gen pl. hrôðra, 2172.

hrôf, st. m., *roof, ceiling of a house.* nom. sg., 1000; acc. sg. under Heorotes hrôf, 403; under geápne hrôf, 838; geseáh steápne hrôf (here *inner roof, ceiling*), 927; so, ofer heáhne hrôf, 984; ymb þäs helmes hrôf, 1031; under beorges hrôf, 2756. — Comp. inwit-hrôf.

hrôf-sele, st. m., *covered hall:* dat. sg. hrôf-sele, 1516.

hrôr, adj., *stirring, wide-awake, valorous:* dat. sg. of þäm hrôran, 1630. — Comp. fela-hrôr.

hruron. See **hreósan.**

hruse, w. f., *earth, soil:* nom. sg., 2248, 2559; acc. sg. on hrusan, 773, 2832; dat. sg. under hrusan, 2412.

hrycg, st. m., *back:* acc. sg. ofer

wäteres hrycg (*over the water's back, surface*), 471.

hryre, st. m., *fall, destruction, ruin:* acc. sg., 3181; dat. sg., 1681, 3006. — Comp.: leód-, wíg-hryre.

hryslan, w. v., *to shake, be shaken, clatter:* pret. pl. syrcan hrysedon (*corselets rattled*, of men in motion), 226.

hund, st. m., *dog:* instr. pl. hundum, 1369.

hund, num., *hundred:* þreó hund, 2279; w. gen. pl. hund missera, 1499; hund þûsenda landes and locenra beága, 2995.

hû, adv., *how, quomodo*, 3, 116, 279, 738, 845, 2319, 2520, 2719, etc.

hûð, st. f., *booty, plunder:* dat. (instr.) sg. hûðe, 124.

hûru, adv., *above all, certainly*, 369; *indeed, truly*, 182, 670, 1072, 1466, 1945, 2837; *yet, nevertheless*, 863; *now*, 3121.

hûs, st. n., *house:* gen. sg. hûses, 116; gen. pl. hûsa sêlest (Heorot), 146, 285, 659, 936.

hwan, adv., *whither:* tô hwan syððan wearð hondræs häleða (*what issue the hand-to-hand fight of the heroes had*), 2072.

hwanan, hwanon, adv., *whence:* hwanan, 257, 2404; hwanon, 333.

hwâ, interrog. and indef. pron., *who:* nom. sg. m. hwâ, 52, 2253, 3127; neut. hwät, 173; ânes hwät (*a part only*), 3011; hwät þâ men wæron (*who the men were*), 233, etc.; hwät syndon ge searo-häbbendra (*what armed men are ye?*), 237; acc. sg. m. wið manna hwone (*from(?) any man*), 155; neut. þurh hwät, 3069; hwät wit geó spræcon, 1477; hwät . . . hýnðo (gen.), fær-nîða (*what shame and sudden woes*), 474; so, hwät þu worn fela (*how very much thou*), 530; swylces hwät, 881; hwät . . . ârna, 1187; dat. m. hwâm, 1697. — Comp. æg-hwâ.

hwät, interj., *what! lo! indeed!* 1, 943, 2249.

ge-hwâ, w. part. gen., *each, each one:* acc. sg. m. wið feónda gehwone, 294; níða gehwane, 2398; mêca gehwane, 2686; gum-cynnes gehwone, 2766; fem. on healfa gehwone, 801; dat. sg. m. dôgora gehwâm, 88; ät níða gehwâm, 883; þegna gehwâm, 2034; eorla gehwæm, 1421; fem. in mægða gehwære, 25; nihta gehwæm, 1366; gen. sing. m. manna gehwäs, 2528; fem. dæda gehwäs, 2839.

hwâr. See **hwær.**

hwäder. See **hwider.**

hwäðer, pron., *which of two:* nom. sg. hwäðer . . . uncer twega, 2531; swâ hwäðer, *utercunque:* acc. sg. on swâ hwäðere hond swâ him gemet þince, 687. — Comp. æg-hwäðer.

ge-hwäðer, *each of two, either-other:* nom. sg. m. wäs gehwäðer ôðrum lifigende lâð, 815; wäs . . . gehwäðer ôðrum hrôðra gemyndig, 2172; ne gehwäðer incer (*nor either of you two*), 584; nom. sg. neut. gehwäðer þâra (*either of them*, i.e. ready for war or peace), 1249; dat. sg. hiora gehwäðrum, 2995; gen. sg. bega gehwäðres, 1044.

hwäðer, hwäðere, hwäðre, 1) adv., *yet, nevertheless:* hwäðre, 555, 891, 1271, 2099, 2299, 2378, etc.; hwäðre swâ þeáh, *however, notwithstanding*, 2443; hwäðere, 574, 578, 971, 1719. — 2) conj., = *utrum, whether:* hwäðre, 1315; hwäðer, 1357, 2786.

hwät, adj., *sharp, bold, valiant*

nom. sg. se secg hwata, 3029; dat. sg. hwatum, 2162; nom. pl. hwate, 1602, 2053; acc. pl. hwate, 2643, 3006. — Comp.: fyrd-, gold-hwât.

hwât. See **hwâ.**

hwær, adv., *where:* elles hwær, *elsewhere,* 138; hwær, *somewhere,* 2030. In elliptical question: wundur hwâr þonne . . ., *is it a wonder when . . . ?* 3063. — Comp. ô-hwær.

ge-hwær, *everywhere:* þeáh þu heaðo-ræsa gehwær dohte (*everywhere good in battle*), 526.

hwelc. See **hwylc.**

hwergen, adv., *anywhere:* elles hwergen, *elsewhere,* 2591.

hwettan, w. v., *to encourage, urge:* pres. subj. swâ þîn sefa hwette (*as thy mind urges, as thou likest*), 490; pret. pl. hwetton higerôfne (*they whetted the brave one*), 204.

hwêne, adv., *a little, paulum,* 2700.

hwealf, st. f., *vault:* acc. sg. under heofones hwealf, 576, 2016.

hweorfan, st. v., *to stride deliberately, turn, depart, move, die:* pres. pl. þâra þe cwice hwyrfað, 98; inf. hwîlum he on lufan lætеð hworfan monnes môd-geþonc (*sometimes on love* (?) *possessions* (?) *permits the thoughts of man to turn*), 1729; londrihtes môt . . . monna æghwylc îdel hweorfan (*of rights of land each one of men must be deprived*), 2889; pret. sg. fäder ellor hwearf . . . of earde (*died*), 55; hwearf þâ hrädlîce þær Hrôðgâr sät, 356; hwearf þâ bî bence (*turned then to the bench*), 1189; so, hwearf þâ be wealle, 1574; hwearf geond þät reced, 1982; hlæw oft ymbe hwearf (*went oft round the cave*), 2297; nalles äfter lyfte lâcende hwearf (*not at all through the air did he go springing*), 2833; subj. pret. sg. ær he on weg hwurfe . . . of geardum (*died*), 264.

and-hweorfan, *to move against:* pret. sg. ôð þät . . . norðan wind heaðo-grim and-hwearf (*till the fierce north wind blew in our faces*), 548.

ät-hweorfan, *to go to:* pret. sg. hwîlum he on beorh ät-hwearf (*at times returned to the mountain*), 2300.

ge-hweorfan, *to go, come:* pret. sg. gehwearf þâ in Francna fäðm feorh cyninges, 1211; hit on æht gehwearf . . . Denigea freán, 1680; so, 1685, 2209.

geond-hweorfan, *to go through from end to end:* pres. sg. flet eall geond-hwearf, 2018.

hwider, adv., *whither:* hwyder, 163; hwäder (hwäðer, MS.), 1332.

hwîl, st. f., *time, space of time:* nom. sg. wäs seo hwîl micel (*it was a long time*), 146; þâ wäs hwîl däges (*the space of a day*), 1496; acc. sg. hwîle, *for a time,* 2138; *a while,* 105, 152; lange (longe) hwîle, *a long while,* 16, 2781; âne hwîle, *a while,* 1763; lytle hwîle, *brief space,* 2031, 2098; ænige hwîle, *any while,* 2549; lässan hwîle, *a lesser while,* 2572; dat. sg. ær däges hwîle, *before daybreak,* 2321; dat. pl. nihtes hwîlum, *sometimes at night,* 3045. Adv., *sometimes, often:* hwîlum, 175, 496, 917, 1729, 1829, 2017, 2112, etc.; hwîlum . . . hwîlum, 2108–9–10. — Comp.: däg-, gescäp-, orleg-, sige-hwîl.

hwît, adj., *brilliant, flashing:* nom. sg. se hwîta helm, 1449.

hworfan. See **hweorfan.**

hwôpan, st. v., *to cry, cry out mourn:* pret. sg. hweóp, 2269.

hwyder. See **hwider.**

hwylc, pron., *which, what, any:* 1) adj.: nom. sg. m. sceaða ic nât hwylc, 274; fem. hwylc orleghwîl, 2003; nom. pl. hwylce Sægeáta sîðas wæron, 1987. — 2) subst., w. gen. pl. nom. m.: Frisna hwylc, 1105; fem. efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ þone magan cende (*whatever woman brought forth this son*), 944; neut. þonne his bearna hwylc (*than any one of his sons*), 2434; dat. sg. efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þûhte, 3058. — Comp.: æg-, nât-, wel-hwylc.

ge-hwylc, ge-hwilc, ge-hwelc, w. gen. pl., *each:* nom. sg. m. gehwylc, 986, 1167, 1674; acc. sg. m. gehwylcne, 937, 2251, 2517; gehwelcne, 148; fem. gehwylce, 1706; neut. gehwylc, 2609; instr. sg. dôgra gehwylce, 1091; so, 2058, 2451; dat. sg. m. gehwylcum, 412, 769, 785, etc.; fem. ecga gehwylcre, 806; neut. cynna gehwylcum, 98; **gen.** sg. m. and neut. gehwylces, 733, 1397, 2095.

hwyrft, st. m., *circling movement, turn:* dat. pl. adv. hwyrftum scrîðað (*wander to and fro*), 163. — Comp. ed-hwyrft.

hycgan, w. v., *to think, resolve upon:* pret. sg. ic þät hogode þät . . . (*my intention was that . . .*), 633. — Comp. w. pres. part.: bealo-, heard-, swîð-, þanc-, wîs-hycgend.

for-hycgan, *to despise, scorn, reject with contempt:* pres. sg. I. ic þät þonne for-hicge þät . . ., *reject with scorn the proposition that . . .*, 435.

ge-hycgan, *to think, determine upon:* pret. sg. þâ þu . . . feorr gehogodest säcce sêcean, 1989.

ofer-hycgan, *to scorn:* pret. sg. ofer-hogode þâ hringa fengel þät he þone wîdflogan weorode **gesôhte** (*scorned to seek the wide-flier with a host*), 2346.

hydig (for **hygdig**), adj., *thinking, of a certain mind:* comp. ân-, bealo-, grom-, nîð-, þrist-hydig.

ge-hygd, st. n., *thought, sentiment:* acc. sg. þurh hreðra gehygd, 2046. — Comp.: breóst-, môd-gehygd, won-hyd.

hyge, hige, st. m., *mind, heart, thought:* nom. sg. hyge, 756; hige, 594; acc. sg. þurh holdne hige, 267; gen. sg. higes, 2046; dat. pl. higum, 3149.

hyge-bend, st. m. f., *mind-fetter, heart-band:* instr. pl. hyge-bendum fäst, *fast in his mind's fetters, secretly*, 1879.

hyge-geômor, adj., *sad in mind:* nom. sg. hyge-giômor, 2409.

hyge-mêðe, adj.: 1) *sorrowful, soul-crushing:* nom. sg., 2443. — 2) *life-weary, dead:* dat. pl. hyge-mêðum (-mæðum, MS.), 2910.

hyge-rôf, adj., *brave, valiant, vigorous-minded:* nom. sg. [hygerôf], 403; acc. sg. hige-rôfne, 204.

hyge-sorh, st. f., *heart-sorrow:* gen. pl. -sorga, 2329.

hyge-þyhtig, adj., *doughty, courageous:* acc. sg. hige-þihtigne (of Beówulf), 747. See **þyhtig.**

hyge-þrym, st. m., *animi majestas, high-mindedness:* dat. pl. for **hige-**þrymmum, 339.

hyht, st. m., *thought, pleasant thought, hope* (Dietrich): nom. sg., 179.

ge-hyld (see **healdan**), st. n., *support, protection:* nom. sg., 3057 — Leo.

hyldan, w. v., *to incline one's self, lie down to sleep:* pret. sg. hylde hine, *inclined himself, lay down*, 689.

hyldo, st. f., *inclination, friendliness, grace:* acc. sg. hyldo, 2068, 2294; gen. sg. hyldo, 671, 2999.

â-hyrdan, w. v., *harden:* pret. part. â-hyrded, 1461.

hyrde. See **hirde.**

hyrst, st. f., *accoutrements, ornament, armor:* acc. sg. hyrste (Ongenþeów's *equipments and arms*), 2989; acc. pl. hyrsta, 3166; instr. pl. hyrstum, 2763.

hyrstan, w. v., *to deck, adorn:* pret. part. hyrsted sweord, 673; helm [hyr]sted golde, 2256.

hyrtan, w. v., *to take heart, be emboldened:* pret. sg. hyrte hyne hordweard (*the drake took heart;* see 2566, 2568, 2570), 2594.

hyse, st. m., *youth, young man:* nom. sg. as voc., 1218.

hyt. See **hit.**

hŷdan, w. v., *to hide, conceal, protect, preserve:* pres. subj. hŷde [hine, *himself*] se þe wylle, 2767; inf. w. acc. nô þu mînne þearft hafalan hŷdan, 446; ær he in wille hafelan [hŷdan] (*ere in it he* [the stag] *will hide his head*), 1373.

ge-hŷdan, w. acc., *to conceal, preserve:* pret. sg. gehŷdde, 2236, 3060.

hŷð, st. f., *haven:* dat. sg. ät hŷðe, 32.

hŷð-weard, st. m., *haven-warden:* nom. sg., 1915.

hŷnan (see **heán**), w. v. w. acc., *to crush, afflict, injure:* pret. sg. hŷnde, 2320.

hŷnðu, st. f., *oppression, affliction, injury:* acc. sg. hŷnðu, 277; gen. sg. hwät . . . hŷnðo, 475; fela . . . hŷnðo, 594; gen. pl. heardra hŷnða, 166.

hŷran, w. v.: 1) *to hear, perceive, learn:* a) w. inf. or acc. with inf.: I. pret. sg. hŷrde ic, 38, 582, 1347, 1843, 2024; III. sg. þät he fram Sigemunde secgan hŷrde, 876; I. pl. swâ we sôðlîce secgan bŷrdon, 273. b) w. acc.: nænigne ic . . . sêlran hŷrde hordmâððum (*I heard of no better hoard-jewel*), 1198. c) w. dependent clause: I. sg. pret. hŷrde ic þät . . ., 62, 2164, 2173. — 2) w. dat. of person, *to obey:* inf. ðð þät him æghwilc þâra ymbsittendra hŷran scolde, 10; hŷran heaðosiócum, 2755; pret. pl. þät him winemâgas georne hŷrdon, 66.

ge-hŷran, *to hear, learn:* a) w. acc.: II. pers. sg. pres. mînne gehŷrð ânfealdne geþôht, 255; III. sg. pret. gehŷrde on Beówulfe fästrædne geþôht, 610. b) w. acc. and inf.: III. pl. pret. gehŷrdon, 786. c) w. depend. clause: I. pres. sg. ic þät gehŷre þät . . ., 290.

I

ic, pers. pron. *I:* acc. mec, dat. me, gen. mîn; dual nom. wit, acc. uncit, unc, dat. unc, gen. uncer; pl. nom. we, acc. ûsic, ûs, dat. ûs, gen. ûser. ic omitted before the verb, 470.

icge, *gold* (perhaps related to Sanskrit îç, = dominare, imperare, O.H.G. êht, *wealth,* opes), *treasure?, sword* (edge)?, 1108.—KÖRNER.

ides, st. f., *woman, lady, queen:* nom. sg., 621, 1076, 1118, 1169; dat. sg. idese, 1650, 1942. Also of Grendel's mother: ncm. sg., 1260; gen. sg. idese, 1352.

in. See **inn.**

in: I. prep. w. dat. and acc.: 1) w. dat. (local, indicating rest), *in:* in geardum, 13, 2460; in þäm gûðsele, 443; in beórsele, 2636; so, 89, 482, 589, 696, 729, 2140, 2233,

etc.; in mægðа gehwære, 25; in þýstrum, 87; in Caines cynne, 107; in hyra gryregeatwum (*in their accoutrements of terror, war-weeds*), 324; so, 395; in campe (*in battle*), 2506; hiora in ânum (*in one of them*), 2600. Prep. postpositive: Scedelandum in, 19. Also, *on, upon*, like on: in ealo-bence, 1030; in gumstôle, 1953; in þam wongstede (*on the grassy plain, the battle-field*), 2787; in bælstede, 3098. Temporal: in geâr-dagum, 1. — 2) w. acc. (local, indicating motion), *in, into:* in woruld, 60; in fýres fäðm, 185; so, 1211; in Hrefnesholt, 2936. Temporal, *in, at, about, toward:* in þâ tîde (in watide, MS.), 2228.

II. adv., *in* (here or there), 386, 1038, 1372, 1503, 1645, 2153, 2191, 2228; inn, 3091.

incge, adj. (perhaps related to icge), instr. sg. incge lâfe (*with the costly sword?* or *with mighty sword?*), 2578. — [*Edge:* incge lâfe, *edge of the sword.* — K. Körner?]

in-frôd, adj., *very aged:* nom. sg., 2450; dat. sg. in-frôdum, 1875.

in-gang, st. m., *entrance, access to:* acc. sg., 1550.

in-genga, w. m., *in-goer, visitor:* nom. sg., of Grendel, 1777.

in-gesteald, st. m., *house-property, possessions in the house:* acc. sg., 1156.

inn, st. n., *apartment, house:* nom. sg. in, 1301.

innan, adv., *within, inside,* 775, 1018, 2413, 2720; on innan (*in the interior*), *within,* 1741, 2716; þær on innan (*in there*), 71; burgum on innan (*within his city*), 1969. Also, *therein:* þær on innan, 2090, 2215, 2245.

innan-weard, adv., *inwards, inside, within,* 992, 1977; inneweard, 999.

inne, adv.: 1) *inside, within,* 643, 1282, 1571, 2114, 3060; word inne abeád (*called, sent word, in,* i.e. standing in the hall door), 390; *in it* (i.e. the battle), 1142; þær inne (*therein*), 118, 1618, 2116, 2227, 3088. — 2) = *insuper, still further, besides,* 1867.

inwit, st. n., *evil, mischief, spite, cunning hostility,* as in

inwit-feng, st. m., *malicious grasp, grasp of a cunning foe:* nom. sg., 1448.

inwit-gäst, st. m., *evil guest, hostile stranger:* nom. sg., 2671.

inwit-hrôf, st. m., *hostile roof, hiding-place of a cunning foe:* acc. sg. under inwit-hrôf, 3124.

inwit-net, st. n., *mischief-net, cunning snare:* acc. sg., 2168.

inwit-nîð, st. n., *cunning hostility, hostile contest:* nom. pl. inwit-nîðas (*hostility through secret attack*), 1859; gen. pl. inwit-nîða, 1948.

inwit-scear, st. m., *massacre through cunning, murderous attack:* acc. sg. eatolne inwit-scear, 2479.

inwit-searo, st. n., *cunning, artful intrigue:* acc. sg. þurh inwit-searo, 1102. See **searo.**

inwit-sorh, st. f., *grief, remorse, mourning springing from hostile cunning:* nom. sg., 1737; acc. sg. inwid-sorge, 832.

inwit-þanc, adj., *ill-disposed, malicious:* dat. sg. he onfêng hraðe inwit-þancum (*he quickly grasped the cunning-in-mind* [Grendel]), 749.

irnan (for **rinnan**), st. v., *to run;* so be-irnan, *to run up to, occur:* pret.

sg him on môd be-arn (*came into his mind*), 67.

on-irnan, *to open:* pret. sg. duru sôna onarn, 722.

îrre-môd, adj. See **yrre-môd.**

Î

îdel, adj., *empty, bare; deprived of:* nom. sg., 145, 413; w. gen. londrihtes þære mægburge îdel (*deprived of his land-possessions among the people* [of the Geâtas]), 2889.

îdel-hende, adj., *empty-handed,* 2082.

îren, st. n., *iron, sword:* nom. sg. drihtlîc îren (*the doughty, lordly sword*), 893; îren ær-gôd, 990; acc. sg. leóflîc îren, 1810; gen. pl. îrena cyst (*choicest of swords*), 674; îrenna cyst, 803; îrenna ecge (*edges of swords*), 2684.

îren, adj., *of iron:* nom. sg. ecg wäs îren, 1460.

îren-bend, st. f., *iron band, bond, rivet:* instr. pl. îren-bendum fâst (bold), 775, 999.

îren-byrne, w. f., *iron corselet:* acc. sg. îren-byrnan, 2987. See **îsern-byrne.**

îren-heard, adj., *hard as iron:* nom. sg., 1113.

îrenne, adj., *of iron:* in comp. eall-îrenne.

îren-þreát, st. m., *iron troop, armored band:* nom. sg., 330.

îs, st. n., *ice:* dat. sg. îse, 1609.

îsern-byrne, w. f., *iron corselet:* acc. sg. îsern-byrnan, 672. See **îren-byrne.**

îsern-scûr, st. f., *iron shower, shower of arrows:* gen. sg. þone þe oft gebâd îsern-scûre, 3117.

îs-gebind, st. n., *fetters of ice:* instr. sg. îs-gebinde, 1134.

îsig, adj., *shining, brilliant* (like brass): nom. sg. îsig (said of a vessel covered with plates(?) of metal), 33. — Leo.

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iû. See **geó.**

iû-man. See **geó-man.**

iû-meówle. See **geó-meówle.**

L

laðu, st. f., *invitation.* — Comp.: freónd-, neód-laðu.

ge-lafian, w. v. w. acc. pers. and instr. of the thing, *to refresh, lave:* pret. sg. wine-dryhten his wätere gelafede, 2723.

lagu, st. m., *lake, sea:* nom. sg., 1631.

lagu-cräftig, adj., *acquainted with the sea:* nom. sg. lagu-cräftig mon (*pilot*), 209.

lagu-stræt, st. f., *path over the sea:* acc. sg. ofer lagu-stræte, 239.

lagu-streám, st. m., *sea-current, flood:* acc. pl. ofer lagu-streámas, 297.

land, st. n., *land:* nom. sg. lond, 2198; acc. sg. land, 221, 2063; lond, 2472, 2493; land Dena, 242, 253; lond Brondinga, 521; Finna land, 580; dat. sg. on lande (*in the land*), 2311, 2837; *at, near, land, shore,* 1914; tô lande (*to the land, ashore*), 1624; gen. sg. landes, 2996; gen. pl. ofer landa fela (*over much country, space; afar*), 311. — Comp.: el-, eá-land.

land-bûend, part. pres., terricola, *inhabitant of the land:* nom. pl. lond-bûend, 1346; dat. pl. land-bûendum, 95.

land-fruma, w. m., *ruler, prince of the country:* nom. sg., 31.

land-gemyreu, st. n. pl., *frontier, land-mark:* acc. pl., 209.

land-geweorc, st. n., *land-work, fortified place:* acc. sg. leóda landgeweorc, 939. See **weorc, geweorc.**

land-riht, st. n., *prerogatives based upon land-possessions, right to possess land,* hence *real estate* itself: gen. sg. lond-rihtes îdel, 2887.

land-waru, st. f., *inhabitants, population:* acc. pl. land-wara, 2322.

land-weard, st. m., *guard, guardian of the frontier:* nom. sg., 1891.

lang, long, adj., *long:* 1) temporal: nom. sg. tô lang, 2094; näs þâ long (lang) tô þon (*not long after*), 2592, 2846; acc. sg. lange hwile (*for a long time*), 16, 2160, 2781; longe (lange) þrage, 54, 114, 1258; lange tîd, 1916. Compar. nom. sg. lengra fyrst, 134. — 2) local, nom. sg. se wäs fîftiges fôtgemearces lang, 3044. — Comp.: and-, morgen-, niht-, up-lang.

lange, longe, adv., *long:* lange, 31, 1995, 2131, 2345, 2424; longe, 1062, 2752, 3109; tô lange (*too long, excessively long*), 906, 1337, 1749. Compar. leng, 451, 1855, 2802, 3065; nô þŷ leng (*none the longer*), 975. Superl. lengest (*longest*), 2009, 2239.

ge-lang, adj., *extending, reaching to something* or *somebody,* hence *ready, prepared:* nû is ræd gelang eft ät þe ânum (*now is help* [*counsel*] *at hand in thee alone*), 1377; gen is eall ät þe lissa gelong (*all of favor is still on thee dependent, is thine*), 2151. See **ge-lenge.**

lang-ge-streón, st. n., *long-lasting treasure:* gen. pl. long-gestreóna, 2241. — Leo.

langian, w. v., reflex. w. dat., *to long, yearn:* pres. sg. III. him . . . äfter deórum men dyrne langað beorn (*the hero longeth secretly after the dear man*), 1880.

lang-sum, adj., *long-lasting, continuing:* nom. sg. longsum, 134, 192, 1723; acc. sg. long-sumne, 1537.

lang-twidig, adj., *long-granted, assured:* nom. sg., 1709.

lata, w. m., *a lazy, cowardly one;* in comp. hild-lata.

lâ, interj., *yes! indeed!* 1701, 2865.

lâc, st. n.: 1) *measured movement, play:* in comp. beadu-, heaðo-lâc. — 2) *gift, offering:* acc. pl. lâc, 1864; lâðlîcu lâc (*loathly offering, prey*), 1585; dat. pl. lâcum, 43, 1869. — Comp. sæ-lâc.

ge-lâc, st. n., *sport, play:* acc. pl. sweorda gelâc (*battle*), 1041; dat. pl. ät ecga gelâcum, 1169.

lâcan, st. v., *to move in measured time, dancing, playing, fighting, flying,* etc.: inf. dareðum lâcan (*fight*), 2849; part. pres. äfter lyfte lâcende (*flying through the air*), 2833.

for-lâcan, *to deceive, betray:* part. pret. he wearð on feónda geweald forð forlâcen (*deceitfully betrayed into the enemy's hands*), 904.

lâd, st. f., *street, way, journey:* dat. sg. on lâde, 1988; gen. sg. lâde, 569. — Comp.: brim-, sæ-lâd.

ge-lâd, st. n., *way, path, road:* acc. sg. uncûð gelâd, 1411.

lâð, adj., *loathly, evil, hateful, hostile:* nom. sg. lâð, 816; lâð lyftfloga, 2316; lâð (*enemy*), 440; ne leóf ne lâð, 511; neut. lâð, 134, 192; in weak form, se lâða (of the dragon), 2306; acc. sg. lâðne (wyrm), 3041; dat. sg. lâðum,

440, 1258; gen. sg. lâðes (of the enemy), 842; fela lâðes (*much evil*), 930; so, 1062; lâðan līges, 83; lâðan cynnes, 2009, 2355; þäs lâðaṅ (of the enemy), 132; acc. pl. neut. lâð gewiðru (*hateful storms*), 1376; dat. instr. pl. wið lâðum, 550; lâðum scuccum and scynnum, 939; lâðum dædum (*with evil deeds*), 2468; lâðan fingrum, 1506; gen. pl. lâðra manna, spella, 2673, 3030; lâðra (*the enemy*), 242. Compar. nom. sg. lâðra . . . beorn, 2433.

lâð-bite, st. m., *hostile bite:* dat. sg. lâð-bite līces (*the body's hostile bite* = the wound), 1123.

lâð-geteóna, w. m., *evil-doer, injurer:* nom. sg., 975; nom. pl. lâð-geteónan, 559.

lâð-līc, adj., *loathly, hostile:* acc. pl. lâð-līcu, 1585.

lâf, st. f.: 1) *what is left, relic; inheritance, heritage, legacy:* nom. sg. Hrêðlan lâf (Beówulf's corselet), 454; nom. pl. fêla lâfe (*the leavings of files* = swords, Grein), 1033; so, homera lâfe, 2830; on him gladiað gomelra lâfe, heard and hringmæl Heaðobeardna gestreón (*on him gleams the forefather's bequest, hard and ring-decked, the Heaðobeardas' treasure*, i.e. the equipments taken from the slain king of the Heaðobeardas), 2037; acc. sg. sweorda lâfe (*leavings of the sword*, i.e. those spared by the sword), 2937.—2) *the sword as a specially precious heir-loom:* nom. sg., 2629; acc. sg. lâfe, 796, 1489, 1689, 2192, 2564; instr. sg. incge lâfe, 2578. — Comp.: ende-, eormen-, weá-, yrfe-, ỳð-lâf.

lâr, st. f., *lore, instruction, prescription:* dat. sg. be fäder lâre, 1951; gen. pl. lâra, 1221; lârena, 269. — Comp. freónd-lâr.

lâst, st. m., *footstep, track:* acc. sg. lâst, 132, 972, 2165; on lâst (*on the traces of, behind*), 2946; nom. pl. lâstas, 1403; acc. pl. lâstas, 842. — Comp.: fêðe-, feorh-, fôt-, wräc-lâst.

läger. See **leger.**

läger-bed, st. n., *bed to lie on:* instr. sg. leger-bedde, 1008.

läs, adj., *less,* 1947; þỳ läs (*the less*), 487; conjunct. *that not, lest,* 1919.

lässa, adj., *less, fewer:* nom. sg. lässa, 1283; acc. sg. m. lässan, 43; fem. lässan hwîle, 2572; dat. sg. for lässan (*for less, smaller*), 952. Superl. nom. sg. nô þät läsest wäs hond-gemôt[a], 2355.

lät, adj., *negligent, neglectful;* w. gen.: nom. sg. elnes lät, 1530.

lædan, w. v. w. acc.: *to lead, guide, bring:* inf. lædan, 239; pret. pl. læddon, 1160.

for-lædan, *to mislead:* pret. pl. forlæddan, 2440(?).

ge-lædan, *to lead, bring:* part. pret. ge-læded, 37.

læfan, w. v.: 1), *to bequeathe, leave.* imper. sg. þînum magum læf folc and rîce, 1179; pret. sg. eaferum læfde . . . lond and leódbyrig, 2471. — 2) *spare, leave behind:* âht cwices læfan (*to spare aught living*), 2316.

læn-dagas, st. m. pl., *loan-days, transitory days* (of earthly existence as contrasted with the heavenly, unending): acc. pl. læn-dagas, 2592; gen. pl. læn-daga, 2342.

læne, adj., *inconstant, perishable, evanescent, given over to death* or *destruction:* nom. sg., 1755, 3179;

acc. sg. of rust-eaten treasures, 3130; þâs lænan gesceaft (*this fleeting life*), 1623; gen. sg. lænan lîfes, 2846.

læran, w. v., *to teach, instruct:* imper. sg. þu þe lær be þon (*learn this, take this to heart*), 1723.

ge-læran, *to teach, instruct, give instruction:* inf. ic þäs Hrôðgâr mäg . . . ræd gelæran (*I can give H. good advice about this*), 278; so, 3080; pret. pl. þâ me þät gelærdon leóde mîne (*gave me the advice*), 415.

læstan, w. v.: 1) *to follow, to sustain, serve:* inf. þät him se lîc-homa læstan nolde (*that his body would not sustain him*), 813. — 2) *perform:* imper. læst eall tela (*do all well*), 2664.

ge-læstan: 1) *to follow, serve:* pret. sg. (sweord) þät mec ær and oft gelæste, 2501. — 2) *to fulfil, grant:* subj. pres. pl. þät . . . wilgesîðas, þonne wîg cume, leóde gelæstan (*render war service*), 24; inf. ic þe sceal mîne gelæstan freóde (*shall grant thee my friendship, be grateful*), 1707; pret. sg. beót . . . gelæste (*fulfilled his boast*), 524; gelæste swâ (*kept his word*), 2991; pres. part. häfde Eást-Denum . . . gilp gelæsted (*had fulfilled for the East Danes his boast*), 830.

lætan, st. v., *to let, allow,* w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. III. læteð, 1729; imper. pl. II. lætað, 397; sg. II. læt, 1489; pret. sg. lêt, 2390, 2551, 2978, 3151 (?); pret. pl. lêton, 48, 865, 3133; subj. pret. sg. II. lête, 1997; sg. III. lête, 3083.

â-lætan: 1) *to let, allow:* subj. pres. sg. II. þät þu ne âlæte . . . dôm gedreósan, 2666. — 2) *to leave, lay aside:* inf. âlætan læn-dagas (*die*), 2592; so, âlætan lîf and leódscipe, 2751.

for-lætan: 1) *to let, permit,* w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. for-lêt, 971; pret. pl. for-lêton, 3168. Also with inf. omitted: inf. nolde eorla hleó . . . þone cwealmcuman cwicne (i.e. wesan) forlætan (*would not let the murderous spirit go alive*), 793. — 2) *to leave behind, leave:* pret. sg. in þam wong-stede . . . þær he hine ær forlêt (*where he had previously left him*), 2788.

of-lætan, *to leave, lay aside:* pres. sg. II. gyf þu ær þonne he worold oflætest (*leavest the world, diest*), 1184; so pret. sg. oflêt lîf-dagas and þâs lænan gesceaft, 1623.

on-lætan, *to release, liberate:* pres. sg. III. þonne forstes bend fäder on-læteð (*as soon as the Father looseth the frost's fetters*), 1610.

â-lecgan, w. v.: 1) *to lay, lay down:* pret. sg. syððan hilde-deór hond â-legde . . . under geápne hrôf, 835; þät he on Beówulfes bearm â-legde (*this* [the sword] *he laid in B.'s bosom, presented to him*), 2195; pret. pl. â-lêdon þâ leófne þeóden . . . on bearm scipes, 34; â-legdon þâ tô middes mærne þeóden (*laid the mighty prince in the midst* [of the pyre]), 3142. — 2) *to lay aside, give up:* siððan . . . in fen-freoðo feorh â-legde (*laid down his life, died*), 852; nu se here-wîsa hleahtor â-legde, gamen and gleó-dreám (*now the war-chief has left laughter,* etc.), 3021.

leger, st. n., *couch, bed, lair:* dat. sg. on legere, 3044.

lemian, w. v., *to lame, hinder, oppress:* pret. sg. (for pl.) hine sorh-wylmas lemede tô lange 906. MS.

leng. See **lang.**

lenge, adj., *extending along* or *to, near* (of time): nom. sg. neut. ne wǣs hit lenge þâ gen (*nor was it yet long*), 83.

ge-lenge, adj., *extending, reaching to, belonging:* nom. sg. yrfe-weard . . . lîce gelenge (*an heir belonging to one's body*), 2733.

let, st. m., *place of rest, sojourn*? in comp. eo-let (*voyage*?).

lettan, w. v., *to hinder:* pret. pl. (acc. pers. and gen. thing), þät syððan nâ . . . brim-lîðende lâde ne letton (*might no longer hinder seafarers from journeying*), 569.

â-lêdon. See **â-lecgan.**

lêg, st. m., *flame, fire:* nom. sg. wonna lêg (*the lurid flame*), 3116; swôgende lêg, 3146; dat. sg. for dracan lêge, 2550. See **lîg.**

lêg-draca, w. m., *fire-drake, flaming dragon:* nom. sg., 3041.

***leahan, leán,** st. v. w. acc. *to scold, blame:* pres. sg. III. lyhð, 1049; pret. sg. lôg, 1812; pret. pl. lôgon, 203, 863.

be-leán, *to dissuade, prevent:* inf. ne inc ænig mon . . . beleân mihte sorhfullne sîð (*no one might dissuade you twain from your difficult journey*), 511.

leahtre. See **or-leahtre.**

leáf, st. n., *leaf, foliage:* instr. pl. leáfum, 97.

leáfnes-word, st. n., *permission, leave:* acc. pl., 245.

leán. See **leahan.**

leán, st. n., *reward, compensation:* acc. sg., 114, 952, 1221, 1585, 2392; dat. sg. leáne, 1022. Often in the pl.: acc. þâ leán, 2996; dat. þâm leánum, 2146; gen. leána, 2991. — Comp.: and-, ende-leán.

leân (for læn, O.H.G. lêhan), st. n., *loan,* 1810.

leánian, w. v., *to reward, compensate:* pres. sg. I. ic þe þâ fæhðe feó leánige (*repay thee for the contest with old-time treasures*), 1381; pret. sg. me þone wäl-ræs wine Scyldinga fättan golde fela leánode (*the friend of the Scyldings rewarded me richly for the combat with plated gold*), 2103.

leás, adj., *false:* nom. pl. leáse, 253.

leás, adj., *deprived of, free from,* w. gen.: nom. sg. dreáma leás, 851; dat. sg. winigea leásum, 1665. — Comp.: dôm-, dreám-, ealdor-, feoh-, feormend-, hlâford-, sâwol-, sige-, sorh-, tîr-, þeóden-, wine-, wyn-leás.

leásig, adj., *concealing one's self;* in comp. sin-leásig(?).

leoðo-cräft, st. m., *the art of weaving* or *working in meshes, wire,* etc.: instr. pl. segn eall-gylden . . . gelocen leoðo-cräftum (*a banner all hand-wrought of interlaced gold*), 2770.

leoðo-syrce, w. f., *shirt of mail* (*limb-sark*): acc. sg. locene leoðo-syrcan (*locked linked sark*), 1506; acc. pl. locene leoðo-syrcan, 1891.

leomum. See **lim.**

leornian, w. v., *to learn, devise, plan:* pret. him þäs gûð-cyning . . . wräce leornode (*the war-king planned vengeance therefor*), 2337.

leód, st. m., *prince:* nom. sg., 341, 348, 670, 830, 1433, 1493, 1613, 1654, etc.; acc. leód, 626.

leód, st. f., *people:* gen. sg. leóde, 597, 600, 697. In pl. indicates *individuals, people, kinsmen:* nom. pl. leóde, 362, 415, 1214, 2126, etc.; gum-cynnes Geáta leóde (*people of the race of the Gedtas*), 260;

acc. pl. leóde, 192, 443, 1337, 1346, etc.; dat. pl. leódum, 389, 521, 619, 698, 906, 1160, etc.; gen. pl. leóda, 205, 635, 794, 1674, 2034, etc.

leód-bealo, st. n., (*mischief, misfortune affecting an entire people*), *great, unheard-of calamity:* acc. sg., 1723; gen. pl. leód-bealewa, 1947.

leód-burh, st. f., *princely castle, stronghold of a ruler, chief city:* acc. pl. -byrig, 2472.

leód-cyning, st. m., *king of the people:* nom. sg., 54.

leód-fruma, w. m., *prince of the people, ruler:* acc. sg. leód-fruman, 2131.

leód-gebyrgea, w. m., *protector of the people, prince:* acc. sg. -gebyrgean, 269.

leód-hryre, st. m., *fall, overthrow, of the prince, ruler:* dat. sg. æfter leód-hryre (*after the fall of the king of the Heaðobeardas,* Frôda, cf. 2051), 2031; gen. sg. þäs leód-hryres (of the fall of Heardred, cf. 2389), 2392.

leód-sceaða, w. m., *injurer of the people:* dat. sg. þam leód-sceaðan, 2094.

leód-scipe, st. m., *the whole nation, people:* acc. sg., 2752; dat. sg. on þam leód-scipe, 2198.

leóð, st. n., *song, lay:* nom. sg., 1160. — Comp.: fyrd-, gryre-, gûð-, sorh-leóð.

leóf, adj., *lief, dear:* nom. sg., 31, 54, 203, 511, 521, 1877, 2468; weak form m., leófa, 1217, 1484, 1855, 2664; acc. sg. m. leófne, 34, 297, 619, 1944, 2128, 3109, 3143; gen. sg. leófes (m.), 1995, 2081, 2898; (neut.), 1062, 2911; dat. pl. leófum, 1074; gen. pl. leófra, 1916. Compar. nom. sg. neut. leófre, 2652. Superl. nom. sg. m. leófost, 1297; acc. sg. þone leófestan, 2824.

leóflîc, *dear, precious, valued:* nom. sg. m. leóflîc lind-wîga, 2604; acc. sg. neut. leóflîc îren, 1810.

leógan, st. v., *to lie, belie, deceive.* subj. pres. näfne him his wlite leóge (*unless his looks belie him*), 250; pret. sg. he ne leág fela wyrda ne worda, 3030.

â-leógan, *to deceive, leave unfulfilled:* pret. sg. he beót **ne** â-lêh (*he left not his promise unfulfilled*), 80.

ge-leógan, *to deceive, betray:* pret. sg. him seó wên geleáh (*hope deceived him*), 2324.

leóht, st. n., *light, brilliance:* nom. sg., 569, 728, 1751 (?); acc. sg. sunnan leóht, 649; godes leóht geceás (*chose God's light, died*), 2470; dat. sg. tô leóhte, 95. — Comp.: æfen-, fŷr-, morgen-leóht.

leóht, adj., *luminous, bright:* instr. sg. leóhtan sweorde, 2493.

leóma, w. m.: 1) *light, splendor:* nom. sg., 311, 2770; acc. sg. leóman, 1518; sunnan and mônan leóman (*light of sun and moon*), 95. — 2) (as beadu- and hilde-leóma), *the glittering sword:* nom. sg. lixte se leóma (*the blade-gleam flashed*), 1571.

leósan, st. v., = amitti, in

be-leósan, *to deprive, be deprived of:* pres. part. (heó) wearð beloren leófum bearnum and brôðrum (*was deprived of her dear children and brethren*), 1074.

for-leósan, with dat. instr., *to lose something:* pret. sg. þær he dôme for-leás, ellen-mærðum (*there lost he the glory, the repute, of his heroic*

deeds), 1471; pret. sg. for pl. þâm þe ær his elne for-leâs (*to him who, before, had lost his valor*), 2862; part. pret. nealles ic þâm leánum for-loren häfde (*not at all had I lost the rewards*), 2146.

lîbban, w. v., *to live, be, exist:* pres. sing. III. lifaþ, 3169; lyfaþ, 945; leofaþ, 975, 1367, 2009; subj. pres. sg. II. lifige, 1225; pres. part. lifigende, 816, 1954, 1974, 2063; dat. sg. be þe lifigendum (*in thy lifetime*), 2666; pret. sg. lifde, 57, 1258; lyfde, 2145; pret. pl. lifdon, 99. See **unlifigende.**

licgan, st. v.: 1) *to lie, lie down* or *low:* pres. sg. nu seó hand ligeð (*now the hand lies low*), 1344; nu se wyrm ligeð, 2746, so 2904; inf. licgan, 3130; licgean, 967, 3083; pret. sg. läg, 40, 552, 2078; syððan Heardrêd läg (*after Heardrêd had fallen*), 2389; pret. pl. lâgon, 3049; lægon, 566. — 2) *to lie prostrate, rest, fail:* pret. sg. næfre on ôre läg wîd-cûðes wîg (*never failed the far-famed one's valor at the front*), 1042; syððan wiðer-gyld läg (*after vengeance failed*, or, *when Withergyld lay dead*, if *W.* is a proper name), 2052.

â-licgan, *to succumb, fail, yield:* inf. 2887; pret. sg. þät his dôm â-läg (*that its power failed it*), 1529.

ge-licgan, *to rest, lie still:* pret. sg. wind-blond geläg, 3147.

lida, w. m., *boat, ship* (as in motion); in comp.: sund-, ýð-lida.

lid-man, st. m., *seafarer, sailor:* gen. pl. lid-manna, 1624.

lim, st. n., *limb, branch:* instr. pl. leomum, 97.

limpan, st. v., *to happen, befall* (well or ill); impers. w. dat. pret. sg. hû lomp eów on lâde (*how went it with you on the journey?*), 1988.

â-limpan, *to come about, offer itself:* pret. sg. ôð þät sæl â-lamp (*till the opportunity presented itself*), 623; pret. part. þâ him â-lumpen wæs wistfylle wên (*since a hope of a full meal had befallen him*), 734.

be-limpan, *to happen to, befall:* pret. sg. him sió sâr belamp, 2469.

ge-limpan, *to happen, occur, turn out:* pres. sg. III. hit eft gelimpeð þät . . ., 1754; subj. pres. þisse ansýne alwealdan þanc lungre gelimpe (*thanks to the Almighty forthwith for this sight!*), 930; pret. sg. him on fyrste gelamp þät . . ., 76; swâ him ful-oft gelamp (*as often happened to them*), 1253; þäs þe hire se willa gelamp þät . . . (*because her wish had been fulfilled*), 627; frôfor eft gelamp sârig-môdum, 2942; subj. pret. gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpe, 2638; pret. part. Denum eallum wearð . . . willa gelumpen, 825.

lind, st. f. (properly *linden;* here, a a wooden shield covered with linden-bark or pith): nom. sg., 2342; acc. sg. geolwe linde, 2611; acc. pl. linde, 2366.

lind-gestealla, w. m., *shield-comrade, war-comrade:* nom. sg., 1974.

lind-häbbend, pres. part., *provided with a shield,* i.e. warrior: nom. pl. -häbbende, 245; gen. pl. häbbendra, 1403.

lind-plega, w. m., *shield-play,* i.e. battle: dat. sg. lind-plegan, 1074, 2040.

lind-wîga, w. m., *shield-fighter, warrior:* nom. sg., 2604.

linnan, st. v., *to depart, be deprived*

of: inf. aldre linnan (*depart from life*), 1479; ealdres linnan, 2444.

lîs, st. f., *favor, affection:* gen. pl. eall . . . lissa, 2151.

list, st. m., *art, skill, cleverness, cunning:* dat. pl. adverbial, listum (*cunningly*), 782.

lixan, w. v., *to shine, flash:* pret. sg. lixte, 311, 485, 1571.

lîc, st. n.: 1) *body, corpse:* nom. sg., 967; acc. sg. lîc, 2081; þät lîc (*the body, corpse*), 2128; dat. sg. lîce, 734, 1504, 2424, 2572, 2733, 2744; gen. sg. lices, 451, 1123. — 2) *form, figure:* in comp. eofor-, swîn-lîc.

ge-lîc, adj., *like, similar:* nom. pl. m. ge-lîce, 2165. Superl. ge-licost, 218, 728, 986, 1609.

lîc-hama, -homa, w. m. (*body-home, garment*), *body:* nom. sg. lîc-homa, 813, 1008, 1755; acc. sg. lîc-haman, 2652; dat. sg. lîc-haman, 3179.

lîcian, w. v., *to please, like* (impers.): pres. sg. III. me þîn môd-sefa lîcað leng swâ wel, 1855; pret. pl. þam wîfe þâ word wel lîcodon, 640.

lîcnes. See **on-lîcnes.**

lîc-sâr, st. n., *bodily pain:* acc. sg. lîc-sâr, 816.

lîc-syrce, w. f., *body-sark, shirt of mail covering the body:* nom. sg., 550.

lîðan, st. v., *to move, go:* pres. part. nom. pl. þâ lîðende (*navigantes, sailors*), 221; þâ wäs sund liden (*the water was then traversed*), 223.—Comp.: heáðu-, mere-, wæg-lîðend.

lîðe (O.H.G. lindi), adj., *gentle, mild, friendly:* nom. sg. w. instr. gen. lâra lîðe, 1221. Superl. nom. sg. lîðost, 3184.

lîð-wæge, st. n., *can in which liðe* (a wine-like, foaming drink) *is contained:* acc. sg., 1983.

lîf, st. n., *life:* acc. sg. lîf, 97, 734, 1537, 2424, 2744, 2752; dat. sg. life, 2572; tô lîfe (*in one's life, ever*), 2433; gen. sg. lîfes, 197, 791, 807, 2824, 2846; worolde lîfes (*of the earthly life*), 1388, 2344. — Comp. edwît-lîf.

lîf-bysig, adj. (*striving for life or death*), *weary of life, in torment of death:* nom. sg., 967.

lîf-dagas, st. m. pl., *lifetime:* acc. -dagas, 794, 1623.

lîf-freá, w. m., *lord of life, God:* nom. sg., 16.

lîf-gedâl, st. n., *separation from life:* nom. sg., 842.

lîf-gesceaft, st. f., *fate, destiny:* gen. pl. -gesceafta, 1954, 3065.

lîf-wrað u, st. f., *protection for one's life, safety:* acc. sg. lîf-wraðe, 2878; dat. sg. tô lîf-wraðe, 972.

lîf-wyn, st. f., *pleasure, enjoyment, joy* (of life): gen. pl. lîf-wynna, 2098.

lîg, st. m. n., *flame, fire:* nom. sg., 1123; dat. instr. sg. lîge, 728, 2306, 2322, 2342; gen. sg. lîges, 83, 782. See **lêg.**

lîg-draca, w. m., *fire-drake, flaming dragon:* nom. pl., 2334. See **lêg-draca.**

lîg-egesa, w. m., *horror arising through fire, flaming terror:* acc. sg., 2781.

lîge-torn, st. m., *false, pretended insult* or *injury, fierce anger* (?): dat. sg. æfter lîge-torne (*on account of a pretended insult?* or *fierce anger?* cf. Bugge in Zacher's Zeits. 4, 208), 1944.

lîg-ýð, st. m., *wave of fire:* instr. pl. lîg-ýðum, 2673.

león, st. v., *to lend:* pret. sg. þät

him on þearfe lâh þyle Hrôðgâres (*which H.'s spokesman lent him in need*), 1457.

on-leóon, *to lend, grant as a loan,* with gen. of thing and dat. pers.: pret. sg. þâ he þäs wæpnes on-lâh sêlran sweord-frecan, 1468.

loca, w. m., *bolt, lock:* in comp. bân-, burh-loca.

locen. See **lûcan.**

lond, long. See **land, lang.**

lof, st. m. n., *praise, repute:* acc. sg. lof, 1537.

lof-dæd, st. f., *deed of praise:* instr. pl. lof-dædum, 24.

lof-georn, adj., *eager for praise, ambitious:* superl. nom. sg. lof-geornost, 3184.

loga, w. m., *liar;* in comp. treów-loga.

losian, w. v., *to escape, flee:* pres. sg. III. losað, 1393, 2063; pret. sg. he on weg losade (*fled away*), 2097.

lôcian, w. v., *to see, look at:* pres. sg. II. sæ-lâc . . . þe þu her tô lôcast (*booty of the sea that thou lookest on*), 1655.

ge-lôme, adv., *often, frequently,* 559.

lufe, w. f., *love:* in comp. heáh-, môd-, wîf-lufe.

lufa (cf. and-leofa, big-leofa, *nourishment*), w. m., *food, subsistence; property, real estate:* acc. sg. on lufan (*on possessions*), 1729. — Comp. eard-lufa.

lufen, st. f. (cf. lufa), *subsistence, food; real estate,* (*enjoyment?*): nom. sg. lufen (parallel with êðelwyn), 2887.

luf-tâcen, st. n., *love-token:* acc. pl. luf-tâcen, 1864.

lufian, w. v., *to love, serve affectionately:* pret. sg. III. lufode þâ leóde (*was on affectionate terms with the people*), 1983.

lungre, adv.: 1) *hastily, quickly, forthwith,* 930, 1631, 2311, 2744. — 2) *quite, very, fully:* **feówer** mearas lungre gelîce (*four horses quite alike*), 2165.

lust, st. m., *pleasure, joy:* dat. pl. adv. lustum (*joyfully*), 1654; so, on lust, 619, cf. 600.

lûcan, st. v., *to twist, wind, lock, interweave:* pret. part. acc. sg. and pl. locene leoðo-syrcan (*shirt of mail wrought of meshes or rings interlocked*), 1506, 1891; gen. pl. locenra beága (*rings wrought of gold wire*), 2996.

be-lûcan: 1) *to shut, close in* or *around:* pret. sg. winter ÿðe beleác îs-gebinde (*winter locked the waves with icy bond*), 1133. — 2) *to shut in, off, preserve, protect:* pret. sg. I. hig wîge beleác manegum mægðа (*I shut them in, protected them, from war arising from many a tribe*), 1771. Cf. me wîge belûc wrâðum feóndum (*protect me against mine enemies*), Ps. 34, 3.

ge-lûcan, *to unite, link together, make:* pret. part. gelocen, 2770.

on-lûcan, *to unlock, open:* pret. sg. word-hord on-leác (*opened the word-hoard, treasure of speech*), 259.

tô-lûcan, (*to twist, wrench, in two*), *to destroy:* inf., 782.

lyft, st. f. (m. n.?), *air:* nom. sg., 1376; dat. sg. äfter lyfte (*along, through, the air*), 2833.

lyft-floga, w. m., *air-flier:* nom. sg. (of the dragon), 2316.

lyft-geswenced, pret. part., *urged, hastened on, by the wind,* 1914.

lyft-wyn, st. f., *enjoyment of the air:* acc. sg. lyft-wynne, 3044.

lyhð. See **leahan.**

lystan, w. v., *to lust after, long for:* pret. sg. Geát ungemetes wel . . . restan lyste (*the Gedt* [Beówulf] *longed sorely to rest*), 1794.

lyt, adj. neut. (= parum), *little, very little, few:* lyt eft becwom . . . hâmes niósan (*few escaped homeward*), 2366; lyt ænig (*none at all*), 3130; usually with gen.: wintra lyt, 1928; lyt . . . heáfod-mâga, 2151; wergendra tô lyt (*too few defenders*), 2883; lyt swîgode nîwra spella (*he kept to himself little, none at all, of the new tidings*), 2898; dat. sg. lyt manna (*too few of men*), 2837.

lytel, adj., *small, little.* nom. sg. neut. tô lytel, 1749; acc. sg. f. lytle hwîle (*a little while*), 2031, 2098; lîf-wraðe lytle (*little protection for his life*), 2878. — Comp. un-lytel.

lyt-hwôn, adv., *little = not at all:* lyt-hwôn lôgon, 204.

lŷfe, st. n., *leave, permission, (life?)*: instr. sg. þîne lŷfe (life, MS.), 2132. — Leo. Cf. O.N. leyfi, n., *leave, permission,* in Möbius' Glossary, p. 266.

lŷfan, w. v., (fundamental meaning *to believe, trust*) in

â-lŷfan, *to allow, grant, entrust:* pret. sg. næfre ic ænegum men ær âlŷfde . . . þryð-ærn Dena (*never before to any man have I entrusted the palace of the Danes*), 656; pret. part. (þâ me wäs) sîð . . . âlŷfed inn under eorð-weall (*the way in under the wall of earth was allowed me*), 3090.

ge-lŷfan, w. v., *to believe, trust:* 1) w. dat.: inf. þær gelŷfan sceal dryhtnes dôme se þe hine deáð nimeð (*whomever death carrieth away, shall believe it to be the judgment of God,* i.e. in the contest between Beówulf and Grendel), 440. — 2) w. acc.: pret. sg. geóce gelŷfde brego Beorht-Dena (*believed in, expected, help,* etc.), 609; þät heó on ænigne eorl gelŷfde fyrena frôfre (*that she at last should expect from any earl comfort, help, out of these troubles*), 628; se þe him bealwa tô bôte gelŷfde (*who trusted in him as a help out of evils*), 910; him tô anwaldan âre gelŷfde (*relied for himself on the help of God*), 1273.

â-lŷsan, w. v., *to loose, liberate.* pret. part. þâ wäs of þäm hrôran helm and byrne lungre â-lŷsed (*helm and corselet were straightway loosed from him*), 1631.

M

maðelian, w. v. (sermocinari), *to speak, talk:* pret. sg. maðelode, 286, 348, 360, 371, 405, 456, 499, etc.; maðelade, 2426.

maga, w. m., *son, male descendant, young man:* nom. sg. maga Healfdenes (Hrôðgâr), 189, 1475, 2144; maga Ecgþeówes (Beówulf), 2588; maga (Grendel), 979; se maga geonga (Wîglâf), 2676; Grendeles maga (*a relative of Grendel*), 2007; acc. sg. þone magan, 944.

magan, v. with pret.-pres. form, *to be able:* pres. sg. I. III. mäg, 277, 478, 931, 943, 1485, 1734, etc.; II. meaht þu, 2048; subj. pres. mæge, 2531, 2750; þeáh ic eal mæge (*even though I could*), 681; subj. pl. we mægen, 2655; pret. sg. meahte, 542, 755, 1131, 1660, 2465, etc.; mihte, 190, 207, 462, 511, 571, 657, 1509, 2092, 2610; mehte, 1083,

1497, 1516, 1878; pl. meahton, 649, 942, 1455, 1912, 2374, 3080; mihton, 308, 313, 2684, 3164; subj. pret. sg. meahte, 243, 763, 2521; pres. sg. mäg, sometimes = licet, *may, can, will* (fut.), 1366, 1701, 1838, 2865.

mago (Goth. magu-s), st. m., *male, son:* nom. sg. mago Ecglâfes (Hunferð), 1466; mago Healfdenes (Hrôðgâr), 1868, 2012.

mago-dryht, st. f., *troop of young men, band of men:* nom. sg. magodriht, 67.

mago-rinc, st. m., *hero, man* (preeminently): gen. pl. mago-rinca, heáp, 731.

magu-þegn, mago-þegn, st. m., *vassal, war-thane:* nom. sg. 408, 2758; dat. sg. magu-þegne, 2080; acc. pl. magu-þegnas, 293; dat. pl. mago-þegnum, 1481; gen. pl. mago-þegna . . . þone sêlestan (*the best of vassals*), 1406.

man, mon, st. m.: 1) *man, human being:* nom. sg. man, 25, 503, 534, 1049, 1354, 1399, 1535, 1877, etc.; mon, 209, 510, 1561, 1646, 2282, etc.; acc. sg. w. mannan, 297, 577, 1944, 2128, 2775; wîd-cûðne man, 1490; dat. sg. men, 656, 753, 1880; menn, 2190; gen. sg. mannes, 1195 (?), 2081, 2534, 2542; monnes, 1730; nom. pl. men, 50, 162, 233, 1635, 3167; acc. pl. men, 69, 337, 1583, 1718; dat. pl. mannum, 3183; gen. pl. manna, 155, 201, 380, 702, 713, 736, etc.; monna, 1414, 2888. — 2) indef. pron. = *one, they, people* (Germ. *man*): man, 1173, 1176; mon, 2356, 3177. — Comp.: fyrn-, gleó-, gum-, hú-, lid-, sæ-, wæpned-man.

man. See **munan.**

man-cyn, st. n., *mankind:* dat. sg. man-cynne, 110; gen. sg. mancynnes, 164, 2182; mon-cynnes, 196, 1956.

man-dreám, st. m., *human joy, mundi voluptas:* acc. sg. mandreám, 1265; dat. pl. mon-dreámum, 1716.

man-dryhten, st. m. (*lord of men*), *ruler of the people, prince, king:* nom. sg. man-dryhten, 1979, 2648; mon-drihten, 436; mon-dryhten, 2866; acc. sg. mon-dryhten, 2605; dat. sg. man-drihtne, 1230; mandryhtne, 1250, 2282; gen. sg. mandryhtnes, 2850; mon-dryhtnes, 3150.

ge-mang, st. m., *troop, company:* dat. sg. on gemonge (*in the troop* [of the fourteen Geátas that returned from the sea]), 1644.

manian, w. v., *to warn, admonish:* pres. sg. III. manað swâ and myndgað . . . sârum wordum (*so warneth and remindeth he with bitter words*), 2058.

manig, monig, adj., *many, many a, much:* 1) adjectively: nom. sg. rinc manig, 399; geong manig (*many a young man*), 855; monig snellîc sæ-rinc, 690; medu-benc monig, 777; so 839, 909, 919, 1511, 2763, 3023, etc.; acc. sg. medo-ful manig, 1016; dat. sg. m. þegne monegum, 1342, 1420; dat. sg. f. manigre mægðe, 75; acc. pl. manige men, 337; dat. pl. manegum mâðmum, 2104; monegum mægðum, 5; gen. pl. manigra mêda, 1179. — 2) substantively: nom. sg. manig, 1861; monig, 858; dat. sg. manegum, 349, 1888; nom. pl. manige, 1024; monige, 2983; acc. pl. monige, 1599; gen. pl. manigra, 2092. — 3) with depend. gen. pl.: dat. manegum mægða, 1772; mone-

gum fira, 2002; hälеða monegum bold-âgendra, 3112; acc. pl. rinca manige, 729; (mâðm)-æhta monige, 1614.

manig-oft, adv., *very often, frequently,* 171 [if manig and oft are to be connected].

man-līce, adv., *man-like, manly,* 1047.

man-þwære, adj., *kind, gentle toward men, philanthropic:* nom. sg. superl. mon-þwærust, 3183.

mâ, contracted **compar.,** *more:* with partitive gen., 504, 736, 1056.

mâðum, mâððum, st. m., *gift, jewel, object of value:* acc. sg. mâððum, 169, 1053, 2056, 3017; dat. instr. sg. mâðme, 1529, 1903; nom. pl. mâðmas, 1861; acc. pl. mâdmas, 385, 472, 1028, 1483, 1757, 1868, etc.; dat. instr. pl. mâðmum, mâdmum, 1049, 1899, 2104, 2789; gen. pl. mâðma, 1785, 2144, 2167, etc.; mâdma, 36, 41. — Comp.: dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, wundor-mâðum.

mâðm-æht, st. f., *treasure in jewels, costly objects:* gen. pl. mâðm-æhta, 1614, 2834.

mâððum-fât, st. n., *treasure-casket* or *cup, costly vessel:* nom. sg., 2406.

mâðm-gestreón, st. n., *precious jewel:* gen. pl. mâðm-gestreóna, 1932.

mâðum-gifu, st. f., *gift of valuable objects, largess of treasure:* dat. sg. äfter mâððum-gife, 1302.

mâðum-sigl, st. n., *costly, sun-shaped ornament, valuable decoration:* gen. pl. mâððum-sigla, 2758.

mâðum-sweord, st. n., *costly sword* (inlaid with gold and jewels): acc. sg., 1024.

mâðum-wela, w. m., *wealth of jewels, valuables:* dat. sg. äfter-mâððum-welan (*after the sight of the wealth of jewels*), 2751.

mâgas. See **mæg.**

mâge, w. f., *female relative:* gen. sg. Grendles mâgan (*mother*), 1392.

mân, st. n., *crime, misdeed:* instr. sg. mâne, 110, 979; adv., *criminally,* 1056.

mân-for-dædla, w. m., *evil-doer, criminal:* nom. pl. mân-for-dædlan, 563.

mân-sceaða, w. m., *mischievous, hurtful foe, hostis n. fastus:* nom. sg. 713, 738, 1340; mân-sceaða, 2515.

mâra (comp. of micel), adj., *greater, stronger, mightier:* nom. sg. m. mâra, 1354, 2556; neut. mâre, 1561; acc. sg. m. mâran, 2017; mund-gripe mâran (*a mightier hand-grip*), 754; with following gen. pl. mâran . . . eorla (*a more powerful earl*), 247; fem. mâran, 533, 1012; neut. mâre, 518; with gen. pl. morð-beala mâre (*more, greater, deeds of murder*), 136; gen. sg. f. mâran, 1824.

mæst (superl. of micel, mâra), *greatest, strongest:* nom. sg. neut. (with partitive gen.), mæst, 78, 193; fem. mæst, 2329; acc. sg. fem. fæhðe mæste, 459; mæste . . . worolde wynne (*the highest earthly pleasure*), 1080; neut. n. (with partitive gen.) mæst mærða, 2646; hond-wundra mæst, 2769; bæl-fýra mæst, 3144; instr. sg. m. mæste cräfte, 2182.

mæcg. See **mecg.**

mägð, st. f., *wife, maid, woman:* nom. sg., 3017; gen. pl. mägða hôse (*accompanied by her maids of honor*), 925; **mägða,** 944, 1284.

mägen, st. n.: 1) *might, bodily*

strength, heroic power: acc. sg. mägen, 518, 1707; instr. sg. mägene, 780 (?), 2668; gen. sg. mägenes, 418, 1271, 1535, 1717, etc.; mägnes, 671, 1762; mägenes strang, strengest (*great in strength*), 1845, 196; mägenes rôf (id.), 2085. — 2) *prime, flower* (of a nation), *forces available in war:* acc. sg. swâ he oft (i.e. etan) dyde mägen Hrêðmanna (*the best of the Hreðmen*), 445; gen. sg. wið manna hwone mägenes Deniga (*from* (?) *any of the men of the Danes*), 155. — Comp. ofer-mägen.

mägen-âgend, pres. part., *having great strength, valiant:* gen. pl. -âgendra, 2838.

mägen-byrðen, st. f., *huge burthen:* acc. sg. mägen-byrðenne, 3092; dat. (instr.) sg., 1626.

mägen-cräft, st. m., *great, herolike, strength:* acc. sg., 380.

mägen-ellen, st. n. (the same), acc. sg., 660.

mägen-fultum, st. m., *material aid:* gen. pl. näs þät þonne mætost mägen-fultuma (*that was not the least of strong helps*, i.e. the sword Hrunting), 1456.

mägen-ræs, st. m., *mighty attack, onslaught:* acc. sg., 1520.

mägen-strengo, st. f., *main strength, heroic power:* acc. sg., 2679.

mägen-wudu, st. m., *might-wood*, i.e. the spear, lance: acc. sg., 236.

mäst, st. m., *mast:* nom. sg., 1899; dat. sg. be mäste (*beside the mast*), 36; *to the mast*, 1906.

mæðum. See **mâðum, hyge-mæðum.**

mæg, st. m., *kinsman by blood:* nom. sg. mæg, 408, 738, 759, 814, 915, 1531, 1945, etc.; (*brother*), 468, 2605? acc. sg. mæg (*son*), 1340; (*brother*), 2440, 2485, 2983; dat. sg. mæge, 1979; gen. sg. mæges, 2629, 2676, 2699, 2880; nom. pl. mâgas, 1016; acc. þ. mâgas, 2816; dat. pl. mâgum, 1179, 2615, 3066; (*to brothers*), 1168; mægum, 2354; gen. pl. mâga, 247, 1080, 1854, 2007, 2743. — Comp.: fäderen-, heáfod-, wine-mæg.

mæg-burh, st. f., *borough of blood-kinsmen, entire population united by ties of blood;* (in wider sense) *race, people, nation:* gen. sg. londrihtes ... þære mæg-burge (*of land possessions among the people*, i.e. of the Geátas), 2888.

mægð, st. f., *race, people:* acc. sg. mægðe, 1012; dat. sg. mægðe, 75; dat. pl. mægðum, 5; gen. pl. mægða, 25, 1772.

mæg-wine, st. m., *blood kinsman, friend*, 2480 (nom. pl.).

mæl, st. n.: 1) *time, point of time:* nom. sg. 316; þâ wäs sæl and mæl (*there was* [appropriate] *chance and time*), 1009; acc. sg. mæl, 2634; instr. pl. ærran mælum, 908, 2238, 3036; gen. pl. mæla, 1250; sæla and mæla, 1612; mæla gehwylce (*each time, without intermission*), 2058. — 2) *sword, weapon:* nom. sg. broden (brogden) mæl (*the drawn sword*), 1617, 1668 (cf. Grimm, Andreas and Elene, p. 156). — 3) *mole, spot, mark.* — Comp.: græg-, hring-, sceaðen-, wunden-mæl.

mæl-cearu, st. f., *long-continued sorrow, grief:* acc. sg. mæl-ceare, 189.

mæl-gesceaft, st. f., *fate, appointed time:* acc. pl. ic on earde bâd mæl-gesceafta (*awaited the time allotted for me by fate*), 2738.

mænan, w. v., with acc. in the sense

of (1) *to remember, mention, proclaim:* inf. mænan, 1068; pret. part. þær wäs Beówulfes mærðo mæned, 858. — 2) *to mention sorrowfully, mourn:* inf. 3173; pret. sg. giohðo mænde (*mourned sorrowfully*), 2268; pret. pl. mændon, 1150, 3150.

ge-mænan (see **mân**), w. v. with acc., *to injure maliciously, break:* subj. pret. pl. ge-mænden, 1102.

ge-mæne, adj., *common, in common:* nom. sg. gemæne, 2474; þær unc hwîle wäs hand gemæne (i.e. in battle), 2138; sceal ûrum þät sweord and helm bâm gemæne (i.e. wesan), 2661; nom. pl. gemæne, 1861; dat. pl. þät þâm folcum sceal...sib gemænum (attraction for gemæne, i.e. wesan), 1858; gen. pl. unc sceal (i.e. wesan) fela mâðma gemænra (*we two shall share many treasures together*), 1785.

mærðu, st. f.: 1) *glory, a hero's fame:* nom. sg. 858; acc. sg. mærðo, 660, 688; acc. pl. mærða, 2997; instr. pl. mærðum (*gloriously*), 2515: gen. pl. mærða, 504, 1531. — 2) *deed of glory, heroism:* acc. sg. mærðo, 2135; gen. pl. mærða, 408, 2646. — Comp. ellenmærðu.

mære, adj., *memorable; celebrated, noble; well known, notorious:* nom. sg. m. mære, 103, 129, 1716, 1762; se mæra, 763, 2012, 2588; also as vocative m. se mæra, 1475; nom. fem. mæru, 2017; mære, 1953; neut. mære, 2406; acc. sg. m. mærne, 36, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2789, 3099; neut. mære, 1024; dat. sg. mærum, 345, 1302, 1993, 2080, 2573; tô þâm mæran, 270; gen. sg. mæres, 798; mæran, 1730; nom. pl. mære, 3071; superl. mærost, 899. — Comp.: fore-, heaðo-mære.

mæst. See **mâra.**

mæte, adj., *moderate, small:* superl. nom. sg. mætost, 1456.

mecg, mäcg, st.m., *son, youth, man.* in comp. hilde-, oret-mecg, wräcmäcg.

medla. See **on-medla.**

medu, st. m., *mead:* acc. sg. medu, 2634; dat. sg. tô medo, 605.

medo-ärn, st. n., *mead-hall:* acc. sg. medo-ärn (Heorot), 69.

medu-benc, st. f., *mead-bench, bench in the mead-hall:* nom. sg. medubenc, 777; dat. sg. medu-bence, 1053; medo-bence, 1068, 2186; meodu-bence, 1903.

medu-dreám, st. m., *mead-joy, joyous carousing during mead-drinking:* acc. sg. 2017.

medo-ful, st. n., *mead-cup:* acc. sg. 625, 1016.

medo-heal, st. f., *mead-hall:* nom. sg., 484; dat. sg. meodu-healle, 639.

medu-scenc, st.m., *mead-can, vessel:* instr. pl. meodu-scencum, 1981.

medu-seld, st. n., *mead-seat, meadhouse:* acc. sg., 3066.

medo-setl, st. n., *mead-seat upon which one sits mead-drinking:* gen. pl. meodo-setla, 5.

medo-stîg, st. f., *mead-road, road to the mead-hall:* acc. sg. medostîg, 925.

medo-wang, st. m., *mead-field* (where the mead-hall stood): acc. pl. medo-wongas, 1644.

meðel, st. n., *assembly, council:* dat. sg. on meðle, 1877.

meðel-stede, st. m., (properly *place of speech, judgment-seat*), here *meeting-place, battle-field* (so, also

425, the battle is conceived under the figure of a parliament or convention): dat. sg. on þäm meðelstede, 1083.

meðel-word, st. n., *words called forth at a discussion; address:* instr. pl. meðel-wordum, 236.

melda, w. m., *finder, informer, betrayer:* gen. sg. þäs meldan, 2406.

meltan, st. v. intrans., *to consume by fire, melt* or *waste away:* inf., 3012; pret. sg. mealt, 2327; pl. multon, 1121.

ge-meltan, the same: pret. sg. gemealt, 898, 1609, 1616; ne gemealt him se môd-sefa (*his courage did not desert him*), 2629.

men. See **man.**

mene, st. m., *neck ornament, necklace, collar:* acc. sg., 1200.

mengan, w. v., *to mingle, unite, with,* w. acc. of thing: inf. se þe meregrundas mengan scolde, 1450.

ge-mengan, *to mix with, commingle:* pret. part., 849, 1594.

menigu, st. f., *multitude, many:* nom. and acc. sg. mâðma menigeo (*multitude of treasures, presents*), 2144; so, mänigo, 41.

mercels, st. m., *mark, aim:* gen. sg. mercelses, 2440.

mere, st. m., *sea, ocean:* nom. sg. se mere, 1363; acc. sg. on mere, 1131, 1604; on nicera mere, 846; dat. sg. fram mere, 856.

mere-deór, st. n., *sea-beast:* acc. sg., 558.

mere-fara, w. m., *seafarer:* gen. sg. mere-faran, 502.

mere-fix, st. m., *sea-fish:* gen. pl. mere-fixa (*the whale,* cf. 540), 549.

mere-grund, st. m., *sea-bottom:* acc. sg., 2101; acc. pl. mere-grundas, 1450.

mere-hrägl, st n., *sea-garment,* i.e., sail: gen. pl. mere-hrägla sum, 1906.

mere-liðend, pres. part., *moving on the sea, sailor:* nom. pl. mere-liðende, 255.

mere-stræt, st. f., *sea-street, way over the sea:* acc. pl. mere-stræta 514.

mere-strengo, st. f., *sea-power, strength in the sea:* acc. sg., 533.

mere-wîf, st. n., *sea-woman, merwoman:* acc. sg. (of Grendel's mother), 1520.

mergen. See **morgen.**

met, st. n., *thought, intention* (cf. metian = meditari): acc. pl. onsæl meoto, 489 (meaning doubtful; see Bugge, Journal 8, 292; Dietrich, Haupt's Zeits. 11, 411; Körner, Eng. Stud. 2, 251).

ge-**met,** st. n., *an apportioned share; might, power, ability:* nom. sg. nis þät . . . gemet mannes nefne mîn ânes (*nobody, myself excepted, can do that*), 2534; acc. sg. ofer mîn gemet (*beyond my power*), 2880; dat. sg. mid gemete, 780.

ge-**met,** adj., *well-measured, meet, good:* nom. sg. swâ him gemet þince (þûhte), (*as seemed meet to him*), 688, 3058. See un-**gemete,** adv.

metan, st. v., *to measure, pass over* or *along:* pret. pl. fealwe stræte mearum mæton (*measured the yellow road with their horses*), 918; so, 514, 1634.

ge-metan, the same: pret. sg. medu-stîg gemät (*measured, walked over, the road to the mead-hall*), 925.

metod, st. m. (the measuring, arranging) *Creator, God:* nom. sg., 110, 707, 968, 1058, 2528; scîr metod, 980; sôð metod, 1612; acc.

sg. metod, 180; dat. sg. metode, 169, 1779; gen. sg. metodes, 671. — Comp. eald-metod.

metod-sceaft, st. f.: 1) *the Creator's determination, divine purpose, fate:* acc. sg. -sceaft, 1078.— 2) *the Creator's glory:* acc. sg. metod-sceaft seón (i.e. die), 1181; dat. sg. tô metod-sceafte, 2816.

mêce, st. m., *sword:* nom. sg., 1939; acc. sg. mêce, 2048; brâdne mêce, 2979; gen. sg. mêces, 1766, 1813, 2615, 2940; dat. pl. instr. mêcum, 565; gen. pl. mêca, 2686.—Comp.: beado-, häft-, hilde-mêce.

mêd, st. f., *meed, reward:* acc. sg. mêde, 2135; dat. sg. mêde, 2147; gen. pl. mêda, 1179.

ge-mêde, st. n., *approval, permission* (Grein): acc. pl. ge-mêdu, 247.

mêðe, adj., *tired, exhausted, dejected:* in comp. hyge-, sæ-mêðe.

mêtan, w. v., *to meet, find, fall in with:* with acc., pret. pl. syððan Aescheres...hafelan mêtton, 1422; subj. pret. sg. þät he ne mêtte ... on elran man mundgripe mâran (*that he never met, in any other man, with a mightier hand-grip*), 752.

ge-mêtan, with acc., the same: pret. sg. gemêtte, 758, 2786; pl. näs þâ long tô þon, þät þâ aglæcean hy eft gemêtton (*it was not long after that the warriors again met each other*), 2593.

ge-mêting, st. f., *meeting, hostile coming together:* nom. sg., 2002.

meagol, adj., *mighty, immense; formal, solemn:* instr. pl. meaglum wordum, 1981.

mearc, st. f., *frontier, limit, end:* dat. sg. tô mearce (*the end of life*), 2385. — Comp. Weder-mearc, 298.

ge-mearc, st. n., *measure, distance* comp. fôt-, mîl-ge-mearc.

mearcian, w. v., *to mark, stain:* pres. ind. sg. mearcað môrhôpu (*will stain, mark, the moor with the blood of the corpse*), 450.

ge-mearcian, the same: pret. part. (Cain) morðre gemearcod (*murder-marked* [cf. 1 Book Mos. IV. 15]), 1265; swâ wäs on þæm scennum ... gemearcod ... hwam þät sweord geworht wære (*engraved for whom the sword had been wrought*), 1696.

mearc-stapa, w. m., *march-strider, frontier-haunter* (applied to Grendel and his mother): nom. sg., 103; acc. pl. mearc-stapan, 1349.

mearh, st. m., *horse, steed:* nom. pl. mearas, 2164; acc. pl. mearas, 866, 1036; dat. pl. inst. mearum, 856, 918; mearum and mâðmum, 1049, 1899; gen. pl. meara and mâðma, 2167.

mearn. See **murnan.**

meodu. See **medu.**

meoto. See **met.**

meotud. See **metod.**

meowle, w. f., *maiden:* comp. geó-meowle.

micel, adj., *great, huge, long* (of time): nom. sg. m., 129, 502; fem., 67, 146, 170; neut., 772; acc. sg. m. micelne, 3099; fem. micle, 1779, 3092; neut. micel, 270, 1168. The comp. mâre must be supplied before þone in: medo-ärn micel ... (mâre) þone yldo bearn æfre ge-frunon, 69; instr. sg. ge-trume micle, 923; micle (*by much, much*); micle leófre (*far dearer*), 2652; efne swâ micle (lässa), ([*less*] *ever by so much*), 1284; oftor micle (*much oftener*), 1580; dat. sg. weak form miclan, 2850; gen. sg

micl an, 979. The gen. sg. micles is an adv. = *much, very:* micles wyrðne gedôn (*deem worthy of much*, i.e. honor very highly), 2186; tô fela micles (*far too much, many*), 695; acc. pl. micle, 1349. Compar., see **mâra.**

mid, I. prep. w. dat., instr., and acc., signifying preëminently *union, community, with*, hence: 1) w. dat.: a) *with, in company, community, with:* mid Finne, 1129; mid Hrôðgâre, 1593; mid scipherge, 243; mid gesîðum (*with his comrades*), 1314; so, 1318, 1964, 2950, etc.; mid his freódrihtne, 2628; mid þæm lâcum (*with the gifts*), 1869; so, 2789, 125; mid hæle (*with good luck!*), 1218; mid bæle fôr (*sped off amid fire*), 2309. The prep. postponed: him mid (*with him, in his company*), 41; *with him*, 1626; ne wäs him Fitela mid (*was not with him*), 890. b) *with, among:* mid Geátum (*among the Geátas*), 195, 2193, 2624; mid Scyldingum, 274; mid Eotenum, 903; mid yldum (eldum), 77, 2612; mid him (*with, among, one another*), 2949. In temporal sense: mid ær-dâge (*at dawn*), 126. — 2) *with, with the help of, through*, w. dat.: mid âr-stafum (*through his grace*), 317; so, 2379; mid grâpe (*with the fist*), 438; so, 1462, 2721; mid his hete-þoncum (*through his hatred*), 475; mid sweorde, 574; so, 1660, 2877; mid gemete (*through, by, his power*), 780; so, 1220, 2536, 2918; mid gôde (*with benefits*), 1185; mid hearme (*with harm, insult*), 1893; mid þære sorge (*with* [*through?*] *this sorrow*), 2469; mid rihte (*by rights*), 2057. With instr.: mid þŷ wîfe (*through* [*marriage with*] *the woman*), 2029. — 3) w. acc., *with, in community, company, with:* mid his eorla gedriht, 357; so, 634, 663, 1673; mid hine, 880; mid mînne gold-gyfan, 2653.

II. adv., mid, *thereamong, in the company*, 1643; *at the same time, likewise*, 1650.

middan-geard, st. m., *globe, earth:* acc. sg., 75, 1772; dat. sg. on middan-gearde, 2997; gen. sg. middan-geardes, 504, 752.

midde, w. f., *middle* = *medius:* dat. sg. on middan (*through the middle, in two*), 2706; gen. sg. (adv.) tô-middes (*in the midst*), 3142.

middel-niht, st. f., *midnight:* dat. pl. middel-nihtum, 2783, 2834.

miht, st. f., *might, power, authority:* acc. sg. þurh drihtnes miht (*through the Lord's help, power*), 941; instr. pl. selfes mihtum, 701.

mihtig, adj.: 1) *physically strong, powerful:* acc. sg. mihtig mere-deór, 558; mere-wîf mihtig, 1520. — 2) *possessing authority, mighty:* nom. sg. mihtig god, 702, 1717, 1726; dat. sg. mihtigan drihtne, 1399. — Comp.: äl-, fore-mihtig.

milde, adj., *kind, gracious, generous:* nom. sg. môdes milde (*kind-hearted*), 1230; instr. pl. mildum wordum (*graciously*), 1173. Superl. nom. sg. woruld-cyning mannum mildust (*a king most liberal to men*), 3183.

milts, st. f., *kindness, benevolence:* nom. sg., 2922.

missan, w. v. with gen., *to miss, err in:* pret. sg. miste mercelses (*missed the mark*), 2440.

missere, st. n., *space of a semester, half a year:* gen. pl. hund missera

(*fifty winters*), 2734, 2210; generally, *a long period of time, season*, 1499, 1770; fela missera, 153, 2621.

mist-hlið, st. n., *misty cliff, cloud-capped slope:* dat. pl. under mist-hleoðum, 711.

mistig, adj., *misty:* acc. pl. mistige môras, 162.

mîl-gemearc, st. n., *measure by miles:* gen. sg. mîl-gemearces, 1363.

mîn: 1) poss. pron., *my, mine*, 255, 345, etc.; Hygelâc mîn (*my lord*, or *king*, *H.*), 2435. — 2) gen. sg. of pers. pron. ic, *of me*, 2085, 2534, etc.

molde, w. f., *dust; earth, field:* in comp. gräs-molde.

mon. See **man.**

ge-**mong.** See ge-**mang.**

morð-bealu, st. n., *murder, deadly bale* or *deed of murder:* gen. pl. morð-beala, 136.

morðor, st. n., *deed of violence, murder:* dat. instr. sg. morðre, 893, 1265, 2783; gen. sg. morðres, 2056; morðres scyldig (*guilty of murder*), 1684.

morðor-bed, st. n., *bed of death, murder-bed:* acc. sg. wäs þam yldestan . . . morðor-bed stred (*a bed of death was spread for the eldest*, i.e. through murder his death-bed was prepared), 2437.

morðor-bealu, st. n., *death-bale, destruction by murder:* acc. sg. morðor-bealo, 1080, 2743.

morðor-hete, st. m., *murderous hate:* gen. sg. þäs morðor-hetes, 1106.

morgen, morn, mergen, st. m., *morning, forenoon;* also *morrow:* nom. sg. morgen, 1785, 2125; (*morrow*), 2104; acc. sg. on morgen (*in the morning*), 838; dat. sg. on morgne, 2485; on mergenne, 565, 2940; gen. pl. morna gehwylce (*every morning*), 2451.

morgen-ceald, adj., *morning-cold, dawn-cold:* nom. sg. gâr morgen-ceald (*spear chilled by the early air of morn*), 3023.

morgen-lang, adj., *lasting through the morning:* acc. sg. morgen-longne däg (*the whole forenoon*), 2895.

morgen-leóht, st. n., *morning-light.* nom. sg., 605, 918.

morgen-swêg, st. m., *morning-cry, cry at morn:* nom. sg., 129.

morgen-tîd, st. f., *morning-tide:* acc. sg. on morgen-tîde, 484, 818(?).

morn. See **morgen.**

môd, st. n.: 1) *heart, soul, spirit, mood, mind, manner of thinking:* nom. sg., 50, 731; wäfre môd (*the flickering spirit, the fading breath*), 1151; acc. sg. on môd (*into his mind*), 67; dat. instr. sg. môde geþungen (*of mature, lofty spirit*), 625; on môde (*in heart, mind*), 754, 1845, 2282, 2528; on hreóum môde (*fierce of spirit*), 2582; gen. sg. môdes, 171, 811, 1707; môdes blîðe (*gracious-minded, kindly disposed*), 436; so, môdes milde, 1230; môdes seóce (*depressed in mind*), 1604. — 2) *boldness, courage:* nom. and acc. sg., 1058, 1168. 3) *passion, fierceness:* nom. sg., 549. — Comp. form adj.: galg-, geômor-, gläd-, gûð-, hreóh-, irre-, sârig-, stið-, swîð-, wêrig-môd.

môd-cearu, st. f., *grief of heart.* acc. sg. môd-ceare, 1993, 3150.

môd-gehygd, st. f., *thought of the heart; mind:* instr. pl. môd-gehygdum, 233

môd-ge-þanc, st. n., *mood-thought*

meditation: acc. sg. môd-ge-þonc, 1730.

môd-giômor, adj., *grieved at heart, dejected:* nom. sg., 2895.

môdig, adj., *courageous:* nom. sg., 605, 1644, 1813, 2758; he þäs (þäm, MS.) môdig wäs (*had the courage for it*), 1509; se môdega, 814; dat. sg. mid þam môdigan, 3012; gen. sg. môdges, 502; môdiges, 2699; Geâta leód georne trûwode môdgan mägnes (*trusted firmly in his bold strength*), 671; nom. pl. môdge, 856; môdige, 1877; gen. pl. môdigra, 312, 1889. — Comp. fela-môdig.

môdig-lîc, adj., *of bold appearance:* compar. acc. pl. môdiglîcran, 337.

môd-lufe, w. f., *heart's affection, love:* gen. sg. þînre môd-lufan, 1824.

môd-sefa, w. m., *thought of the heart; brave, bold temper; courage:* nom. sg., 349, 1854, 2629; acc. sg. môd-sefan, 2013; dat. sg. môd-sefan, 180.

môd-þracu, st. f., *boldness, courage, strength of mind:* dat. sg. for his môd-þräce, 385.

môdor, f., *mother:* nom. sg., 1259, 1277, 1283, 1684, 2119; acc. sg. môdor, 1539, 2140, 2933.

môna, w. m., *moon* · gen. sg. mônan, 94.

môr, st. m., *moor, morass, swamp:* acc. sg. ofer myrcan môr, 1406; dat. sg. of môre, 711; acc. pl. môras, 103, 162, 1349.

môr-hop, st. n., *place of refuge in the moor, hiding-place in the swamp:* acc. pl. môr-hopu, 450.

ge-**môt,** st. n., *meeting:* in comp. hand-, torn-ge-môt.

môtan, pret.-pres. v.: 1) *power* or *permission to have something, to be permitted; may, can:* pres. sg. I., III. môt, 186, 442, 604; II. môst, 1672; pl. môton, 347, 365, 395; pres. subj. ic môte, 431: III. se þe môte, 1388; pret. sg. môste, 168, 707, 736, 895, 1488, 1999, 2242, 2505, etc.; pl. môston, 1629, 1876, 2039, 2125, 2248; pres. subj. sg. II. þät þu hine selfne geseón môste (*mightest see*), 962. — 2) *shall, must, be obliged:* pres. sg. môt, 2887; pret. sg. môste, 1940; þær he þŷ fyrste forman dôgore wealdan môste, swâ him Wyrd ne gescrâf, hrêð ät hïlde (*if he must for the first time that day be victorious, as Fate had denied him victory*, cf. 2681, 2683 seqq.), 2575.

ge-**munan,** pret.-pres. v., *to have in mind, be mindful; remember, think of,* w. acc.: pres. sg. hine gearwe geman witena wel-hwylc (*each of the knowing ones still remembers him well*), 265; ic þe þäs leán geman (*I shall not forget thy reward for this*), 1221; ic þät eall gemon (*I remember all that*), 2428; so, 1702, 2043; gif he þät eall gemon hwät . . . (*if he is mindful of all that which . . .*), 1186; ic þät mæl gemon hwær . . . (*I remember the time when . . .*), 2634; pret. sg. w. gemunde . . . æfen-spræce (*recalled his evening speech*), 759; so, 871, 1130, 1260, 1271, 1291, 2115, 2432, 2607, 2679; se þäs leód-hryres leán ge-munde (*was mindful of reward for the fall of the ruler*), 2392; þät he Eotena bearn inne gemunde (*that he in this should remember, take vengeance on, the children of the Eotens*), 1142; so, hond gemunde fæhðo genôge (*his hand remembered strife enough*), 2490; ne ge-

munde mago Ecglâfes þät . . . (*remembered not that which . . .*), 1466; pret. pl. helle gemundon in môd-sefan (*their thoughts* [as heathens] *fixed themselves on, remembered, hell*), 179.

on-munan, w. acc. pers. and gen. of thing, *to admonish, exhort:* pret. sg. onmunde ûsic mærða (*exhorted us to deeds of glory*), 2641.

mund, st. f., *hand:* instr. pl. mundum, mid mundum, 236, 514, 1462, 3023, 3092.

mund-bora, w. m., *protector, guardian, preserver:* nom. sg., 1481, 2780.

mund-gripe, st. m., *hand-grip, seizure:* acc. sg. mund-gripe, 754; dat. sg. mund-gripe, 380, 1535; äfter mund-gripe (*after having seized the criminal*), 1939.

murnan, st. v., *to shrink from, be afraid of, avoid:* pret. sg. nô mearn fore fæhðe and fyrene, 136; so, 1538; nalles for ealdre mearn (*was not apprehensive for his life*), 1443. — 2) *to mourn, grieve:* pres. part. him wäs . . . murnende môd, 50; pres. subj., þonne he fela murne (*than that he should mourn much*), 1386.

be-murnan, be-meornan, with acc., *to mourn over:* pret. bemearn, 908, 1078.

murn-lîce. See **un-murn-lîce.**

mûð-bana, w. m., *mouth-destroyer:* dat. sg. tô mûð-bonan (of Grendel because he bit his victim to death), 2080.

mûða, w. m., *mouth, entrance:* acc. sg. recedes mûðan (*mouth of the house, door*), 725.

ge-mynd, st. f., *memory, memorial, remembrance:* dat. pl. tô gemyndum, 2805, 3017. See **weorð-mynd.**

myndgian, w. v., *to call to mind, remember:* pres. sg. myndgað, 2058; pres. part. w. gen. gif þonne Fresna hwylc . . . þäs morðorhetes myndgiend wære (*were to call to mind the bloody feud*), 1106.

ge-myndgian, w. v. w. acc., *to remember:* bið gemyndgad . . . eaforan ellor-sîð (*is reminded of his son's decease*), 2451.

ge-myndig, adj., *mindful:* nom. sg. w. gen., 614, 869, 1174, 1531, 2083, etc.

myne, st. m.: 1) *mind, wish:* nom. sg., 2573. — 2) *love*(?): ne his myne wisse (*whose* [God's] *love he knew not*), 169.

ge-mynian, w. v. w. acc., *to be mindful of:* imper. sg. gemyne mærðo! 660.

myntan, w. v., *to intend, think of, resolve:* pret. sg. mynte . . . manna cynnes sumne besyrwan (*meant to entrap all*(?) [see **sum**], *some one of*(?), *the men*), 713; mynte þät he gedælde . . . (*thought to sever*), 732; mynte se mæra, þær he meahte swâ, wîdre gewindan (*intended to flee*), 763.

myrce, adj., *murky, dark:* acc. sg. ofer myrcan môr, 1406.

myrð, st. f., *joy, mirth:* dat. (instr.) sg. môdes myrðe, 811.

N

naca, w. m., *vessel, ship:* acc. sg. nacan, 295; gen. sg. nacan, 214. — Comp.: hring-, ýð-naca.

nacod, adj., *naked:* nom. and acc. sg. swurd, gûð-bill nacod, 539, 2586; nacod nîð-draca, 2274.

nalas, nales, nallas. See **nealles.**

nama, w. m., *name:* nom. sg. Beó-

wulf is mîn nama, 343; wäs þäm häft-mêce Hrunting nama, 1458; acc. sg. scôp him Heort naman (*gave it the name Hart*), 78.

nâ (from ne-â), strength. negative, *never, not all*, 445, 567, 1537.

nâh, from ne-âh. See **âgan.**

nân (from ne-ân), indef. pron., *none, no:* with gen. pl. gûð-billa nân, 804; adjectively, nân . . . îren ærgôd, 990.

nât, from ne-wât: *I know not* = *nescio.* See **witan.**

nât-hwylc (nescio quis, ne-wât-hwylc, *know not who, which*, etc.), indef. pron., *any, a certain one, some or other:* 1) w. partitive gen.: nom. sg. gumena nât-hwylc, 2234; gen. sg. nât-hwylces (þâra banena), 2054; niða nât-hwylces(?), 2216; nât-hwylces häleða bearna, 2225. — 2) adjectively: dat. sg. in niðsele nât-hwylcum, 1514.

näbben, from ne-häbben (subj. pres.). See **habban.**

näfne. See **nefne.**

nägel, st. m., *nail:* gen. pl. nägla (of the finger-nails), 986.

nägled, part., *nailed*?, *nail-like*?, *buckled*?: acc. sg. neut. nägled (MS. gled) sinc, 2024.

näs, st. m., *naze, rock projecting into the sea, cliff, promontory:* acc. sg. näs, 1440, 1601, 2899; dat. sg. nässe, 2244, 2418; acc. pl. windige nässas, 1412; gen. pl. nässa, 1361.

näs, from ne-wäs (*was not*). See **wesan.**

näs, neg. adv., *not, not at all*, 562, 2263.

näs-hlið, st. n., *declivity, slope of a promontory that sinks downward to the sea:* dat. pl. on näs-hleoðum, 1428.

næfre, adv., *never*, 247, 583, 592, 656, 719, 1042, 1049, etc.; also strengthened by ne: næfre ne, 1461.

ge-nægan, w. v. w. acc. pers. and gen. of thing, *to attack, press:* pret. pl. niða genægdan nefan Hererices (*in combats pressed hard upon H.'s nephew*), 2207; pret. part. wearð . . . niða genæged, 1440.

nænig (from ne-ænig), pron., *not any, none, no:* 1) substantively w. gen. pl.: nom. sg., 157, 242, 692; dat. sg. nænegum, 599; gen. pl. nænigra, 950. — 2) adjectively: nom. sg. ôðer nænig, 860; nænig wäter, 1515; nænig . . . ðeôr, 1934; acc. sg. nænigne . . . horð-mâðum, 1199.

nære, from ne-wære (*were not, would not be*). See **wesan.**

ne, simple neg., *not*, 38, 50, 80, 83, 109, etc.; before imper. ne sorga! 1385; ne gým! 1761, etc. Doubled = *certainly not, not even that:* ne ge . . . gearwe ne wisson (*ye certainly have not known*, etc.), 245; so, 863; ne ic . . . wihte ne wêne (*nor do I at all in the least expect*), 2923; so, 182. Strengthened by other neg.: nôðer . . . ne, 2125; swâ he ne mihte nô . . . (*so that he absolutely could not*), 1509.

ne . . . ne, *not . . . and not, nor; neither . . . nor*, 154–157, 511, 1083–1085, etc. Another neg. may supply the place of the first ne: so, nô . . . ne, 575–577, 1026–1028, 1393–1395, etc.; næfre . . . ne, 583–584; nalles . . . ne, 3016–3017. The neg. may be omitted the first time: ær ne siððan (*neither before nor after, before nor since*), 719; sûð ne norð (*south nor north*), 859; âdl ne yldo (*neither illness nor old age*), 1737; wordum ne

worcum (*neither by word nor deed*), 1101; wiston and ne wêndon (*knew not and wcened not*), 1605.

nefa, w. m., *nephew, grandson:* nom. sg. nefa (*grandson*), 1204; so, 1963; (*nephew*), 2171; acc. sg. nefan (*nephew*), 2207; dat. sg. nefan (*nephew*), 882.

nefne, näfne, nemne (orig. from ne-gif-ne): 1) subj.: a) with depend. clause = *unless:* nefne him witig god wyrd forstôde (*if fate, the wise God, had not prevented him*), 1057; nefne god sylfa . . . sealde (*unless God himself*, etc.), 3055; näfne him his wlite leóge (MS. næfre) (*unless his face belie him*), 250; näfne he wäs mâra (*except that he was huger*), 1354; nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede, 1553; so, 2655. — b) w. follow. substantive = *except, save, only:* nefne sin-freá (*except the husband*), 1935; ic lyt hafo heáfod-mâga nefne Hygelâc þec (*have no near kin but thee*), 2152; nis þät eówer (gen. pl.) stð . . . nefne mîn ânes, 2534. — 2) Prep. with dat., *except:* nemne feáum ânum, 1082.

ge-**nehost.** See ge-**neahhe.**

nelle, from ne-wille (*I will not*). See **willan.**

nemnan, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to name, call:* pres. pl. þone yldestan oretmecgas Beówulf nemnað (*the warriors call the most distinguished one Beówulf*), 364; so inf. nemnan, 2024; pret. pl. nemdon, 1355. — 2) *to address,* as in

be-nemnan, *to pronounce solemnly, put under a spell:* pret. sg. Fin Hengeste . . . âðum be-nemde þät (*asserted, promised under oath that . . .*), 1098; pret. pl. swâ hit ðð dômes däg diópe benemdon þeódnas mære (*put under a curse*), 3070.

nemne. See **nefne.**

nerian, ge-**nerian,** w. v., *to save, rescue, liberate:* pres. sg. Wyrd oft nereð unfægne eorl, 573; pret. part. häfde . . . sele Hrôðgâres genered wið nîðe (*saved from hostility*), 828.

ge-**nesan,** st. v.: 1) intrans., *to remain over, be preserved:* pret. sg. hrôf âna genäs ealles ansund (*the roof alone was quite sound*), 1000. — 2) w. acc., *to endure successfully, survive, escape from:* pret. sg. se þâ säcce ge-näs, 1978; fela ic . . . gûð-ræsa ge-näs, 2427; pret. part. swâ he nîða gehwane genesen häfde, 2398.

net, st. n., *net:* in comp. breóst-, here-, hring-, inwit-, searo-net.

nêdla, w. m., *dire necessity, distress:* in comp. þreá-nêdla.

nêðan (G. nanþjan), w. v., *to venture, undertake boldly:* pres. part. nearo nêðende (*encountering peril*), 2351; pret. pl. þær git . . . on deóp wäter aldrum nêðdon (*where ye two risked your lives in the deep water*), 510; so, 538.

ge-nêðan, the same: inf. ne dorste under ŷða gewin aldre ge-nêðan, 1470. With depend. clause: nænig þät dorste genêðan þät (*none durst undertake to . . .*), 1934; pret. sg. he under hârne stân âna genêðde frêcne dæde (*he risked alone the bold deed, venturing under the grey rock*), 889; (ic) wîge under wätere weorc genêðde earfoð-lice (*I with difficulty stood the work under the water in battle,* i.e. could hardly win the victory),

1657; ic genêðde fela gûða (*ventured on, risked, many contests*), 2512; pres. pl. (of majesty) we . . . frêcne genêðdon eafoð uncûðes (*we have boldly risked, dared, the monster's power*), 961.

nêh. See **neáh.**

ge-**neahhe,** adv., *enough, sufficiently,* 784, 3153; superl. genehost brägd eorl Beówulfes ealde lâfe (*many an earl of B.'s*), 795.

nealles (from ne-ealles), adv., *omnino non, not at all, by no means:* nealles, 2146, 2168, 2180, 2223, 2597, etc.; nallas, 1720, 1750; nalles, 338, 1019, 1077, 1443, 2504, etc.; nalas, 43, 1494, 1530, 1538; nales, 1812.

nearo, st. n., *strait, danger, distress:* acc. sg. nearo, 2351, 2595.

nearo, adj., *narrow:* acc. pl. f. nearwe, 1410.

nearwe, adv., *narrowly,* 977.

nearo-cräft, st. m., *art of rendering difficult of access?, inaccessibility* (see 2214 seqq.): instr. pl. nearocräftum, 2244.

nearo-fâh, m., *foe that causes distress, war-foe:* gen. sg. nearofâges, 2318.

nearo-þearf, st. f., *dire need, distress:* acc. sg. nearo-þearfe, 422.

ge-**nearwian,** w. v., *to drive into a corner, press upon:* pret. part. genearwod, 1439.

neáh, nêh: 1) adj., *near, nigh:* nom. sg. neáh, 1744, 2729. In superl. also = *last:* instr. sg. nŷhstan sîðe (*for the last time*), 1204; niéhstan sîðe, 2512.

2) adv., *near:* feor and (oððe) neáh, 1222, 2871; 3) prep. sægrunde neáh, 564; so, 1925, 2243; holm-wylme nêh, 2412. Compar. **neár,** 746.

neán, adv., *near by,* (*from*) *close at hand,* 528; (neon, MS.), 3105; feorran and neán, 840; neán and feorran, 1175, 2318.

ge-**neát,** st. m., *comrade, companion.* in comp. beód-, heoröd-geneát.

nioðor. See **niðer.**

neowol, adj., *steep, precipitous.* acc. pl. neowle, 1412.

neód, st. f., *polite intercourse regulated by etiquette?, hall-joy?* : acc. sg. nióde, 2117; inst. (= *joy*), 2216.

neód-laðu, st. f., *polite invitation; wish:* dat. sg. äfter neód-laðu (*according to his wishes*), 1321.

neósan, neósian, w. v. w. gen., *to seek out, look for; to attack:* inf. neósan, 125, 1787, 1792, 1807, 2075; niósan, 2389, 2672; neósian, 115, 1126; niósian, 3046; pret. sg. niósade, 2487.

neótan, st. v., *to take, accept,* w. gen.; *to use, enjoy:* imper. sg. neót, 1218.

be-neótan, w. dat., *to rob, deprive of:* inf. hine aldre be-neótan, 681; pret. sg. cyning ealdre bi-neát (*deprived the king of life*), 2397.

nicor, st. m., *sea-horse, walrus, seamonster* (cf. Bugge in Zacher's Journal, 4, 197): acc. pl. niceras, 422, 575; nicras, 1428; gen. pl. nicera, 846.

nicor-hûs, st. n., *house* or *den of seamonsters:* gen. pl. nicor-hûsa, 1412.

nið, st. m., *man, human being:* gen. pl. niðða, 1006; niða? (passage corrupt), 2216.

niðer, nyðer, neoðor, adv., *down, downward:* niðer, 1361; nioðor, 2700; nyðer, 3045.

nið-sele, st. m., *hall, room, in the deep* (Grein): dat. sg. [in] niðsele nât-hwylcum, **1514.**

nigen, num., *nine:* acc. nigene, 575.

niht, st. f. *night:* nom. sg., 115, 547, 650, 1321, 2117; acc. sg. niht, 135, 737, 2939; gystran niht (*yester-night*), 1335; dat. sg. on niht, 575, 684; on wanre niht, 703; gen. sg. nihtes hwîlum (*sometimes at night, in the hours of the night*), 3045; as adv. = *of a night, by night,* G. nachts, 422, 2274; däges and nihtes, 2270; acc. pl. seofon niht (*se'nnight, seven days,* cf. Tac. Germ. 11), 517; dat. pl. sweartum nihtum, 167; deorcum nihtum, 275, **221; gen. pl. nihta, 545, 1360 — Comp.: middel-, sin-niht.**

niht-bealu, st. n., *night-bale, destruction by night:* gen. pl. niht-bealwa, 193.

niht-helm, st. m., *veil* or *canopy of night:* nom. sg., 1790.

niht-long, adj., *lasting through the night:* acc. sg. m. niht-longne fyrst (*space of a night*), 528.

niht-weorc, st. n., *night-work, deed done at night:* instr. sg. niht-weorce, 828.

niman, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to take, hold, seize, undertake:* pret. sg. nam þâ mid handa hige-þihtigne rinc, 747; pret. pl. we . . . niôde nâman, 2117. — 2) *to take, take away, deprive of:* pres. sg. se þe hine deáð nimeð (*he whom death carrieth off*), 441; so, 447; nymeð, 1847; nymeð nŷd-bâde, 599; subj. pres. gif mec hild nime, 452, 1482; pret. sg. ind. nam on Ongen-þiô îren-byrnan, 2987; ne nom he . . . mâðm-æhta mâ (*he took no more of the rich treasures*), 1613; pret. part. þâ wäs . . . seó cwên numen (*the queen carried off*), 1154.

be-niman, *to deprive of:* pret. sg. ôð þät hine yldo benam mägenes wynnum (*till age bereft him of joy in his strength*), 1887.

for-niman, *to carry off:* pres. sg. þe þâ deáð for-nam (*whom death carried off*), 488: so, 557, 696, 1081, 1124, 1206, 1437, etc. Also, dat. for acc.: pret. pl. him îrenna ecge fornâmon, 2829.

ge-niman: 1) *to take, seize:* pret. sg. (hine) he healse ge-nam (*clasped him around the neck, embraced him*), 1873. — 2) *to take, take away:* pret. on reste genam þritig þegna, 122; heó under heolfre genam cûðe folme, 1303; segn eác genom, 2777; þâ mec sinca baldor . . . ät mînum fäder genam (*took me at my father's hands, adopted me*), 2430; pret. part. ge-numen, 3167.

ge-nip, st. n., *darkness, mist, cloud:* acc. pl. under nässa genipu, 1361; ofer flôda genipu, 2809.

nis, from ne-is (*is not*) : see **wesan.**

niwe, niówe, adj., *new, novel; unheard-of:* nom. sg. swêg up â-stâg niwe genealhe (*a monstrous hubbub arose*), 784; beorh . . . niwe (*a newly-raised*(?) *grave-mound*), 2244; acc. sg. niwe sibbe (*the new kinship*), 950; instr. sg. niwan stefne (properly, novâ voce; here = de novo, iterum, *again*), 2595; niówan stefne (*again*), 1790; gen. pl. niwra spella (*new tidings*), 2899.

ge-niwian, w. v., *to renew:* pret part. ge-niwod, 1304, 1323; geni-wad, 2288.

niw-tyrwed, pret. part., *newly-tarred:* acc. sg. niw-tyrwedne (-tyrwydne, MS.) nacan, 295.

nîð, st. m., properly only *zeal, endeavor;* then *hostile endeavor, hos-*

tility, battle, war: nom. sg., 2318; acc. sg. nîð, 184, 276; Wedera nîð (*enmity against the W., the sorrows of the Weders*), 423; dat. sg. wiðˇ (ät) nîðe, 828, 2586; instr. nîðe, 2681; gen. pl. nîða, 883, 2351, 2398, etc.; also instr. = *by, in, battle,* 846, 1440, 1963, 2171, 2207. — Comp.: bealo-, fær-, here-, hete-, inwit-, searo-, wäl-nîð.

nîð-draca, w. m., *battle-dragon:* nom. sg., 2274.

nîð-gäst, st. m., *hostile alien, fell demon:* acc. sg. þone nîð-gäst (*the dragon*), 2700.

nîð-geweorc, st. n., *work of enmity, deed of evil:* gen. pl. -geweorca, 684.

nîð-grim, adj., *furious in battle, savage:* nom. sg., 193.

nîð-heard, adj., *valiant in war:* nom. sg., 2418.

nîð-hydig, adj., *eager for battle, valorous:* nom. pl. nîð-hydige men, 3167.

ge-nîðla, w. m., *foe, persecutor, waylayer:* in comp. ferhð-, feorh-genîðla.

nîð-wundor, st. n., *hostile wonder, strange marvel of evil:* acc. sg., 1366.

nîpan, st. v., *to veil, cover over, obscure;* pres. part. nîpende niht, 547, 650.

nolde, from ne-wolde (*would not*); see **willan.**

norð, adv., *northward,* 859.

norðan, adv., *from the north,* 547.

nose, w. f., *projection, cliff, cape:* dat. sg. of hliðes nosan, 1893; ät brimes nosan, 2804.

nô (strengthened neg.), *not, not at all, by no means,* 136, 244, 587, 755, 842, 969, 1736, etc.; strengthened by following ne, 459(?), 1509; nô . . . nô (*neither . . . nor*), 541–543; so, nô . . . ne, 168. See **ne.**

nôðer (from nâ-hwäðer), neg., *and not, nor,* 2125.

ge-nôh, adj., *sufficient, enough:* acc. sg. fæhðo genôge, 2490; acc. pl. genôge . . . beágas, 3105.

nôn, st. f., [Eng. *noon*], *ninth hour of the day, three o'clock in the afternoon of our reckoning* (the day was reckoned from six o'clock in the morning; cf. Bouterwek Screâdunga, 24 *a*: we hâtaþ ænne däg fram sunnan upgange oð æfen): nom. sg. nôn, 1601.

nu, adv.: 1) *now, at present,* 251, 254, 375, 395, 424, 426, 489, etc.: nu gyt (*up to now, hitherto*), 957; nu gen (*now still, yet*), 2860; (*now yet, still*), 3169. — 2) conj., *since, inasmuch as:* nu þu lungre geong . . . nu se wyrm ligeð (*go now quickly, since the dragon lieth dead*), 2746; so, 2248; þät þu me ne forwyrne . . . nu ic þus feorran com (*that do not thou refuse me, since I am come so far*), 430; so, 1476; nu ic on mâðma hord mîne bebohte frôde feorh-lege, fremmaþ ge nu (*as I now . . ., so do ye*), 2800; so, 3021.

nymðe, conj. w. subj., *if not, unless,* 782; nymðe mec god scylde (*if God had not shielded me*), 1659.

nyt, st. f., *duty, service, office, employment:* acc. sg. þegn nytte beheóld (*did his duty*), 494; so, 3119. — Comp.: suñd-, sundor-nyt.

nyt, adj., *useful:* acc. pl. m. nytte, 795; comp. un-nyt.

ge-nyttian, w. v., *to make use of, enjoy:* pret. part. häfde eorð-scrafa ende ge-nyttod (*had enjoyed, made use of*), 3047.

nŷd, st. f., *force, necessity, need, pain:* acc. sg. þurh deáðes nŷd, 2455; instr. sg. nŷde, 1006. In comp. (like nŷd-maga, consanguineus, in Æthelred's Laws, VI. 12, Schmid, p. 228; nêd-maga, in Cnut's Laws, I. 7, ibid., p. 258); also, *tie of blood.* — Comp. þreá-nŷd.

ge-nŷdan, w. v.: 1) *to force, compel:* pret. part. nîðe ge-nŷded (*forced by hostile power*), 2681. — 2) *to force upon:* pret. part. acc. sg. f. nŷde genŷdde . . . gearwe stôwe (*the inevitable place prepared for each*, i.e. the bed of death), 1006.

nŷd-bâd, st. f., *forced pledge, pledge demanded by force:* acc. pl. nŷd-bâde, 599.

nŷd-gestealla, w. m., *comrade in need* or *united by ties of blood:* nom. pl. nŷd-gesteallan, 883.

nŷd-gripe, st. m., *compelling grip:* dat. sg. in nŷd-gripe (mid-gripe, MS.), 977.

nŷd-wracu, st. f., *distressful persecution, great distress:* nom. sg., 193.

nŷhst. See **neáh.**

O

oððe, conj.: 1) *or; otherwise*, 283, 437, 636, 638, 694, 1492, 1765, etc. — 2) *and* (?), *till* (?), 650, 2476, 3007.

of, prep. w. dat., *from, off from:* 1) *from some point of view:* geseah of wealle (*from the wall*), 229; so, 786; of hefene scîneð (*shineth from heaven*), 1572; of hliðes nosan gästas grêtte (*from the cliff's projection*), 1893; of þam leóma stôd (*from which light streamed*), 2770; þær wäs mâðma fela of feorwegum . . . gelæded (*from distant lands*), 37; þâ com of môre (*from the moor*), 711, 922. — 2) *forth from, out of:* hwearf of earde (*wandered from his home, died*), 56; so, 265, 855, 2472; þâ ic of searwum com (*when I had escaped from the persecutions of the foe*), 419; þâ him Hrôðgâr gewât . . . ût of healle (*out of the hall*), 664; so, 2558, 2516; 1139, 2084, 2744; wudu-rêc â-stâh sweart of (ofer) swioðole (*black woodreek ascended from the smoking fire*), 3145; (icge gold) â-häfen of horde (*lifted from the hoard*), 1109; lêt þâ of breóstum . . . word ût faran (*from his breast*), 2551; dyde . . . helm of hafelan (*doffed his helmet*), 673; so, 1130; sealdon win of wunder-fatum (*presented wine from wondrous vessels*), 1163; siððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan . . . flâne geswencte (*with an arrow shot from the horned bow*), 2438; so, 1434. Prep. postponed: þâ he him of dyde îsern-byrnan (*doffed his iron corselet*), 672.

ofer, prep. w. dat. and acc., *over, above:* 1) w. dat., *over* (rest, locality): Wiglâf siteð ofer Bíówulfe, 2908; ofer äðelinge, 1245; ofer eorðan, 248, 803, 2008; ofer wer-þeóde (*over the earth, among mankind*), 900; ofer ŷðum, 1908; ofer hron-râde (*over the sea*), 10; so, 304, 1287, 1290, etc.; ofer ealowæge (*over the beer-cup, drinking*), 481. — 2) w. acc. of motion: a) *over* (local): ofer ŷðe (*over the waves*), 46, 1910; ofer swan-râde (*over the swan-road, the sea*), 200; ofer wægholm, 217; ofer geofenes be-gang, 362; so, 239, 240, 297,

393, 464, 471, etc.; ofer bolcan (*over the gangway*), 231; ofer landa fela (*over many lands*), 311; so, 1405, 1406; ofer heáhne hrôf (*along upon* (*under?*) *the high roof*), 984; ofer eormen-grund (*over the whole earth*), 860; ofer ealle (*over all, on all sides*), 2900, 650; so, 1718; — 606, 900, 1706; ofer borda gebræc (*over, above, the crashing of shields*), 2260; ofer bord-(scild) weall, 2981, 3119. Temporal: ofer þâ niht (*through the night, by night*), 737. b) w. verbs of saying, speaking, *about, of, concerning:* he ofer benne spræc, 2725. c) *beyond, over:* ofer mîn ge-met (*beyond my power*), 2880; — hence, *against, contrary to:* he ofer willan gióng (*went against his will*), 2410; ofer ealde riht (*against the ancient laws*, i.e. the ten commandments), 2331; — also, *without:* wîg ofer wæpen (*war sans, dispensing with, weapons*), 686; — temporal = *after:* ofer eald-gewin (*after long, ancient, suffering*), 1782.

ofer-hygd, st. n., *arrogance, pride, conceit:* gen. pl. ofer-hygda, 1741; ofer-hyda, 1761.

ofer-mâðum, st. m., *very rich treasure:* dat. pl. ofer-mâðmum, 2994.

ofer-mägen, st. n., *over-might, superior numbers:* dat. sg. mid ofer-mägene, 2918.

ofer-þearf, st. f., *dire distress, need:* dat. sg. [for ofer] þea[rfe], 2227.

oft, adv., *often*, 4, 165, 444, 572, 858, 908, 1066, 1239, etc.; oft [nô] seldan, 2030; oft nalles æne, 3020; so, 1248, 1888. Compar. oftor, 1580. Superl. oftost, 1664.

om-, on-. See **am-, an-.**

ombiht. See **ambiht.**

oncer. See **ancer.**

ond. See **and.**

onsŷn. See **ansŷn.**

on, prep. w. dat. and acc., signifying primarily *touching on, contact with:* I. local, w. dat.: a) *on, upon, in at* (of exterior surface): on heáh-stede (*in the high place*), 285; on mînre êðel-tyrf (*in my native place*), 410; on þäm meðel-stede, 1083; so, 2004; on þam holm-clife, 1422; so, 1428; on foldan (*on earth*), 1197; so, 1533, 2997; on þære medu-bence (*on the mead-bench*), 1053; beornas on blancum (*the heroes on the dapple-greys*), 857, etc.; on ræste (*in bed*), 1299; on stapole (*at, near, the pillar*), 927; on wealle, 892; on wage (*on the wall*), 1663; on þäm wäl-stenge (*on the battle-lance*), 1639; on eaxle (*on his shoulder*), 817, 1548; on bearme, 40; on breóstum, 552; on hafelan, 1522; on handa (*in his hand*), 495, 540; so, 555, 766; on him byrne scân (*on him shone the corselet*), 405; on ôre (*at the front*), 1042; on corðre (*at the head of, among, his troop*), 1154; scip on ancre (*the ship at anchor*), 303; þät he on heáðe ge-stôd (*until he stood in the hall*), 404; on fäder stäle (*in a father's place*), 1480; on ŷðum (*on the waves, in the water*), 210, 421, 534, 1438; on holme, 543; on êg-streámum, 577; on segl-râde, 1438, etc.; on flôde, 1367. The prep. postponed: Freslondum on, 2358. — b) *in, inside of* (of inside surface): secg on searwum (*a champion in armor*), 249: so, 963; on wîg-geatwum, 368; (reced) on þäm se rîca bâd (*in which the mighty one abode*), 310; on

Heorote (*in Heorot*), 475, 497, 594, 1303; on beór-sele, 492, 1095; on healle, 615, 643; so, 639, 1017, 1026, etc.; on burgum (*in the cities, boroughs*), 53; on helle, 101; on sefan mînum (*in my mind*), 473; on môde, 754; so, 755, 949, 1343, 1719, etc.; on aldre (*in his vitals*), 1435; on middan (in medio), 2706. — c) *among, amid:* on searwum (*among the arms*), 1558; on gemonge (*among the troop*), 1644; on þam leódscipe (*among the people*), 2198; nymðe lîges fäðm swulge on swaðule (*unless the embracing flame should swallow it in smoke*), 783; — *in, with, touched by, possessing something:* þâ wäs on sâlum sinces brytta (*then was the dispenser of treasure in joy*), 608; so, 644, 2015; wäs on hreón môde, 1308; on sweofote (*in sleep*), 1582, 2296; heó wäs on ôfste (*she was in haste*), 1293; so, 1736, 1870; þâ wäs on blôde brim weallende (*there was the flood billowing in, with, blood*), 848; (he) wäs on sunde (*was a-swimming*), 1619; wäs tô foremihtig feónd on fêðe (*too powerful in speed*), 971; þær wäs swîgra secg . . . on gylpspræce (*there was the champion more silent in his boasting speech*), 982; — *in; full of, representing, something:* on weres wästmum (*in man's form*), 1353. — d) *attaching to*, hence *proceeding from; from something:* ge-hŷrde on Beówulfe fäst-rædne ge-þôht (*heard in, from, B. the fixed resolve*), 610; þät he ne mêtte . . . on elran men mund-gripe mâran, 753; — hence, with verbs of taking: on räste genam (*took from his bed*), 122; so, 748, 2987; hit ær on þe gôde be-geâton (*took it before from thee*), 2249. — e) *with:* swâ hit lungre wearð on hyra sinc-gifan sâre ge-endod (*as it, too, soon painfully came to an end with the dispenser of treasure*), 2312. — f) *by:* mäg þonne on þäm golde ongitan Geáta dryhten (*the lord of the Geâtas may perceive by the gold*), 1485. — g) *to*, after weorðan: þät he on fylle wearð (*that he came to a fall*), 1545.

With acc.: a) w. verbs of moving, doing, giving, seeing, etc., *up to, on, upon, in:* â-lêdon þâ leófne þeóden . . . on bearm scipes, 35; on stefn (on wang) stigon, 212, 225; þâ him mid scoldon on flôdes æht feor ge-wîtan, 42; se þe wið Brecan wunne on sîdne sæ (*who strovest in a swimming-match with B. on the broad sea*), 507, cf. 516; þät ic on holma ge-þring eorlscipe efnde (*that I should venture on the sea to do valiant deeds*), 2133; on feónda geweald sîðian, 809; þâra þe on swylc starað, 997; so, 1781; on lufan læteð hworfan (*lets him turn his thoughts to love?, to possessions?*), 1729; him on môd bearn (*came into his mind, occurred to him*), 67; ræsde on þone rôfan (*rushed on the powerful one*), 2691; (cwom) on worðig (*came into the palace*), 1973; so, 27, 242, 253, 512, 539, 580, 677, 726, etc.; on weg (*away*), 764, 845, 1383, 1431, 2097. — b) *towards, on:* gôde gewyrcean . . . on fäder wine (pl.), 21. — c) aim or object, *to, for the object, for, as, in, on:* on þearfe (*in his need, in his strait*), 1457; so, on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe, 2850; wräðum on andan (*as a terror to the foe*), 709;

Hrôðgâr maðelode him on andsware (*said to him in reply*), 1841; betst beado-rinca wäs on bæl gearu (*on the pyre ready*), 1110; wîgheafolan bär freán on fultum (*for help*), 2663; wearð on bîd wrecen (*forced to wait*), 2963. — d) ground, reason, *according to, in conformity with:* rodera rædend hit on ryht gescêd (*decided it in accordance with right*), 1556; ne me swôr fela âða on unriht (*swore no oaths unjustly, falsely*), 2740; on spêd (*skilfully*), 874; nallas on gylp seleð fätte beágas (*giveth no gold-wrought rings as he promised*), 1750; on sînne selfes dôm (*boastingly, at his own will*), 2148; him eal worold wendeð on willen (*according to his will*), 1740. — e) w. verbs of buying, *for, in exchange for:* me ic on mâðma hord mîne be-bohte frôde feorh-lege (*for the hoard of jewels*), 2800. — f) *of, as to:* ic on Higelâce wât, Geáta dryhten (*I know with respect to, as to, of, H.*), 1831; so, 2651; þät heó on ænigne eorl ge-lŷfde fyrena frôfre (*that she should rely on any earl for help out of trouble*), 628; þâ hie ge-trûwedon on twâ healfa (*on both sides, mutually*), 1096; so, 2064; þät þu him ondrædan ne þearft . . . on þâ healfe (*from, on this side*), 1676. — g) after superlatives or virtual superlatives = *among:* näs . . . sinc-mâððum sêlra (= þät wäs sinc-mâðma sêlest) on sweordes hâd (*there was no better jewel in sword's shape*, i.e. among all swords there was none better), 2194; se wäs Hrôðgâre hälelða leófost on ge-sîðes hâd (*dearest of men as, in the character of, follower*, etc.), 1298.

II. Of time: a) w dat., *in, inside of, during, at:* on fyrste (*in time, within the time appointed*), 76; on uhtan (*at dawn*), 126; on mergenne (*at morn, on the morrow*), 565, 2940; on niht, 575; on wanre niht 703; on tyn dagum, 3161; so, 197, 719, 791, 1063, etc.; on geogoðe (*in youth*), 409, 466; on geogoð-feore, 537; so, 1844; on orlege (*in, during, battle*), 1327; hû lomp eów on lâde (*on the way*), 1988; on gange (*in going, en route*), 1885; on sweofote (*in sleep*), 1582. — b) w. acc., *towards, about:* on undern-mæl (*in the morning, about midday*), 1429; on morgen-tîd, 484, 518; on morgen, 838; on ende-stäf (*toward the end, at last*), 1754; oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð (*far oftener than once*), 1580.

III. With particles: him on efn (*beside, alongside of, him*), 2904; on innan (*inside, within*), 71, 1741, 1969, 2453, 2716; þær on innan (*in there*), 2090, 2215, 2245. With the relative þe often separated from its case: þe ic her on starie (*that I here look on, at*), 2797; þe ge þær on standað (*that ye there stand in*), 2867.

on-cŷð (cf. Dietrich in Haupt's Zeits. XI., 412), st. f., *pain, suffering:* nom. sg., 1421; acc. sg. or pl. on-cŷðe, 831.

on-drysne, adj., *frightful, terrible:* acc. sg. firen on-drysne, 1933.

onettan (for **anettan,** from root an-, Goth. inf. anan, *to breathe, pant*), w. v., *to hasten:* pret. pl. onetton, 306, 1804.

on-lîcnes, st. f., *likeness, form, figure:* nom. sg., 1352.

on-mêdla, w. m., *pride, arrogance.*

dat. sg. for on-mêdlan, 2927. Cf. Bugge in Zacher's Zeits. 4, 218 seqq.

on-sæge, adj., *tending to fall, fatal:* nom. sg. þâ wäs Hondsció (dat.) hild on-sæge, 2077; Hæðcynne wearð . . . gûð on-sæge, 2484.

on-weald, st. m., *power, authority:* acc. sg. (him) bega ge-hwäðres . . . onweald ge-teáh (*gave him power over, possession of, both*), 1044.

open, adj., *open:* acc. sg. hord-wynne fond . . . opene standan, 2272.

openian, w. v., *to open*, w. acc.: inf. openian, 3057.

orc (O.S. orc, Goth. aírkei-s), st. m., *crock, vessel, can:* nom. pl. orcas, 3048; acc. pl. orcas, 2761.

orcnêa, st. m., *sea-monster:* nom. pl. orcnêas, 112.

ord, st. n. *point:* nom. sg. ôð þät wordes ord breóst-hord þurh-bräc (*till the word-point broke through his breast-hoard, came to utterance*), 2792; acc. sg. ord (*sword-point*), 1550; dat. instr. orde (id.), 556; on orde (*at the head of, in front* [of a troop]), 2499, 3126.

ord-fruma, w. m., *head lord, high prince:* nom. sg., 263.

oret-mecg, st. m., *champion, warrior, military retainer:* nom. pl. oret-mecgas, 363, 481; acc. pl. oret-mecgas, 332.

oretta, w. m., *champion, fighter, hero:* nom. sg., 1533, 2539.

or-leg, st. n., *war, battle:* dat. sg. on orlege, 1327; gen. sg. or-leges, 2408.

or-leg-hwîl, st. f., *time of battle, war-time:* nom. sg. [or-leg]-hwîl, 2003; gen. sg. orleg-hwîle, 2912; gen. pl orleg-hwîla, 2428.

or-leahtre, adj., *blameless:* nom. sg. 1887.

or-þanc (cf. Gloss. Aldhelm. mid or-þance = argumento in Haupt XI., 436; orþancum = machinamentis, *ibid.* 477; or-þanc-scipe = mechanica, 479), st. m., *mechanical art, skill:* instr. pl. or-þoncum, 2088; smiðes or-þancum, 406.

or-wêna, adj. (weak form), *hopeless, despairing*, w. gen.: aldres or-wêna (*hopeless of life*), 1003, 1566.

or-wearde, adj., *unguarded, without watch* or *guard:* adv., 3128.

oruð, st. n., *breath, snorting:* nom. sg., 2558; dat. oreðe, 2840.

Ô

ôð (Goth. und, O.H.G. unt, unz): 1) prep. w. acc., *to, till, up to*, only temporal: ôð þone ânne däg, 2400; ôð dômes däg, 3070; ôð worulde-ende, 3084. — 2) ôð þät, conj. w. depend. indicative clause, *till, until*, 9, 56, 66, 100, 145, 219, 296, 307, etc.

ôðer (Goth. anþar), num.: 1) *one or other of two, a second,* = alter: nom. sg. subs.: se ôðer, 2062; ôðer (*one*, i.e. of my blood-relations, Hæðcyn and Hygelâc), 2482; ôðer . . . ôðer (*the one . . . the other*), 1350–1352. Adj.: ôðer . . . mihtig mân-sceaða (*the second mighty, fell foe*, referring to 1350), 1339; se ôðer . . . häle, 1816; fem. niht ôðer, 2118; neut. ôðer geâr (*the next, second, year*), 1134; acc. sg. m. ôðerne, 653, 1861, 2441, 2485; þenden reáfode rinc ôðerne (*whilst one warrior robbed the other*, i.e. Eofor robbed Ongenþeów), 2986; neut. ôðer swylc (*another such, an equal*

number), 1584; instr. sg. ôðre sîðe (*for the second time, again*), 2671, 3102; dat. sg. ôðrum, 815, 1030, 1166, 1229, 1472, 2168, 2172, etc.; gen. sg. m. ôðres dôgores, 219, 606; neut. ôðres, 1875.—2) *another, a different one,* = alius: nom. sg., subs. ôðer, 1756; ôðer nænig (*no other*), 860. Adj.: ænig ôðer man, 503, 534; so, 1561; ôðer in (*a different house* or *room*), 1301; acc. sg. ôðer flet, 1087; gen. sg. ôðres . . . yrfe-weardes, 2452; acc. pl. ealo drincende ôðer sædan (*ale drinkers said other things*), 1946; acc. pl. neut. word ôðer, 871.

ôfer, st. m., *shore:* dat. sg. on ôfre, 1372.

ôfost, st. f., *haste:* nom. sg. ôfost is sêlest tô gecŷðanne (*haste is best to make known, best to say at once*), 256; so, 3008; dat. sg. beó þu on ôfeste (ôfoste) (*be in haste, hasten*), 386, 2748; on ôfste, 1293; on ôfoste, 2784, 3091.

ôfost-lîce, adv., *in haste, speedily,* 3131.

ô-hwær, adv., *anywhere,* 1738, 2871.

ômig, adj., *rusty:* nom. sg., 2764; nom. pl. ômige, 3050.

ôr, st. n., *beginning, origin; front:* nom. sg., 1689; acc. sg., 2408; dat. sg. on ôre, 1042.

ô-wiht, *anything, aught:* instr. sg. ô-wihte (*in any way*), 1823, 2433.

P

pâd, st. f., *dress;* in comp. here-pâd.

päð, st. m., *path, road, way;* in comp. ân-päð.

plega, w. m., *play, emulous contest;* lind-plega, 1074.

R

raðe, adv., *quickly, immediately,* 725. Cf. **hrâðe.**

rand, rond, st. m., *shield:* acc. sg. rand, 683; rond, 657, 2567, 2610; dat. ronde (rond, MS.), 2674; under rande, 1210; bî ronde, 2539; acc. pl. randas, 231; rondas, 326, 2654. — Comp.: bord-, hilde-, sîd-rand.

rand-häbbend, pres. part., *shield-bearer,* i.e. *man at arms, warrior:* gen. pl. rond-häbbendra, 862.

rand-wîga, w. m., *shield-warrior, shield-bearing warrior:* nom. sg., 1299; acc. sg. rand-wîgan, 1794.

râd, st. f., *road, street;* in comp. hran-, segl-, swan-râd.

ge-râd, adj., *clever, skilful, ready:* acc. pl. neut. ge-râde, 874.

râp, st. m., *rope, bond, fetter:* in comp. wäl-râp.

râsian, w. v., *to find, discover:* pret. part. þâ wäs hord râsod, 2284.

räst. See **rest.**

ræcan, w. v., *to reach, reach after:* pret. sg. ræhte ongeán feónd mid folme (*reached out his hand toward the foe*), 748.

ge-ræcan, *to attain, strike, attack:* pret. sg. hyne . . . wæpne ge-ræhte (*struck him with his sword*), 2966; so, 556.

ræd, st. m.: 1) *advice, counsel, resolution; good counsel, help:* nom. sg. nu is ræd gelong eft ät þe ânum (*now is help to be found with thee alone*), 1377; acc. sg. ræd, 172, 278, 3081. — 2) *advantage, gain, use:* acc. sg. þät ræd talaŏ (*counts that a gain*), 2028; êcne ræd (*the eternal gain, everlasting life*), 1202; acc. pl. êce rædas, 1761. — Comp.: folc-ræd, and adj., ân-, fæst ræd.

rædan, st. v., *to rule; reign; to possess:* pres. part. rodera rædend (*the ruler of the heavens*), 1556; inf. þone þe þu mid rihte rædan sceoldest (*that thou shouldst possess by rights*), 2057; wolde dôm godes dædum rædan gumena gehwylcum (*God's doom would rule over, dispose of, every man in deeds*), 2859. See **sele-rædend.**

ræd-bora, w. m. *counsellor, adviser:* nom. sg., 1326.

ræden, st. f., *order, arrangement, law:* see Note on 1143; comp. worold-ræden(?).

â-ræran, w. v.: 1) *to raise, lift up:* pret. pl. þâ wæron monige þe his mæg . . . ricone â-rærdon (*there were many that lifted up his brother quickly*), 2984. — 2) figuratively, *to spread, disseminate:* pret. part. blæd is â-ræred (*thy renown is far-spread*), 1704.

ræs, st. m., *on-rush, attack, storm:* acc. sg. gûðe ræs (*the storm of battle, attack*), 2627; instr. pl. gûðe ræsum, 2357.—Comp.: gûð-, hand-, heaðo-, mägen-, wäl-ræs.

(ge-)ræsan, w.v., *to rush (upon)*: pret. sg. ræsde on þone rôfan, 2691, 2840.

ræswa, w. m., *prince, ruler:* dat. sg. weoroda ræswan, 60.

reccan, w. v., *to explicate, recount, narrate:* inf. frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan (*recount the origin of man from ancient times*), 91; gerund. tô lang is tô reccenne, hu ic . . . (*too long to tell how I . . .*), 2094; pret. sg. syllîc spell rehte (*told a wondrous tale*), 2111; so intrans. feorran rehte (*told of olden times*), 2107.

reced, st. n., *building, house; hall* (complete in itself): nom. sg., 412, 771, 1800; acc. sg., 1238; dat. sg. recede, 721, 729, 1573; gen. sg. recedes, 326, 725, 3089; gen. pl. receda, 310. — Comp.: eorð-, heal-, horn-, win-reced.

regn-heard, adj., *immensely strong, firm:* acc. pl. rondas regn-hearde, 326.

regnian, rênian, w. v., *to prepare, bring on* or *about:* inf. deað rên[ian] hond-gesteallan (*prepare death for his comrade*), 2169.

ge-regnian, *to prepare, deck out, adorn:* pret. part. medu-benc monig . . . golde ge-regnad, 778.

regn-, rên-weard, st. m., *mighty guardian:* nom. pl. rên-weardas (of Beówulf and Grendel contending for the possession of the hall), 771.

rest, räst, st. f.: 1) *bed, resting-place:* acc. sg. räste, 139; dat. sg. on räste (genam) (*from his resting-place*), 1299, 1586; tô räste (*to bed*), 1238. Comp.: flet-räst, sele-rest, wäl-rest. — 2) *repose, rest;* in comp. æfen-räst.

ge-reste (M.H.G. reste), f., *resting-place:* in comp. wind-gereste.

restan, w. v.: 1) *to rest:* inf. restan, 1794; pret. sg. reflex. reste hine þâ rûm-heort, 1800. — 2) *to rest, cease:* inf., 1858.

rêc (O.H.G. rouh), st. m., *reek, smoke:* instr. sg. rêce, 3157. — Comp.: wäl-, wudu-rêc.

rêcan (O.H.G. ruohjan), w. v. w. gen., *to reck, care about something, be anxious:* pres. sg. III. wæpna ne rêceð (*recketh not for weapons, weapons cannot hurt him*), 434.

rêðe, adj., *wroth, furious:* nom. sg., 122, 1586; nom. pl. rêðe, 771. Also, of things, *wild, rough, fierce.* gen. sg. rêðes and-hâttres (*fierce, penetrating heat*), 2524.

reáf, st. n., *booty, plunder in war; clothing, garments* (as taken by the victor from the vanquished): in comp. heaðo-, wäl-reáf.

reáfian, w. v., *to plunder, rob,* w. acc.: inf. hord reáfian, 2774; pret. sg. þenden reáfode rinc ôðerne, 2986; wäl reáfode, 3028; pret. pl. wäl reáfedon, 1213.

be-reáfian, w. instr., *to bereave, rob of:* pret. part. since be-reáfod, 2747; golde be-reáfod, 3019.

reord, st. f., *speech, language; tone of voice:* acc. sg. on-cniów mannes reorde (*knew, heard, a human voice*), 2556.

reordian, w. v., *to speak, talk:* inf. fela reordian (*speak much*), 3026.

ge-reordian, *to entertain, to prepare for:* pret. part. þâ wäs eft swâ ær . . . flet-sittendum fägere ge-reorded (*again, as before, the guests were hospitably entertained*), 1789.

reót, st. m.?, f.?, *noise, tumult?* (*grave?*): instr. sg. reóte, 2458. Bugge, in Zachers Zeits. 4, 215, takes reóte as dat. from reót (*rest, repose*).

reóc, adj., *savage, furious:* nom. sg., 122.

be-**reófan,** st. v., *to rob of, bereave:* pret. part. w. instr. acc. sg. fem. golde berofene, 2932; instr. sg. reóte berofene, 2458.

reón. See **rôwan.**

reótan, st. v., *to weep:* pres. pl. ðð þät . . . roderas reótað, 1377.

reów, adj., *excited, fierce, wild:* in comp. blôd-, gûð-, wäl-reów. See **hreów.**

ricone, *hastily, quickly, immediately,* 2984.

riht, st. n., *right* or *privilege; the* (abstract) *right:* acc. sg. on ryht (*according to right*), 1556; **sðð** and riht (*truth and right*), 1701; dat. sg. wið rihte, 144; äfter rihte (*in accordance with right*), 1050; syllîc spell rehte äfter rihte (*told a wondrous tale truthfully*), 2111; mid rihte, 2057; acc. pl. ealde riht (*the ten commandments*), 2331; — Comp. in êðel-, folc-, land-, un-, word-riht.

riht, adj., *straight, right:* in comp. up-riht.

rihte, adv., *rightly, correctly,* 1696. See ät-**rihte.**

rinc, st. m., *man, warrior, hero:* nom. sg., 399, 2986; also of Grendel, 721; acc. sg. rinc, 742, 748; dat. sg. rince, 953; of Hrôðgâr, 1678; gen. pl. rinca, 412, 729. — Comp. in beado-, gûð-, here-, heaðo-, hilde-, mago-, sæ-rinc.

ge-**risne,** ge-**rysne,** adj., *appropriate, proper:* nom. sg. n. gerysne, 2654.

rîce, st. n.: 1) *realm, land ruled over:* nom. sg., 2200, 2208; acc. sg. rîce, 913, 1734, 1854, 3005; gen. sg. rîces, 862, 1391, 1860, 2028, 3081. Comp. Swiô-rîce. — 2) *council of chiefs, the king with his chosen advisers*(?): nom. sg. oft gesät rîce tô rûne, 172.

rîce, adj., *mighty, powerful:* nom. sg. (of Hrôðgâr), 1238; (of Hygelâc), 1210; (of Ãsc-here), 1299; weak form, se rîca (Hrôðgâr), 310; (Beówulf), 399; (Hygelâc), 1976. — Comp. gimme-rîce.

rîcsian, -rîxian, w. v. intrans., *to rule, reign:* inf. rîcsian, 2212; pret. sg. rîxode, 144.

rîdan, st. v., *to ride:* subj. pres. þät his byre rîde giong on gealgan, 2446; pres. part. nom. pl. rîdend, 2458; inf. wicge rîdan, 234; **mea-**

rum rîdan, 856; pret. sg. sæ-genga . . . se þe on ancre râd, 1884; him tô-geánes râd (*rode to meet them*), 1894; pret. pl. ymbe hlæw riodan (*rode round the grave-mound*), 3171.

ge-rîdan, w. acc., *to ride over:* pret. sg. se þe näs ge-râd (*who rode over the promontory*), 2899.

rîm, st. n., *series, number:* in comp. dăg-, un-rîm.

ge-rîm, st. n., *series, number:* in comp. dôgor-ge-rîm.

ge-rîman, w. v., *to count together, enumerate in all:* pret. part. in comp. forð-gerîmed.

â-rîsan, st. v., *to arise, rise:* imper. sg. â-rîs, 1391; pret. sg. â-râs þâ se rîca, 399; so, 652, 1791, 3031; â-râs þâ bî ronde (*arose by his shield*), 2539; hwanan sió fæhð â-râs (*whence the feud arose*), 2404.

rodor, st. m., *ether, firmament, sky* (from *radius*?, Bugge): gen. sg. rodores candel, 1573; nom. pl. roderas, 1377; dat. pl. under roderum, 310; gen. pl. rodera, 1556.

rôf, adj., *fierce, of fierce, heroic, strength, strong:* nom. sg., 2539; also with gen. mägenes rôf (*strong in might*), 2085; so, þeáh þe he rôf sîe nîð-geweorca, 683; acc. sg. rôfne, 1794; on þone rôfan, 2691. — Comp.: beadu-, brego-, ellen-, heaðo-, hyge-, sige-rôf.

rôt, adj., *glad, joyous;* in comp. un-rôt.

rôwan, st. v., *to row* (with the arms), *swim:* pret. pl. reón (for reówon), 512, 539.

rûm, st. m., *space, room:* nom. sg., 2691.

rûm, adj.: 1) *roomy, spacious:* nom. sg. þûhte him eall tô rûm, wongas and wîc-stede (*fields and dwelling seemed to him all too broad*, i.e. could not hide his shame at the unavenged death of his murdered son), 2462. — 2) in moral sense, *great, magnanimous, noble-hearted:* acc. sg. þurh rûmne sefan, 278.

rûm-heort, adj., *big-hearted, noble-spirited:* nom. sg., 1800, 2111.

ge-rûm-lîc, adj., *commodious, comfortable:* compar. ge-rûm-lîcor, 139.

rûn, st. f., *secrecy, secret discussion, deliberation* or *council:* dat. sg. ge-sät rîce tô rûne, 172. — Comp. beado-rûn.

rûn-stäf, st. m., *rune-stave, runic letter:* acc. pl. þurh rûn-stafas, 1696.

rûn-wita, w. m., *rune-wit, privy councillor, trusted adviser:* nom. sg., 1326.

ge-rysne. See **ge-risne.**

ge-rŷman, w. v.: 1) *to make room for, prepare, provide room:* pret. pl. þät hie him ôðer flet eal gerŷmdon, 1087; pret. part. þâ wäs Geát-mäcgum . . . benc gerŷmed, 492; so, 1976. — 2) *to allow, grant, admit:* pret. part. þâ me ge-rŷmed wäs (sîð) (*as access was permitted me*), 3089; þâ him gerŷmed wearð, þät hie wäl-stôwe wealdan môston, 2984.

S

ge-saca, w. m., *opponent, antagonist, foe:* acc. sg. ge-sacan, 1774.

sacan, st. v., *to strive, contend:* inf. ymb feorh sacan, 439.

ge-sacan, *to attain, gain by contending* (Grein): inf. gesacan sceal sâwl-berendra . . . gearwe stôwe (*gain the place prepared*, i.e. the death-bed), 1005.

on-sacan: 1) (originally in a law-suit), *to withdraw, take away, deprive of:* pres. subj. þätte freoðuwebbe feores on-säce . . . leófne mannan, 1943. — 2) *to contest, dispute, withstand:* inf. þät he sæmannum on-sacan mihte (i.e. hord, bearn, and brýde), 2955.

sacu, st. f., *strife, hostility, feud:* nom. sg., 1858, 2473; acc. sg. säce, 154; säcce, 1978, 1990, 2348, 2500, 2563; dat. sg. ät (tô) säcce, 954, 1619, 1666, 2613, 2660, 2682, 2687; gen. sg. secce, 601; gen. pl. säcca, 2030.

ge-sacu, st. f., *strife, enmity* · nom. sg., 1738.

sadol, st. m., *saddle* · nom. sg., 1039.

sadol-beorht, adj., *with bright saddles* (?): acc. pl. sadol-beorht, 2176.

ge-saga. See **secgan.**

samne, somne, adv., *together, united;* in ät-somne, *together, united,* 307, 402, 491, 544, 2848.

tô-somne (*together*), 3123; þâ se wyrm ge-beáh snûde tô-somne (*when the dragon quickly coiled together*), 2569.

samod, somod: I. adv., *simultaneously, at the same time:* somod, 1212, 1615, 2175, 2988; samod, 2197; samod ät-gädere, 387, 730, 1064. — II. prep. w. dat., *with, at the same time with:* samod ær-däge (*with the break of day*), 1312; somod ær-däge, 2943.

sand, st. n., *sand, sandy shore:* dat. sg. on sande, 295, 1897, 3043(?); äfter sande (*along the shore*), 1965; wið sande, 213.

sang, st. m., *song, cry, noise:* nom. sg. sang, 1064; swutol sang scôpes, 90; acc. sg. sige-leasne sang (Grendel's cry of woe), 788; sârigne sang (Hrêðel's **dirge** for Herebeald), 2448.

sâl, st. m., *rope:* dat. sg. sâle, 1907; on sâle (sole, MS.), 302.

sâl. See **sæl.**

sâr, st. n., *wound, pain* (physical or spiritual): nom. sg. sâr, 976; sió sâr, 2469; acc. sg. sâr, 788; sâre, 2296; dat. (instr.) sg. sâre, 1252, 2312, 2747. — Comp. lîc-sâr.

sâr, adj., *sore, painful:* instr. pl. sârum wordum, 2059.

sâre, adv., *sorely, heavily, ill,* graviter: se þe him [sâ]re gesceôd (*who injured him sorely*), 2224.

sârig, adj., *painful, woeful:* acc. sg. sârigne sang, 2448.

sârig-ferð, adj., *sore-hearted, grieved:* nom. sg. sârig-ferð (Wîglâf), 2864.

sârig-môd, adj., *sorrowful-minded, saddened:* dat. pl. sârig-môdum, 2943.

sâr-lîc, adj., *painful:* nom. sg., 843; acc. sg. neut., 2110.

sâwol, sâwl, st. f., *soul* (the immortal principle as contrasted with lîf, the physical life): nom. sg. sâwol, 2821; acc. sg. sâwle, 184, 802; hæðene sâwle, 853; gen. sg. sâwele, 1743; sâwle, 2423.

sâwl-berend, pres. part., *endowed with a soul, human being:* gen. pl. sâwl-berendra, 1005.

sâwul-dreór, st. n., (blood gushing from the seat of the soul), *soul-gore, heart's blood, life's blood:* instr. sg. sâwul-dríore, 2694.

sâwul-leás, adj., *soulless, lifeless:* acc. sg. sâwol-leásne, 1407; sâwul leásne, 3034.

säce, säcce. See **sacu.**

säd, adj., *satiated, wearied:* in comp. hilde-säd.

säl, st. n., *habitable space, house,*

hall: dat. sg. **sele**, 167; **sâl**, 307, 2076, 2265.

sâld, st. n., *hall, king's hall* or *palace:* acc. sg. geond þät sâld (Heorot), 1281.

sæ, st. m. and f., *sea, ocean:* nom. sg., 579, 1224; acc. sg. on sîdne sæ, 507; ofer sæ, 2381; ofer sæ sîde, 2395; dat. sg. tô sæ, 318; on sæ, 544; dat. pl. be sæm tweonum, 859, 1298, 1686, 1957.

sæ-bât, st. m., *sea-boat:* acc. sg., 634, 896.

sæ-cyning, st. m., *sea-king, king ruling the sea:* gen. pl. sæ-cyninga, 2383.

sæ-deór, st. n., *sea-beast, sea-monster:* nom. sg., 1511.

sæ-draca, w. m., *sea-dragon:* acc. pl. sæ-dracan, 1427.

ge-sægan, w. v., *to fell, slay:* pret. part. häfdon eal-fela eotena cynnes sweordum ge-sæged (*felled with the sword*), 885.

sæge. See **on-sæge.**

sæ-genga, w. m., *sea-goer,* i.e. sea-going ship: nom. sg., 1883, 1909.

sæ-geáp, adj., *spacious* (broad enough for the sea): nom. sg. sæ-geáp naca, 1897.

sæ-grund, st. m., *sea-bottom, ocean-bottom:* dat. sg. sæ-grunde, 564.

sæl, sâl, sêl, st. f.: 1) *favorable opportunity, good* or *fit time:* nom. sg. sæl, 623, 1666, 2059; sæl and mæl, 1009; acc. sg. sêle, 1136; gen. pl. sæla and mæla, 1612. — 2) *Fate*(?): see Note on l. 51. — 3) *happiness, joy:* dat. pl. on sâlum, 608; sælum, 644, 1171, 1323. See **sêl,** adj.

ge-sælan, w. v., *to turn out favorably, succeed:* pret. sg. him ge-sælde þät . . . (*he was fortunate enough to,* etc.), 891; so, 574; efne swylce **mæla,** swylce hira man-dryhtne þearf **ge-sælde** (*at such times as need disposed it for their lord*), 1251.

sælan (see **sâl**), w. v., *to tie, bind* pret. sg. sælde . . . sîð-fäðme scip, 1518; pl. sæ-wudu sældon, 226.

ge-sælan, *to bind together, weave, interweave:* pret. part. earm-beága fela searwum ge-sæled (*many curiously interwoven armlets,* i.e. made of metal wire: see Guide to Scandinavian Antiquities, p. 48), 2765.

on-sælan, with acc., *to unbind, unloose, open:* on-sæl meoto, sige-hrêð secgum (*disclose thy views to the men, thy victor's courage;* or, *thy presage of victory*?), 489.

sæ-lâc, st. n., *sea-gift, sea-booty:* instr. sg. sæ-lâce, 1625; acc. pl. þâs sæ-lâc, 1653.

sæ-lâd, st. f., *sea-way, sea-journey:* dat. sg. sæ-lâde, 1140, 1158.

sæ-lîðend, pres. part., *seafarer:* nom. pl. sæ-lîðend, 411, 1819, 2807; sæ-lîðende, 377.

sæ-man, m., *sea-man, sea-warrior:* dat. pl. sæ-mannum, 2955; gen. pl. sæ-manna, 329 (both times said of the Geátas).

sæmra, weak adj. compar., *the worse, the weaker:* nom. sg. sæmra, 2881; dat. sg. sæmran, 954.

sæ-mêðe, adj., *sea-weary, exhausted by sea-travel:* nom. pl. sæ-mêðe, 325.

sæ-näs, st. m., *sea-promontory, cape, naze:* acc. pl. sæ-nässas, 223, 571.

sæne, adj., *careless, slow:* compar. sg. nom. he on holme wäs sundes þê sænra, þe hyne swylt fornam (*was the slower in swimming in the sea, whom death took away*), 1437.

sæ-rinc, st. m., *sea-warrior* or *hero :* nom. sg., 691.

sæ-sîð, st. m., *sea-way, path, journey :* dat. sg. äfter sæ-sîðe, 1150.

sæ-wang, st. m., *sea-shore* or *beach :* acc. sg. sæ-wong, 1965.

sæ-weal, st. m., (*sea-wall*), *sea-shore :* dat. sg. sæ-wealle, 1925.

sæ-wudu, st. m., (*sea-wood*), *vessel, ship :* acc. sg. sæ-wudu, 226.

sæ-wylm, st. m., *sea-surf, billow :* acc. pl. ofer sæ-wylmas, 393.

scacan, sceacan, st. v., properly, *to shake one's self;* hence, *to go, glide, pass along* or *away :* pres. sg. þonne mîn sceaceð lîf of lîce, 2743; inf. þâ com beorht [sunne] scacan [ofer grundas], (*the bright sun came gliding over the fields*), 1804; pret. sg. duguð ellor scôc (*the chiefs are gone elsewhither*, i.e. have died), 2255; þonne stræla storm . . . scôc ofer scild-weall (*when the storm of arrows leapt over the wall of shields*), 3119; pret. part. wäs hira blæd scacen (*their bravest men had passed away*), 1125; þâ wäs winter scacen (*the winter was past*), 1137; so, sceacen, 2307, 2728.

scadu, sceadu, st. f., *shadow, concealing veil of night :* acc. sg. under sceadu bregdan (i.e. kill), 708.

scadu-genga, w. m., *shadow-goer, twilight-stalker* (of Grendel): nom. sg. sceadu-genga, 704.

scadu-helm, st. m., *shadow-helm, veil of darkness :* gen. pl. scadu-helma ge-sceapu (*shapes of the shadow, evil spirits wandering by night*), 651.

scalu, st. f., *retinue, band* (part of an armed force); in comp. hand-scalu: mid his hand-scale (hond-scole), 1318, 1964.

scamian, w. v., *to be ashamed :* pres. part. nom. pl. scamiende, 2851; nô he þære feoh-gyfte . . . scamigan þorfte (*needed not be ashamed of his treasure-giving*), 1027.

scawa (see **sceáwian**), w. m., *observer, visitor :* nom. pl. scawan, 1896.

ge-scâd, st. n., *difference, distinction :* acc. sg. æg-hwäðres gescâd, worda and worca (*difference between, of, both words and deeds*), 288.

ge-scâdan, st. v., *to decide, adjudge:* pret. sg. rodera rædend hit on ryht gescêd (*decided it in accordance with right*), 1556.

scânan? See **scînan,** pret. pl. sciónon, 303; the imaginary scânan having been abandoned.

ge-scäp-hwîle, st. f., *fated hour, hour of death* (*appointed rest*?): dat. sg. tô gescäp-hwîle (*at the fated hour*), 26.

sceððan, w. v., *to scathe, injure :* inf. w. dat. pers., 1034; aldre sceððan (*hurt her life*), 1525; þät on land Dena lâðra nænig mid scip-herge sceððan ne meahte (*injure through robber incursions*), 243; pret. sg. þær him nænig wäter wihte ne sceðede, 1515.

ge-sceððan, the same: inf. þät him . . . ne mihte eorres inwit-feng aldre gesceððan, 1448.

scenc, st. m., *vessel, can :* in comp. medu-scenc.

scencan, w. v., *to hand drink, pour out :* pret. sg. scencte scîr wered, 496 (cf. skinker = cup-bearer).

scenne, w. f.?, *sword-guard*?: dat. pl. on þæm scennum scîran goldes, 1695.

sceran, st. v., *to shear off, cleave, hew to pieces :* pres. sg. þonne heoru bunden . . . swîn ofer helme and-

weard scireð (*hews off the boar-head on the helm*), 1288.

ge-sceran, *to divide, hew in two:* pret. sg. helm oft ge-scär (*often clove the helm in two*), 1527; so, gescer, 2974.

scerwen, st. f.?, in comp. ealu-scerwen (*ale-scare* or *panic*?), 770.

scêt. See **sceótan.**

sceadu. See **scadu.**

sceaða, w. m.: 1) *scather, foe:* gen. pl. sceaðena, 4. — 2) *fighter, warrior:* nom. pl. scaðan, 1804. — Comp.: âttor-, dol-, feónd-, gûð-, hearm-, leód-, mân-, sin-, þeód-, uht-sceaða.

sceaðan, st. v. w. dat., *to scathe, injure, crush:* pret. sg. se þe oft manegum scôd (*which has oft oppressed many*), 1888.

ge-sceaðan, w. dat., the same: pret. sg. swâ him ær gescôd hild ät Heorote, 1588; se þe him sâre gesceôd (*who injured him sorely*), 2224; nô þŷ ær in gescôd hâlan lîce, 1503; bill ær gescôd ealdhlâfordes þam þâra mâðma mundbora wäs (*the weapon of the ancient chieftain had before laid low the dragon, the guardian of the treasure*), 2778 (or, *sheathed in brass*?, if ær and gescôd form compound).

sceâðen-mæl, st. n., *deadly weapon, hostile sword:* nom. sg., 1940.

sceaft, st. m., *shaft, spear, missile:* nom. sg. sceft, 3119. — Comp.: here-, wäl-sceaft.

ge-sceaft, st. f.: 1) *creation, earth, earthly existence:* acc. sg. þâs lænan ge-sceaft, 1623. — 2) *fate, destiny:* in comp. forð-, lîf-, mælgesceaft.

scealc, st. m., *servant, military retainer:* nom. sg., 919; (of Beówulf), 940. — Comp beór-scealc.

ge-sceap, st. n.: 1) *shape, creature:* nom. pl. scadu-helma ge-sceapu, 651. — 2) *fate, providence:* acc. sg. heáh ge-sceap (*heavy fate*), 3085.

sceapan, sceppan, scyppan, st. v., *to shape, create, order, arrange, establish:* pres. part. scyppend (*the Creator*), 106; pret. sg. scôp him Heort naman (*shaped, gave, it the name Heorot*), 78; pres. part. wäs sió wrôht scepen heard wið Hugas, syððan Hygelâc cwom (*the contest with the Hugas became sharp after H. had come*), 2915.

ge-sceapan, *to shape, create:* pret. sg. lîf ge-sceôp cynna gehwylcum, 97.

scear, st. m., *massacre:* in comp. gûð-, inwit-scear, 2429, etc.

scearp, adj., *sharp, able, brave:* nom. sg. scearp scyld-wîga, 288. — Comp.: beadu-, heaðo-scearp.

scearu, st. f., *division, body, troop.* in comp. folc-scearu; *that is decided* or *determined*, in gûð-scearu (*overthrow*?), 1214.

sceat, st. m., *money;* also *unit of value in appraising* (cf. Rieger in Zacher's Zeits. 3, 415): acc. pl. sceattas, 1687. When numbers are given, sceat appears to be left out, cf. 2196, 2995 (see þûsend). — Comp. gif-sceat.

sceát, st. m., *region, field:* acc. pl. gefrätwade foldan sceátas leomum and leáfum, 96; — *top, surface, part:* gen. pl. eorðan sceáta, 753.

sceáwere, st. m., *observer, spy:* nom. pl. sceáweras, 253.

sceáwian, w. v. w. acc., *to see, look at, observe:* inf. sceáwian, 841, 1414, 2403, 2745, 3009, 3033; sceáwigan, 1392; pres. sg. II. þät ge genôge neán sceáwiað beágas

and brâd gold, 3105; subj. pres. þât ic . . . sceáwige swegle searogimmas, 2749; pret. sg. sceáwode, 1688, 2286, 2794; sg. for pl., 844; pret. pl. sceáwedon, 132, 204, 984, 1441.

ge-sceáwian, *to see, behold, observe:* pret. part. ge-sceáwod, 3076, 3085.

sceorp, st. n., *garment:* in comp. hilde-sceorp.

sceótan, st. v., *to shoot, hurl missiles:* pres. sg. se þe of flân-bogan fyrenum sceóteð, 1745; pres. part. nom. pl. sceótend (*the warriors, bowmen*), 704, 1155; dat. pl. for sceótendum (MS. scotenum), 1027.

ge-sceótan, w. acc., *to shoot off, hurry:* pret. sg. hord eft gesceát (*the dragon darted again back to the treasure*), 2320.

of-sceótan, *to kill by shooting:* pret. sg. his mæg of-scêt . . . blôdigan gâre (*killed his brother with bloody dart*), 2440.

scild, scyld, st. m., *shield:* nom. sg. scyld, 2571; acc. sg. scyld, 437, 2676; acc. pl. scyldas, 325, 333, 2851.

scildan, scyldan, w. v., *to shield, protect:* pret. subj. nymðe mec god scylde (*if God had not shielded me*), 1659.

scild-freca, w. m., *shield-warrior* (warrior armed with a shield): nom. sg. scyld-freca, 1034.

scild-weall, st. m., *wall of shields:* acc. sg. scild-weall, 3119.

scild-wîga, w. m., *shield-warrior:* nom. sg. scyld-wîga, 288.

scinna, w. m., *apparition, evil spirit:* dat. pl. scynnum, 940.

scip, st. n., *vessel, ship:* nom. sg., 302; acc. sg., 1918; dat. sg. tô scipe, 1896; gen. sg. scipes, 35, 897; dat. pl. tô scypum (scypon, MS.), 1155.

scip-here, st. m., (*exercitus navalis*), *armada, fleet:* dat. sg. mid scipherge, 243.

ge-scîfe (for **ge-scŷfe**), adj., *advancing* (of the dragon's movement), 2571; = G. *schief*?

scînan, st. v., *to shine, flash:* pres. sg. sunne . . . sûðan scîneð, 607; so, 1572; inf. geseah blâcne leóman beorhte scînan, 1518; pret. sg. (gûð-byrne, woruld-candel) scân, 321, 1966; on him byrne scân, 405; pret. pl. gold-fâg scînon web æfter wagum, 995; scionon, 303.

scîr, adj., *sheer, pure, shining:* nom. sg. hring-îren scîr, 322; scîr metod, 980; acc. sg. n. scîr wered, 496; gen. sg. scîran goldes, 1695.

scîr-ham, adj., *bright-armored, clad in bright mail:* nom. pl. scîr-hame, 1896.

scoten. See **sceóten.**

ge-scôd, pret. part., *shod* (calceatus), *covered:* in comp. ær-ge-scôd(?). See **ge-sceaðan,** and Note.

scôp, st. m., *singer, shaper, poet:* nom. sg., 496, 1067; gen. sg. scôpes, 90.

scræf, st. n., *hole in the earth, cavern:* in comp. eorð-scræf.

scrîðan, st. v., *to stride, go:* pres. pl. scrîðað, 163; inf. scrîðan, 651, 704; scrîðan tô, 2570.

scrîfan, st. v., *to prescribe, impose* (punishment): inf. hû him (Grendel) scîr metod scrîfan wille, 980.

for-scrîfan, w. dat. pers., *to proscribe, condemn:* pret. part. siððan him scyppend for-scrifen hæfde, 106.

ge-scrîfan, *to permit, prescribe:* pret. sg. swâ him Wyrd ne **ge-scrâf** (*as Weird did not permit him*), 2575.

scrûd, st. m., *clothing, covering; ornament:* in comp. beadu-, byrdu-scrûd.

scucca, w. m., *shadowy sprite, demon:* dat. pl. scuccum, 940.

sculan, aux. v. w. inf.: 1) *shall, must* (obligation): pres. sg. I., III. sceal, 20, 24, 183, 251, 271, 287, 440, 978, 1005, 1173, 1387, 1535, etc.; scel, 455, 2805, 3011; II. scealt, 589, 2667; subj. pres. scyle, 2658; scile, 3178; pret. ind. sg. I., III. scolde, 10, 806, 820, 966, 1071, 1444, 1450, etc.; sceolde, 2342, 2409, 2443, 2590, 2964; II. sceoldest, 2057; pl. scoldon, 41, 833, 1306, 1638; subj. pret. scolde, 1329, 1478; sceolde, 2709. — 2) w. inf. following it expresses futurity, = *shall, will:* pres. sg. I., III. sceal beôdan (*shall offer*), 384; so, 424, 438, 602, 637, 1061, 1707, 1856, 1863, 2070; sceall, 2499, 2509, etc.; II. scealt, 1708; pl. wit sculon, 684; subj. pret. scolde, 280, 692, 911; sceolde, 3069. — 3) sculan sometimes forms a periphrastic phrase or circumlocution for a simple tense, usually with a slight feeling of obligation or necessity: pres. sg. he ge-wunian sceall (*he inhabits; is said to inhabit?*), 2276; pret. sg. se þe wätere-gesan wunian scolde, 1261; wäcnan scolde (*was to awake*), 85; se þone gomelan grêtan sceolde (*was to, should, approach*), 2422; þät se byrn-wîga bûgan sceolde (*the corseleted warrior had to bow, fell*), 2919; pl. þâ þe beado-grîman bỹwan sceoldon (*they that had to polish or deck the battle-masks*), 2258; so, 230, 705, 1068. — 4) w. omitted inf., such as **wesan, gangan:** unc sceal worn fela mâðma ge-mænra (i.e. wesan), 1784; so, 2660; sceal se hearda helm . . . fätum befeallen (i.e. wesan), 2256; ic him äfter sceal (i.e. gangan), 2817; subj. þonne þu forð scyle (i.e. gangan), 1180. A verb or inf. expressed in an antecedent clause is not again expressed with a subsequent sceal: gæð â Wyrd swâ hió scel (*Weird goeth ever as it shall* [go]), 455; gûð-bill ge-swâc swâ hit nô sceolde (i.e. ge-swîcan), 2586.

scûa, w. m., *shadowy demon:* in comp. deáð-scûa.

scûfan, st. v.: 1) intrans., *to move forward, hasten:* pret. part. þâ wäs morgen-leóht scofen and scynded, 919. — 2) w. acc., *to shove, push:* pret. pl. guman ût scufon . . . wudu bundenne (*pushed the vessel from the land*), 215; dracan scufun . . . ofer weall-clif (*pushed the dragon over the wall-like cliff*), 3132. See **wîd-scofen** (?)

be-scûfan, w. acc., *to push, thrust down, in:* inf. wâ bið þäm þe sceal . . . sâwle be-scûfan in fŷres fäðm (*woe to him that shall thrust his soul into fire's embrace*), 184.

scûr, st. m., *shower, battle-shower* in comp. îsern-scûr.

scûr-heard, adj., *fight-hardened?* (*file-hardened?*): nom. pl. scûr-heard, 1034.

scyld, scyldan. See **scild, scildan.**

scyldig, adj., *under obligations* or *bound for; guilty of,* w. gen. and instr.: ealdres (morðres) scyldig, 1339, 1684, 2062; synnum scyldig (*guilty of evil deeds*), 3072.

scyndan, w. v., *to hasten:* inf. scyn dan, 2571; pret. part. scynded, 919

scynna. See **scinna.**

scyppend. See **sceapan.**

scyran, w. v., *to arrange, decide:* inf. þät hit sceaðen-mæl scyran môste (*that the sword must decide it*), 1940. O.N. skora, *to score, decide.*

scŷne, adj., *sheen, well-formed, beautiful:* nom. sg. mägð scŷne, 3017.

se, pron. dem. and article, *the:* m. nom., 79, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 102, etc.; fem. seó, 66, 146, etc.; neut. þät; — relative: se (*who*), 1611, 2866; se þe (*he who*), 2293; seó þe (*she who*), 1446; se þe (for seó þe), 1345, 1888, 2686; cf. 1261, 1498; (Grendel's mother, as a wild, demonic creature, is conceived now as man, now as woman: woman, as having borne a son; man, as the incarnation of savage cunning and power); se for seó, 2422; dat. sg. þam (for þam þe), 2780.

secce. See **sacu.**

secg, st. m., *man, warrior, hero, spokesman* (secgan?): nom. sg., 208, 872, 2228, 2407, etc.; (Beówulf), 249, 948, 1312, 1570, 1760, etc.; (Wulfgâr), 402; (Hûnferð), 981; (Wîglâf), 2864; acc. sg. synnigne secg (Grendel's mother, cf. **se**), 1380; dat. sg. secge, 2020; nom. pl. secgas, 213, 2531, 3129; dat. pl. secgum, 490; gen. pl. secga, 634, 843, 997, 1673.

secg, st. f., *sword* (sedge?): acc. sg. secge, 685.

secgan, w. v., *to say, speak:* 1) w. acc.: pres. sg. gode ic þanc secge, 1998; so, 2796; pres. part. swâ se secg hwata secgende wäs lâðra spella (partitive gen.), 3029; inf. secgan, 582, 876, 881, 1050; pret. sg. sägde him þäs leánes þanc, 1810; pret. sg. II. hwät þu worn fela . . . sägdest from his sîðe, 532. — 2) without acc inf. swâ we sôðlîce secgan hŷrdon, 273; pret. sg. sägde, 2633, 2900 — 3) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. ic secge, 591; pl. III. secgað, 411; inf. secgan, 51, 391, 943, 1347, 1701, 1819, 2865, 3027; gerund. tô secganne, 473, 1725; pret. sg. sägde, 90, 1176; pl. sägdon, 377, 2188; sædan, 1946.

â-secgan (edicere), *to say out, deliver:* inf. wille ic â-secgan suna Healfdenes . . . mîn ærende, 344.

ge-secgan, *to say, relate:* imper. sg. II. ge-saga, 388; þät ic his ærest þe eft ge-sägde (*that I should, after, tell thee its origin*), 2158; pret. part. gesägd, 141; gesæd, 1697.

sefa, w. m., *heart, mind, soul, spirit:* nom. sg., 49, 490, 595, 2044, 2181, 2420, 2601, 2633; acc. sg. sefan, 278, 1727, 1843; dat. sg. sefan, 473, 1343, 1738. — Comp. môd-sefa.

ge-segen, st. f., *legend, tale:* in comp. eald-ge-segen.

segl, st. n., *sail:* nom. sg., 1907.

segl-râd, st. f., *sail-road,* i.e. sea: dat. sg. on segl-râde, 1430.

segn, st. n., *banner,* vexillum: nom. sg., 2768, 2959; acc. sg. segen, 47, 1022; segn, 2777; dat. sg. under segne, 1205. — Comp. heáfod-segn.

sel, st. n., *hall, palace.* See **säl.**

seld, st. n., *dwelling, house:* in comp. medu-seld.

ge-selda, w. m., contubernalis, *companion:* acc. sg. geseldan, 1985.

seldan, adv., *seldom:* oft [nð] seldan, 2030.

seld-guma, w. m., *house-man, home-stayer*(?); *common man?, house-carl?*: nom. sg., 249.

sele, st. m. and n., *building consist-*

ing of one apartment; apartment, room: nom. sg., 81, 411; acc. sg. **sele,** 827, 2353; dat. sg. tô sele, 323, 1641; in (on, tô) sele þam heán, 714, 920, 1017, 1985; on sele (*in the den of the dragon*), 3129.—Comp.: beáh-, beór-, dryht-, eorð-, gest-, gold-, grund-, gûð-, heáh-, hring-, hrôf-, nið-, win-sele.

sele-dreám, st. m., *hall-glee, joy in the hall:* acc. sg. þâra þe þis lîf ofgeaf, gesâwon sele-dreám (referring to the joy of heaven?), 2253.

sele-ful, st. n., *hall-goblet:* acc. sg., 620.

sele-gyst, st. m., *hall-guest, stranger in hall* or *house:* acc. sg. þone sele-gyst, 1546.

sele-rædend, pres. part., *hall-ruler, possessor of the hall:* nom. pl., 51; acc. leóde mîne sele-rædende, 1347.

sele-rest, st. f., *bed in the hall:* acc. sg. sele-reste, 691.

sele-þegn, st. m., *retainer, hall-thane, chamberlain:* nom. sg., 1795.

sele-weard, st. m., *hall-ward, guardian of the hall:* acc. sg., 668.

self, sylf, pron., *self:* nom. sg. strong form, self, 1314, 1925 (? selfa); þu self, 595; þu þe self, 954; self cyning (*the king himself, the king too*), 921, 1011; sylf, 1965; in weak form, selfa, 1469; he selfa, 29, 1734; þâm þe him selfa deáh (*that can rely upon, trust to, himself*), 1840; seolfa, 3068; he sylfa, 505; god sylfa, 3055; acc. sg. m. selfne, 1606; hine selfne (*himself*), 962; hyne selfne (*himself*, reflex.), 2876; wið sylfne (*beside*), 1978; gen. sg. m. selfes, 701, 896; his selfes, 1148; on sînne sylfes dôm (*at his own will*), 2148; sylfes, 2224, 2361, 2640, 2711, 2777, 3014; his sylfes, 2014, 2326; fem. hire selfre, 1116; nom. pl. selfe, 419; Sûð-Dene sylfe, 1997.

ge-sella, w. m., *house-companion, comrade:* in comp. hand-gesella.

sellan, syllan, w. v.: 1) w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., *to give, deliver; permit, grant, present:* pres. sg. III. seleð him on êðle eorðan wynne, 1731; inf. syllan, 2161, 2730; pret. sg. sealde, 72, 673, 1272, 1694, 1752, 2025, 2156, 2183, 2491, 2995; nefne god sylfa sealde þam þe he wolde hord openian (*unless God himself gave to whom he would to open the hoard*), 3056; pret. sg. II. sealdest, 1483.—2) *to give, give up* (only w. acc. of thing): ær he feorh seleð (*he prefers to give up his life*), 1371; nallas on gylp seleð fätte beágas (*giveth out gold-wrought rings*, etc.), 1750; pret. sg. sinc-fato sealde, 623; pl. byrelas sealdon wîn of wunder-fatum, 1162.

ge-sellan, w. acc. and dat. of pers., *to give, deliver; grant, present:* inf. ge-sellan, 1030; pret. sg. ge-sealde, 616, 1053, 1867, 1902, 2143, etc.

sel-lîc, syl-lîc (from seld-lîc), adj., *strange, wondrous:* nom. sg. glôf . . . syllîc, 2087; acc. sg. n. syllîc spell, 2110; acc. pl. sellîce sæ-dracan, 1427. Compar. acc. sg. syl-lîcran wîht (the dragon), 3039.

semninga, adv., *straightway, at once*, 645, 1641, 1768.

sendan, w. v. w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers., *to send:* pret. sg. þone god sende folce tô frôfre (*whom God sent as a comfort to the people*), 13; so, 471, 1843.

for-sendan, *to send away, drive off.* pret. part. he wearð on feónda ge weald . . . snûde for-sended, 905.

on-sendan, *to send forth, away*, w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: imper. sg. on-send, 452, 1484; pret. sg. on-sende, 382; pl. þe hine . . . forð on-sendon ænne ofer ýðe (*who sent him forth alone over the sea*), 45; pret. part. bealo-cwealm hafað fela feorh-cynna feorr on-sended, 2267.

sendan (cf. Gl. Aldhelm, sanda = ferculorum, epularum, in Haupt IX. 444), w. v., *to feast, banquet*: pres. sg. III. sendeð, 601. — Leo.

serce, syrce, w. f., *sark, shirt of mail*: nom. sg. syrce, 1112; nom. pl. syrcan, 226; acc. pl. græge syrcan, 334. — Comp.: beadu-, heoro-serce; here-, leoðo-, lîc-syrce.

sess, st. m., *seat, place for sitting*: dat. sg. sesse, 2718; þâ he bî sesse geóng (*by the seat*, i.e. before the dragon's lair), 2757.

setl, st. n., *seat, settle*: acc. sg., 2014; dat. sg. setle, 1233, 1783, 2020; gen. sg. setles, 1787; dat. pl. setlum, 1290. — Comp.: heáh-, hilde-, meodu-setl.

settan, w. v., *to set*: pret. sg. setton sæ-mêðe sîde scyldas . . . wið þäs recedes weall (*the sea-wearied ones set their broad shields against the wall of the hall*), 325; so, 1243.

â-settan, *to set, place, appoint*: pret. pl. hie him â-setton segen [gyl]-denne heáh ofer heáfod, 47; pret. part. häfde kyninga wuldor Grendle tô-geánes . . . sele-weard â-seted, 668.

be-settan, *to set with, surround*: pret. sg. (helm) besette swîn-lîcum (*set the helm with swine-bodies*), 1454.

ge-settan: 1) *to set, set down*: pret. part. swâ wäs . . . þurh rûn-stafas rihte ge-mearcod, ge-seted and ge-sæd (*thus was . . . in rune-staves rightly marked, set down and said*), 1697. — 2) *to set, ordain, create*: pret. sg. ge-sette . . . sunnan and mônan leóman tô leóhte land-bûendum, 94. — 3) = componere, *to lay aside, smooth over, appease*: pret. sg. þät he mid þý wîfe wäl-fæhða . . . dæl . . . ge-sette, 2030.

sêcan, w. v., *to follow after*, hence: 1) *to seek, strive for*, w. acc.: pret. sg. sinc-fät sôhte (*sought the costly cup*), 2301; ne sôhte searo-nîðas, 2739; so, 3068. Without acc.: þonne his myne sôhte (*than his wish demanded*), 2573; hord-weard sôhte georne äfter grunde (*the hoard-warden sought eagerly along the ground*), 2294. — 2) *to look for, come* or *go some whither, attain something*, w. acc.: pres. sg. III. se þe . . . biorgas sêceð, 2273; subj. þeáh þe hæð-stapa holt-wudu sêce, 1370; imper. sêc gif þu dyrre (*look for her*, i.e. Grendel's mother, *if thou dare*), 1380; inf. sêcean, 200, 268, 646, 1598, 1870, 1990, 2514(?), 3103, etc.; sêcan, 665, 1451; drihten sêcean (*seek, go to, the Lord*), 187; sêcean wyn-leás wîc (*Grendel was to seek a joyless place*, i.e. Hell), 822; so, sêcan deófla gedräg, 757; sâwle sêcan (*seek the life, kill*), 802; so, sêcean sâwle hord, 2423; gerund. säcce tô sêceanne, 2563; pret. sg. I., III. sôhte, 139, 208, 376, 417, 2224; II. sôhtest, 458; pl. sôhton, 339. — 3) *to seek, attack*: þe ûs sêceað tô Sweóna leóde, 3002; pret. pl. hine wräc-mäcgas ofer sæ sôhtan, 2381.

ge-sêcan: 1) *to seek*, w. acc.: inf. gif he gesêcean dear wîg ofer wæpen, 685. — 2) *to look for, come* or *go to*

attain, w. acc.: inf. ge-sêcean, 693; gerund. tô ge-sêcanne, 1923; pret. sg. ge-sôhte, 463, 520, 718, 1952; pret. part. nom. pl. feor-cyððe beóð sêlran ge-sôhte þam þe hine selfa deáh, 1840. — 3) *to seek with hostile intent, to attack*: pres. sg. ge-sêceð 2516; pret. sg. ge-sôhte, 2347; pl. ge-sôhton, 2927; ge-sôhtan, 2205.

ofer-sêcan, w. acc., *to surpass, outdo* (in an attack): pres. sg. wäs sió hond tô strong, se þe mêca gehwane . . . swenge ofer-sôhte, þonne he tô säcce bär wæpen wundrum heard (*too strong was the hand, that surpassed every sword in stroke, when he* [Beówulf] *bore the wondrous weapon to battle*, i.e. the hand was too strong for any sword; its strength made it useless in battle), 2687.

sêl, st. f. See **sæl.**

sêl, sæl, adj., *good, excellent, fit*, only in compar.: nom. sg. m. sêlra, 861, 2194; þæm þær sêlra wäs (*to the one that was the better*, i.e. Hygelâc), 2200; deáð bið sêlla þonne edwît-lîf, 2891; neut. sêlre, 1385; acc. sg. m. sêlran þe (*a better than thee*), 1851; sêlran, 1198; neut. þät sêlre, 1760; dat. sg. m. sêlran sweord-frecan, 1469; nom. pl. fem. sêlran, 1840. Superl., strong form: nom. sg. neut. sêlest, 173, 1060; hûsa sêlest, 146, 285, 936; ôfost is sêlest, 256; bolda sêlest, 2327; acc. sg. neut. hrägla sêlest, 454; hûsa sêlest, 659; billa sêlest, 1145; — weak form: nom. sg. m. reced sêlesta, 412; acc. sg. m. þone sêlestan, 1407, 2383; (þäs, MS.), 1957; dat. sg. m. þäm sêlestan, 1686; nom. pl. sêlestan, 416; acc. pl. þâ sêlestan, 3123.

sêl, compar. adv., *better, fitter, more excellent*, 1013, 2531; ne byð him wihte þê sêl (*he shall be nought the better for it*), 2278; so, 2688.

sealma (Frisian selma, in bed-selma), w. m., *bed-chamber, sleeping-place*: acc. sg. on sealman, 2461.

sealt, adj., *salty*: acc. sg. neut. ofer sealt wäter (*the sea*), 1990.

searo (G. sarwa, pl.), st. n.: 1) *armor, accoutrements, war-gear*: nom. pl. sæ-manna searo, 329; dat. pl. secg on searwum (*a man, warrior, in panoply*), 249, 2701; in (on) searwum, 323, 1558; 2531, 2569; instr. pl. searwum, 1814. — 2) *insidiae, ambuscade, waylaying, deception, battle*: þâ ic of searwum cwom, fâh from feóndum, 419. — 3) *cunning, art, skill*: instr. pl. sadol searwum fâh (*saddle cunningly ornamented*), 1039; earm-beága fela, searwum ge-sæled (*many cunningly-linked armlets*), 2765. — Comp. fyrd-, gûð-, inwit-searo.

searo-bend, st. f., *band, bond, of curious workmanship*: instr. pl. searo-bendum fäst, 2087.

searo-fâh, adj., *cunningly inlaid, ornamented, with gold*: nom. sg. here-byrne hondum ge-broden, sîd and searo-fâh, 1445.

searo-ge-þräc, st. n., *heap of treasure-objects*: acc. sg., 3103.

searo-gim, st. m., *cunningly set gem, rich jewel*: acc. pl. searo-gimmas, 2750; gen. pl. searo-gimma, 1158.

searo-grim, adj., *cunning and fierce*: nom. sg., 595.

searo-häbbend, pres. part. as subst., *arms-bearing, warrior with his trappings*: gen. pl. searo-häbbendra, 237.

searo-net, st. n., *armor-net, shirt of mail, corselet:* nom. sg., 406.

searo-nîð, st. m.: 1) *cunning hostility, plot, wiles:* acc. pl. searo-nîðas, 1201, 2739. — 2) also, only *hostility, feud, contest:* acc. pl. searo-nîðas, 3068; gen. pl. searo-nîða, 582.

searo-þanc, st. m., *ingenuity:* instr. pl. searo-þoncum, 776.

searo-wundor, st. n., *rare wonder:* acc. sg., 921.

seax, st. n. *shortsword, hip-knife; dagger:* instr. sg. seaxe, 1546. — Comp. wäl-seax.

seax-ben, st. f., *dagger-wound:* instr. pl. siex-bennum, 2905.

seofon, num., *seven,* 517; seofan, 2196; decl. acc. syfone, 3123.

seomian, w. v.: 1) intrans., *to be tied; lie at rest:* inf. siomian, 2768; pret. sg. seomode, 302. — 2) w. acc., *to put in bonds, entrap, catch:* pret. sg. duguðe and geogoðe seomade (cf. 2086–2092), 161.

seonu, st. f., *sinew:* nom. pl. seonowe, 818.

seóc, adj., *feeble, weak; fatally ill:* nom. sg. feorh-bennum seóc (of Beówulf, *sick unto death*), 2741; siex-bennum seóc (of the dead dragon), 2905; nom. pl. môdes seócе (*sick of soul*), 1604. — Comp.: ellen-, feorh-, heaðo-seóc.

seóðan, st. v. w. acc., *to seethe, boil;* figuratively, *be excited over, brood:* pret. sg. ic þäs môd-ceare sorh-wylmum seáð (*I pined in heart-grief for that*), 1994; so, 190.

seóloð, st. m.?, *bight, bay* (cf. Dietrich in Haupt XI. 416): gen. pl. siólеða bi-gong (*the realm of bights* = the [surface of the] sea?), 2368.

seón, sȳn, st. f., *aspect, sight:* in comp. wlite-, wundor-seón, an-sȳn.

seón, st. v., *to see:* a) w. acc.: inf. searo-wunder seón, 921; so, 387, 1181, 1276, 3103; þær mäg nihta ge-hwæm nîð-wundor seón (*there may every night be seen a repulsive marvel*), 1366; pret. sg. ne seah ic . . . heal-sittendra medu-dreám mâran, 2015. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj.: ne seah ic elþeódige þus manige men môdiglîcran, 336. — c) w. prep. or adv.: pret. sg. seah on enta ge-weorc, 2718; seah on un-leófe, 2864; pl. folc tô sægon (*looked on*), 1423.

ge-seón, *to see, behold:* a) w. acc.: pres. sg. III. se þe beáh ge-syhð, 2042; inf. ge-seón, 396, 571, 649, 962, 1079, etc.; pret. sg. geseah, 247, 927, 1558, 1614; pl. ge-sâwon, 1606, 2253. — b) w. acc. and predicate adj., pres. sg. III. ge-syhð . . . on his suna bûre win-sele wêstne (*sees in his son's house the wine-hall empty;* or, *hall of friends*?), 2456. — c) w. inf.: pret. sg. ge-seah . . . beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas (*saw shining shields borne over the gang-plank*), 229; pret. pl. mære mâððum-sweord monige ge-sâwon beforan beorn beran, 1024. — d) w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. geseah, 729, 1517, 1586, 1663, 2543, 2605, etc.; pl. ge-sâwon, 221, 1348, 1426; ge-sêgan, 3039; ge-sêgon, 3129. — e) w. depend. clause: inf. mäg þonne . . . geseón sunu Hrêðles, þät ic (*may the son of H. see that I . . .*), 1486; pret. pl. ge-sâwon, 1592.

geond-seón, *to see, look through, over,* w. acc.: pret. sg. (ic) þät eall geond-seh, 3088.

ofer-seón, *to see clearly, plainly.* pret. pl. ofer-sâwon, 419.

on-seón, *to look on, at,* w. acc.: pret. pl. on-sâwon, 1651.

seówlan, w. v., *to sew, put together, link:* pret. part. searo-net seówed smiðes or-þancum (*the corselet woven by the smith's craft*), 406.

sib, st. f., *peace, friendship, relationship:* nom. sg., 1165, 1858; sibb, 2601; acc. sibbe, 950, 2432, 2923; instr. sg. sibbe (*in peace?*), 154. — Comp.: dryht-, friðo-sib.

sib-æðeling, st. m., *nobilis consanguineus, kindred prince* or *nobleman:* nom. pl. -æðelingas, 2709.

sibbe-gedryht, st. f., *body of allied* or *related warriors:* acc. sg. sibbe-gedriht (the Danes), 387; (the Geátas), 730.

siððan, syððan: 1) adv.: a) *since, after, from now on, further,* 142, 149, 283, 567, 1903, 2052, 2065, 2176, 2703, 2807, 2921; seoððan, 1876. — b) *then, thereupon, after,* 470, 686, 1454, 1557, 1690, 2208; seoððan, 1938; ær ne siððan (*neither before nor after*), 719.

2) Conj.: a) w. ind. pres., *as soon as, when,* 413, 605, 1785, 2889, 2912. — b) w. ind. pret., *when, whilst,* 835, 851, 1205, 1207, 1421, 1590, 2357, 2961, 2971, 3128; seoððan, 1776; — *since,* 649, 657, 983, 1199, 1254, 1309, 2202; — *after,* either with pluperf.: siððan him scyppend forscrifen hæfde (*after the Creator had proscribed him*), 106; so, 1473; or with pret. = pluperf.: syððan niht becom (*after night had come on*), 115; so, 6, 132, 723, 887, 902, 1078, 1149, 1236, 1262, 1282, 1979, 2013, 2125; or pret. and pluperf. together, 2104–2105.

siex. See **seax.**

sige-dryhten, st. m., *lord of victory, victorious lord* nom. sg. sige-drihten, 391.

sige-eádig, adj., *blest with victory, victorious:* acc. sg. neut. sige-eádig bil, 1558.

sige-folc, st. n., *victorious people, troop:* gen. pl. sige-folca, 645.

sige-hrêð, st. f., *confidence of victory* (?): acc. sg., 490. See Note.

sige-hrêðig, adj., *victorious:* nom. sg., 94, 1598, 2757.

sige-hwîl, st. f., *hour* or *day of victory:* gen. sg. sige-hwîle, 2711.

sige-leás, adj., *devoid of victory, defeated:* acc. sg. sige-leásne sang, 788.

sige-rôf, adj., *victorious:* nom. sg., 620.

sige-þeód, st. f., *victorious warrior troop:* dat. sg. on sige-þeóde, 2205.

sige-wæpen, st. n., *victor-weapon, sword:* dat. pl. sige-wæpnum, 805.

sigel, st. n.: 1) *sun:* nom. sg. sigel, 1967. — 2) *sun-shaped ornament.* acc. pl. siglu, 3165; sigle (bracteates of a necklace), 1201; gen. pl. sigla, 1158. — Comp. mâððum-sigl.

sigor, st. m., *victory:* gen. sg. sigores, 1022; gen. pl. sigora, 2876, 3056. — Comp.: hrêð-, wîg-sigor.

sigor-eádig, adj., *victorious:* nom. sg. sigor-eádig secg (of Beówulf), 1312, 2353.

sin. See **syn.**

sinc, st. n., *treasure, jewel, property:* nom. sg., 2765; acc. sg. sinc, 81, 1205, 1486, 2384, 2432; instr. sg. since, 1039, 1451, 1616, 1883, 2218, 2747; gen. sg. sinces, 608, 1171, 1923, 2072; gen pl. sinca, 2429.

sinc-fâh, adj., *treasure-decked:* acc. sg. neut. weak form, sinc-fâge sel, 167.

sinc-fât, st. n., *costly vessel:* acc. sg., 2232, 2301; — *a costly object:* acc.

sg., 1201 (i.e. mene); acc. pl. sincfato, 623.

sinc-ge-streón, st. n., *precious treasure, jewel of value:* instr. pl. -gestreónum, 1093; gen. pl. -gestreóna, 1227.

sinc-gifa, w. m., *jewel-giver, treasure-giver = prince, ruler:* acc. sg. sinc-gyfan, 1013; dat. sg. sincgifan (of Beówulf), 2312; (of Áschere), 1343.

sinc-máððum, st. m., *treasure:* nom. sg., 2194.

sinc-þego, f., *acceptance, taking, of jewels:* nom. sg., 2885.

sin-dolh, st. n., *perpetual,* i.e. incurable, *wound:* nom. sg. syn-dolh, 818.

sin-freá, w. m., *wedded lord, husband:* nom. sg., 1935.

sin-gal, adj., *continual, lasting:* acc. sg. fem. sin-gale säce, 154.

sin-gales, adv. gen. sg., *continually, ever,* 1778; syngales, 1136.

singala, adv. gen. pl., the same, 190.

singan, st. v., *to sound, ring, sing:* pret. sg. hring-îren scîr song in searwum (*the ringed iron rang in the armor*), 323; horn stundum song fûs-lîc f[yrd]-leóð (*at times the horn rang forth a ready battle-song*), 1424; scôp hwîlum sang (*the singer sang at whiles*), 496.

â-singan, *to sing out, sing to an end:* pret. part. leóð wäs â-sungen, 1160.

sin-here, st. m., (*army without end?*), *strong army, host:* instr. sg. sin-herge, 2937.

sin-niht, st. f., *perpetual night, night after night:* acc. pl. sin-nihte (*night after night*), 161.

sin-sceaða, w. m., *irreconcilable foe:* nom. sg. syn-scaða, 708; acc. sg. syn-scaðan, 802.

sin-snæd, st. f., (*continuous biting*), *bite after bite:* dat. pl. syn-snædum swealh (*swallowed bite after bite, in great bites*), 744.

sittan, st. v.: 1) *to sit:* pres. sg. Wiglâf siteð ofer Biówulfe, 2907; imper. sg. site nu tô symle, 489; inf. þær swîð-ferhðe sittan eodon (*whither the strong-minded went and sat*), 493; eode . . . tô hire freán sittan (*went to sit by her lord*), 642; pret. sg. on wicge sät (*sat on the horse*), 286; ät fôtum sät (*sat at the feet*), 500, 1167; þær Hrôðgâr sät (*where H. sat*), 356; so, 1191, 2895; he gewêrgad sät . . . freán eaxlum neáh, 2854; pret. pl. sæton, 1165; gistas sêtan (MS. sêcan) . . . and on mere staredon (*the strangers sat and stared on the sea*), 1603. — 2) *to be in a certain state* or *condition* (*quasi* copula): pret. sg. mære þeóden . . . unbliðe sät, 130. — Comp.: flet-, heal-sittend.

be-sittan, obsidere, *to surround, besiege,* w. acc.: besät þâ sin-herge sweorda lâfe wundum wêrge (*then besieged he with a host the leavings of the sword, wound-weary*), 2937.

for-sittan, obstrui, *to pass away, fail:* pres. sg. eágena bearhtm forsiteð (*the light of the eyes passeth away*), 1768.

ge-sittan: 1) *to sit, sit together:* pret. sg. monig-oft ge-sät rîce to rûne (*very often sat the king deliberating with his council* (see **rîce**)), 171; wið earm ge-sät (*supported himself upon his arm, sat on his arm?*), 750; fêða eal ge-sät (*the whole troop sat down*), 1425; ge-sät þâ wið sylfne (*sat there beside, near to, him,* i.e. Hygelâc), 1978;

ge-sät þâ on nässe, 2418; so, 2718; pret. part. (syððan) . . . we tô symble ge-seten häfdon, 2105. — 2) w. acc., *to seat one's self upon* or *in something, to board:* pret. sg. þâ ic . . . sæ-bât ge-sät, 634.

of-sittan, w. acc., *to sit over* or *upon:* pret. sg. of-sät þâ þone selegyst, 1546.

ofer-sittan, w. acc., *to dispense with, refrain from* (cf. **ofer**, 2 [c]): pres. sg. I. þät ic wið þone gûð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte, 2529; inf. secge ofer-sittan, 685.

on-sittan (O.H.G. int-sizzan, *to start from one's seat, to be startled*), w. acc., *to fear:* inf. þâ fæhðe, atole ecg-þräce eówer leóde swîðe onsittan (*to dread the hostility, the fierce contest, of your people*), 598.

ymb-sittan, *to sit around*, w. acc.: pret. pl. (þät hie) . . . symbel ymb-sæton (*sat round the feast*), 564. See **ymb-sittend.**

sîd, adj.: 1) *wide, broad, spacious, large:* nom. sg. (here-byrne, glôf) sîd, 1445, 2087; acc. sg. m. sîdne scyld, 437; on sîdne sæ, 507; fem. byrnan sîde (of a corselet extending over the legs), 1292; ofer sæ sîde, 2395; neut. sîde rîce, 1734, 2200; instr. sg. sîdan herge, 2348; acc. pl. sîde sæ-nässas, 223; sîde scyldas, 325; gen. pl. sîdra sorga (*of great sorrows*), 149. — 2) in moral sense, *great, noble:* acc. sg. þurh sîdne sefan, 1727.

sîde, adv., *far and wide, afar*, 1224.

sîd-fäðme, adj., *broad-bosomed:* acc. sg. sîd-fäðme scip, 1918.

sîd-fäðmed, *quasi* pret. part., the same: nom. sg. sîd-fäðmed scip, 302.

sîd-rand, st. m., *broad shield:* nom. sg., 1290.

sîð (G. seiþu-s), adj., *late:* superl. nom. sg. sîðast sige-hwîle (*the last hour, day, of victory*), 2711; dat. sg. ät sîðestan (*in the end, at last*), 3014.

sîð, adv. compar., *later:* ær and sîð (*sooner and later, early and late*), 2501.

sîð (G. sinþ-s), st. m.: 1) *road, way, journey, expedition;* esp., *road to battle:* nom. sg., 501, 3059, 3090; näs þät êðe sîð (*that was no easy road, task*), 2587; so, þät wäs geócor sîð, 766; acc. sg. sîð, 353, 512, 909, 1279, 1430, 1967; instr. dat. sîðe, 532, 1952, 1994; gen. sg. sîðes, 579, 1476, 1795, 1909. Also, *return:* nom. sg., 1972. — 2) *undertaking, enterprise;* esp., *battle-work:* nom. sg. nis þät eówer sîð, 2533; ne bið swylc earges sîð (*such is no coward's enterprise*), 2542; acc. sg. sîð, 873. In pl. = *adventures:* nom. sîðas, 1987; acc. sîðas, 878; gen. sîða, 318. — 3) time (as iterative): nom. sg. näs þät forma sîð (*that was not the first time*), 717, 1464; so, 1528, 2626; acc. sg. oftor micle þonne on ænne sîð, 1580; instr. sg. (forman, ôðre, þriddan) sîðe, 741, 1204, 2050, 2287, 2512, 2518, 2671, 2689, 3102. — Comp.: cear-, eft-, ellor-, gryre-, sæ-, wil-, wræc-sîð.

ge-sîð, st. m., *comrade, follower:* gen. sg. ge-sîðes, 1298; nom. pl. ge-sîðas, 29; acc. pl. ge-sîðas, 2041, 2519; dat. pl. ge-sîðum, 1314, 1925, 2633; gen. pl. ge-sîða, 1935. — Comp.: eald-, wil-gesîð.

sîð-fät, st. m., *way, journey:* acc. sg. þone sîð-fät, 202; dat. sg. sîð-fate, 2640.

sîð-fram, -from, adj., *ready for the journey:* nom. pl. sîð-frome, 1814.

sîðian, w. v., *to journey, march:* inf., 721, 809; pret. sg. sîðode, 2120.

for-sîðian, *iter fatale inire* (Grein): pret. sg. häfde þå forsîðod sunu Ecg-þeówes under gynne grund (*would have found his death*, etc.), 1551.

sîe, sŷ. See **wesan.**

sîgan, st. v., *to descend, sink, incline:* pret. pl. sigon ät-somne (*descended together*), 307; sigon þå tô slæpe (*they sank to sleep*), 1252.

ge-sîgan, *to sink, fall:* inf. gesîgan ätsäcce (*fall in battle*), 2660.

sîn, poss. pron., *his:* acc. sg. m. sînne, 1961, 1985, 2284, 2790; dat. sg. sînum, 1508.

slæp, st. m., *sleep:* nom. sg., 1743; dat. sg. tô slæpe, 1252.

slæpan, st. v., *to sleep:* pres. part. nom. sg. slæpende, 2220; acc. sg. he gefêng ... slæpendne rinc (*seized a sleeping warrior*), 742; acc. pl. slæpende frät folces Denigea fîftyne men (*devoured, sleeping, fifteen of the people of the Danes*), 1582.

sleac, adj., *slack, lazy:* nom. sg., 2188.

sleahan, sleán: 1) *to strike, strike at:* a) intrans.: pres. subj. sg. þät he me ongeán sleá (*that he should strike at me*), 682; pret. sg. yrringa slôh (*struck angrily*), 1566; so, slôh hilde-bille, 2680. b) trans.: pret. sg. þät he þone nîð-gäst niodor hwêne slôh (*that he struck the dragon somewhat lower*, etc.), 2700. — 2) w. acc.: *to slay, kill:* pret. sg. þäs þe he Abel slôg (*because he slew A.*), 108; so, slôg, 421, 2180; slôh, 1582, 2356; pl. slôgon, 2051; pret. part. þå wäs Fin slägen, 1153.

ge-**sleán,** w. acc.: 1) *to fight a battle:* pret. sg. **ge-slôh** þîn fäder fæhðe mæste, 459. — 2) *to gain by fighting:* syððan hie þå mærða geslôgan, 2997.

of-sleán, *to ofslay, kill,* w. acc.: pret. sg. of-slôh, 574, 1666, 3061.

slîðe (G. sleiþ-s), adj., *savage, fierce, dangerous:* acc. sg. þurh slîðne nîð, 184; gen. pl. slîðra ge-slyhta, 2399.

slîðen, adj., *furious, savage, deadly* nom. sg. sweord-bealo slîðen, 1148.

slîtan, st. v., *to slit, tear to pieces,* w. acc.: pret. sg. slât (slæpendne rinc), 742.

slyht, st. m., *blow:* in comp. and-slyht.

ge-slyht, st. n. (collective), *battle, conflict:* gen. pl. slîðra ge-slyhta, 2399.

smið, st. m., *smith, armorer:* nom. sg. wæpna smið, 1453; gen. sg. smiðes, 406. — Comp. wundor-smið.

be-**smiðian,** w. v., *to surround with iron-work, bands,* etc.: pret. part. he (the hall Heorot) þäs fäste wäs innan and ûtan îren-bendum searo-þoncum besmiðod (i.e. the beams out of which the hall was built were held together skilfully, within and without, by iron clamps), 776.

snell, adj., *fresh, vigorous, lively; of martial temper:* nom. sg. se snella, 2972.

snellîc, adj., the same: nom. sg., 691.

snotor, snottor, adj., *clever, wise, intelligent:* nom. sg. snotor, 190, 827, 909, 1385; in weak form, (se) snottra, 1314, 1476, 1787; snotra, 2157, 3121; nom. pl. snotere, 202, 416; snottre, 1592. — Comp. fore-snotor.

snotor-lîce, adv., *intelligently, wisely:* compar. snotor-lîcor, 1483.

snûde, adv., *hastily, quickly, soon,* 905, 1870, 1972, 2326, 2569, 2753.

be-snyðian, w. v., *to rob, deprive of:* pret. sg. þätte Ongenþió ealdre be-snyðede Hæðcyn, 2925.

snyrian, w. v., *to hasten, hurry:* pret. pl. snyredon ät-somne (*hurried forward together*), 402.

snyttru, f., *intelligence, wisdom:* acc. sg. snyttru, 1727; dat. pl. mid môdes snyttrum, 1707; þe we ealle ær ne meahton snyttrum be-syrwan (*a deed which all of us together could not accomplish before with all our wisdom*), 943. Adv., *wisely,* 873.

somne. See **samne.**

sorgian, w. v.: 1) *to be grieved, sorrow:* imper. sg. II. ne sorga! 1385. — 2) *to care for, trouble one's self about:* inf. nô þu ymb mînes ne þearft lîces feorme leng sorgian (*thou needst not care longer about my life's* [body's] *sustenance*), 451.

sorh, st. f., *grief, pain, sorrow:* nom. sg., 1323; sorh is me tô secganne (*pains me to say*), 473; acc. sg. sorge, 119, 2464; dat. instr. sg. mid þære sorge, 2469; sorge (*in sorrow, grieved*), 1150; gen. sg. worna fela . . . sorge, 2005; dat. pl. sorgum, 2601; gen. pl. sorga, 149. — Comp.: hyge-, inwit-, þegn-sorh.

sorh-cearig, adj., *curis sollicitus, heart-broken:* nom. sg., 2456.

sorh-ful, adj., *sorrowful, troublesome, difficult:* nom. sg., 2120; acc. sg. sorh-fullne (sorh-fulne) sîð, 512, 1279, 1430.

sorh-leás, adj., *free from sorrow* or *grief:* nom. sg., 1673.

sorh-leóð, st. n., *dirge, song of sorrow:* acc. sg., 2461.

sorh-wylm, st. m., *wave of sorrow* nom. pl. sorh-wylmas, 905.

sôcn, st. f., *persecution, hostile pursuit* or *attack* (see **sêcan**): dat. (instr.) þære sôcne (by reason of Grendel's persecution), 1778.

sôð, st. n., *sooth, truth:* acc. sg. sôð, 532, 701, 1050, 1701, 2865; dat. sg. tô sôðe (*in truth*), 51, 591, 2326.

sôð, adj., *true, genuine:* nom. sg. þät is sôð metod, 1612; acc. sg. n. gyd âwrăc sôð and sâr-lîc, 2110.

sôðe, adv., *truly, correctly, accurately,* 524; sôðe gebunden (of alliterative verse: *accurately put together*), 872.

sôð-cyning, st. m., *true king:* nom. sg. sigora sôð-cyning (*God*), 3056.

sôð-fäst, adj., *soothfast, established in truth, orthodox* (here used of the Christian martyrs): gen. pl. sôð-fästra dôm (*glory, realm, of the saints*), 2821.

sôð-lîce, adv., *in truth, truly, truthfully,* 141, 273, 2900.

sôfte, adv., *gently, softly:* compar. þŷ sêft (*the more easily*), 2750. — Comp. un-sôfte.

sôna, adv., *soon, immediately,* 121, 722, 744, 751, 1281, 1498, 1592, 1619, 1763, etc.

on-spannan, st. v., *to un-span, unloose:* pret. sg. his helm onspeón (*loosed his helm*), 2724.

spel, st. n., *narrative, speech:* acc. sg. spell, 2110; acc. pl. spel, 874; gen. pl. spella, 2899, 3030. — Comp. weá-spel.

spêd, st. f.: 1) *luck, success:* in comp. here-, wîg-spêd. — 2) *skill, facility:* acc. sg. on spêd (*skilfully*), 874.

spîwan, st. v., *to spit, spew,* w. instr.: inf. glêdum spîwan (*spit fire*), 2313

spor, st. n., *spur:* in comp. hand-spor.

spôwan, st. v., *to speed well, help, avail:* pret. sg. him wiht ne speów (*availed him naught*), 2855; hû him ät æte speów (*how he sped in the eating*), 3027.

spræc, st. f., *speech, language:* instr. sg. frêcnan spræce (*through bold, challenging, discourse*), 1105. — Comp.: æfen-, gylp-spræc.

sprecan, st. v., *to speak:* inf. ic sceal forð sprecan gen ymbe Grendel (*I shall go on speaking about G.*), 2070; w. acc. se þe wyle sôð sprecan (*he who will speak the truth*), 2865; imper. tô Geátum sprec (spræc, MS.), 1172; pret. sg. III. spräc, 1169, 1699, 2511, 2725; word äfter spräc, 341; nô ymbe þâ fæhðe spräc, 2619; II. hwät þu worn fela . . . ymb Brecan spræce (*how much thou hast spoken of Breca!*), 531; pl. hwät wit geó spræcon (*what we two spoke of before*), 1477; gomele ymb gôdne on-geador spræcon, þät hig . . . (*the graybeards spoke together about the valiant one, that they . . .*), 1596; swâ wit furðum spræcon (*as we two spoke, engaged, before*), 1708; pret. part. þâ wäs . . . þryð-word sprecen, 644.

ge-sprecan, w. acc., *to speak:* pret. sg. ge-spräc, 676, 1399, 1467, 3095.

spreót, st. m., *pole; spear, pike:* in comp. eofor-spreót.

springan, st. v., *to jump, leap; flash:* pret. sg. hrâ wîde sprong (*the body bounded far*), 1589; swât ædrum sprong forð under fexe (*the blood burst out in streams from under his hair*), 2967; pl. wîde sprungon hilde-leóman (*flashed afar*), 2583. Also **figuratively:** blæd wîde sprang (*his repute spread afar*), 18.

ge-springan, *to spring forth:* pret. sg. swâ þät blôd ge-sprang (*as the blood burst forth*), 1668. Figuratively, *to arise, originate:* pret. sg. Sigemunde gesprong äfter deáð-däge dôm un-lytel, 885.

on-springan, *to burst in two, spring asunder:* pret. pl. seonowe onsprungon, burston bânlocan 818.

standan, st. v.: 1) absolutely or with prep., *to stand:* pres. III. pl. eóred-geatwe þe ge þær on standaþ (*the warlike accoutrements wherein ye there stand*), 2867; inf. ge-seah . . . orcas stondan (*saw vessels standing*), 2761; pret. sg. ät hŷðe stôd hringed-stefna (*in the harbor stood the curved-prowed?, metal-covered?, ship*), 32; stôd on stapole (*stood near the* [*middle*] *column*), 927; so, 1914, 2546; þät him on aldre stôd here-strâl hearda (*that the sharp war-arrow stood in his vitals*), 1435; so, 2680; pl. gâras stôdon . . . samod ät-gädere (*the spears stood together*), 328; him big stôdan bunan and orcas (*by him stood cans and pots*), 3048. Also of still water: pres. sg. III. nis þät feor heonon . . . þät se mere standeð, 1363. — 2) with predicate adj., *to stand, continue in a certain state:* subj. pres. þät þes sele stande . . . rinca ge-hwylcum îdel and unnyt (*that this hall stands empty and useless for every warrior*), 411; inf. hord-wynne fand eald uht-sceaða opene standan, 2272; pret. sg. ðð þät îdel stôd hûsa sê-lest, 145; so, 936; wäter under stôd dreórig and ge-drêfed, 1418.

— 3) *to belong* or *attach to; issue:* pret. sg. Norð-Denum stôd atelîc egesa (*great terror clung to, overcame, the North Danes*), 784; þâra ânum stôd sadol searwum fâh (*on one of the steeds lay an ingeniously-inlaid saddle*), 1038; byrne-leóma eldum on andan (*burning light stood forth, a horror to men*), 2314; leóht inne stôd (*a light stood in it*, i.e. the sword), 1571; him of eágum stôd . . . leóht unfäger (*an uncanny light issued from his eyes*), 727; so, þät [fram] þam gyste [gryre-] brôga stôd, 2229.

â-standan, *to stand up, arise:* pret. sg. â-stôd, 760, 1557, 2093.

ät-standan, *to stand at, near*, or *in:* pret. sg. þät hit (i.e. þät swurd) on wealle ät-stôd, 892.

for-standan, *to stand against* or *before*, hence: 1) *to hinder, prevent:* pret. sg. (breóst-net) wið ord and wið ecge in-gang for-stôd (*the shirt of mail prevented point or edge from entering*), 1550; subj. nefne him witig god wyrd for-stôde (*if the wise God had not warded off such a fate from them*, i.e. the men threatened by Grendel), 1057. — 2) *defend*, w. dat. of person against whom: inf. þät he . . . mihte heáðolîðendum hord for-standan, bearn and brŷde (*that he might protect his treasure, his children, and his spouse from the sea-farers*), 2956.

ge-standan, intrans., *to stand:* pret. sg. ge-stôd, 358, 404, 2567; pl. nealles him on heápe hand-gesteallan . . . ymbe gestôdon (*not at all did his boon-companions stand serried around him*), 2597.

stapa, w. m., *stepper, strider:* in comp. hæð-, mearc-stapa.

stapan, st. v., *to step, stride, go forward:* pret. sg. eorl furðor stôp, 762; gum-fêða stôp lind-häbbendra (*the troop of shield-warriors strode on*), 1402.

ät-stapan, *to stride up* or *to:* pret. sg. forð neár ät-stôp (*strode up nearer*), 746.

ge-stapan, *to walk, stride:* pret. sg. he tô forð gestôp dyrnan cräfte, dracan heáfde neáh (*he*, i.e. the man that robbed the dragon of the vessel, *had through hidden craft come too near the dragon's head*), 2290.

stapol, st. m., (= βάσις), *trunk of a tree;* hence, *support, pillar, column:* dat. sg. stôd on stapole (*stood by* or *near the wooden middle column of Heorot*), 927; instr. pl. þâ stân-bogan stapulum fäste (*the arches of stone upheld by pillars*), 2719. See Note.

starian, w. v., *to stare, look intently at:* pres. sg. I. þät ic on þone hafelan . . . eágum starige (*that I see the head with my eyes*), 1782; þâra frätwa . . . þe ic her on starie (*for the treasures . . . that I here look upon*), 2797; III. þonne he on þät sinc starað, 1486; sg. for pl. þâra þe on swylc starað, 997; pret. sg. þät (sin-freá) hire an däges eágum starede, 1936; pl. on mere staredon, 1604.

stân, st. m.: 1) *stone:* in comp. eorclan-stân. — 2) *rock:* acc. sg. under (ofer) hârne stân, 888, 1416, 2554, 2745; dat. sg. stâne, 2289, 2558.

stân-beorh, st. m., *rocky elevation, stony mountain:* acc. sg. stân-beorh steápne, 2214.

stân-boga, w. m., *stone arch, arch hewn out of the rock:* dat. sg. stân-

bogan, 2546; nom. pl. stân-bogan, 2719.

stân-clif, st. n., *rocky cliff:* acc. pl. stân-cleofu, 2541.

stân-fâh, adj., *stone-laid, paved with stones of different colors:* nom. sg. stræt wäs stân-fâh (*the street was of different colored stones*), 320.

stân-hliđ, st. n., *rocky slope:* acc. pl. stân-hliđo, 1410.

stäf, st. m.: 1) *staff:* in comp. rûn-stäf. — 2) *elementum:* in comp. âr-, ende-, fâcen-stäf.

stäl, st. m., *place, stead:* dat. sg. þät þu me â wære forđ-gewitenum on fäder stäle (*that thou, if I died, wouldst represent a father's place to me*), 1480.

stælan, w. v., *to place; allure* or *instigate:* inf. þâ ic on morgne ge-frägn mæg ôđerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan (*then I learned that on the morrow one brother instigated the other to murder with the sword's edge;* or, *one avenged the other on the murderer?*, cf. 2962 seqq.), 2486.

ge-stælan, *to place, impose, institute:* pret. part. ge feor hafað fæhđe ge-stæled (*Grendel's mother has further begun hostilities against us*), 1341.

stede, st. m., *place, -stead:* in comp. bæl-, burh-, folc-, heáh-, međel-, wang-, wîc-stede.

stefn, st. f., *voice:* nom. sg., 2553; instr. sg. niwan (niówan) stefne (properly novâ voce) = denuo, *anew, again*, 2595, 1790.

stefn, st. m., *prow of a ship:* acc. sg., 213; see bunden-, hringed-, wunden-stefna.

on-stellan, w. v., *constituere, to cause, bring about:* pret. sg. se þäs or-leges ôr on-stealde, 2408.

steng, st. m., *pole, pike:* in comp wäl-steng.

ge-steppan, w. v., *to stride, go:* pret. sg. folce ge-stepte ofer sæ sîde sunu Ohtheres (*O.'s son*, i.e. Eádgils, *went with warriors over the broad sea*), 2394.

stêde (O.H.G. stâti, M.H.G. stæte), adj., *firm, steady:* nom. sg. wäs stêde nägla ge-hwylc stŷle ge-lîcost (*each nail-place was firm as steel*), 986.

stêpan, w. v. w. acc., *to exalt, honor:* pret. sg. þeáh þe hine mihtig god . . . eafeđum stêpte, 1718.

ge-steald, st. n., *possessions, property:* in comp. in-gesteald, 1156.

ge-stealla, w. m., (contubernalis), *companion, comrade:* in comp. eaxl-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nŷd-ge-stealla.

stearc-heort, adj., (fortis animo), *stout-hearted, courageous:* nom. sg. (of the dragon), 2289; (of Beówulf), 2553.

steáp, adj., *steep, projecting, towering:* acc. sg. steápne hrôf, 927; stân-beorh steápne, 2214; wiđ steápne rond, 2567; acc. pl. m. beorgas steápe, 222; neut. steáp stân hliđo, 1410. — Comp. heađo-steáp.

stille, adj., *still, quiet:* nom. sg. wîd-floga wundum stille, 2831.

stille, adv., *quietly*, 301.

stincan, st. v., *to smell; snuff:* pret. sg. stonc þâ äfter stâne (*snuffed along the stone*), 2289.

stîđ, adj., *hard, stiff:* nom. sg. wunden-mæl (swurd) . . . stîđ and stŷl-ecg, 1534.

stîđ-môd, adj., *stout-hearted, unflinching:* nom. sg., 2567.

stîg, st. m., *way, path:* nom. sg., 320, 2214; acc. pl. stîge nearwe, 1410. — Comp. medu-stîg.

stîgan, st. v., *to go, ascend:* pret. sg. þâ he tô holme [st]âg (*when he plunged forward into the sea*), 2363; pl. beornas . . . on stefn stigon, 212; Wedera leóde on wang stigon, 225; subj. pret. ær he on bed stige, 677.

â-stîgan, *to ascend:* pres. sg. þonon ȳð-geblond up â-stîgeð won tô wolcnum, 1374; gûð-rinc â-stâh (*the fierce hero ascended*, i.e. was laid on the pyre? or, *the fierce smoke* [rêc] *ascended?*), 1119; gamen eft â-stâh (*joy again went up, resounded*), 1161; wudu-rêc â-stâh sweart of swioðole, 3145; swêg up â-stâg, 783.

ge-stîgan, *to ascend, go up:* pret. sg. þâ ic on holm ge-stâh, 633.

storm, st. m., *storm:* nom. sg. stræla storm (*storm of missiles*), 3118; instr. sg. holm storme weól (*the sea billowed stormily*), 1132.

stôl, st. m., *chair, throne, seat:* in comp. brego-, ëðel-, gif-, gum-stôl.

stôw, st. f., *place, -stow:* nom. sg. nis þät heóru stôw (*a haunted spot*), 1373; acc. sg. frêcne stôwe, 1379; grund-bûendra gearwe stôwe (*the place prepared for men*, i.e. death-bed; see **gesacan** and **genȳdan**), 1007: comp. wäl-stow.

strang, strong, adj., *strong; valiant; mighty:* nom. sg. wäs þät ge-win tô strang (*that sorrow was too great*), 133; þu eart mägenes **strang** (*strong of body*), 1845; wäs sió hond tô strong (*the hand was too powerful*), 2685; superl. wîgena strengest (*strongest of warriors*), 1544; mägenes strengest (*strongest in might*), 196; mägene strengest, 790.

strâdan? (cf. **stræde** = passus, gressus), *to tread,* (be)-*stride, stride over* (Grein): subj. pres. se þone wong strâde, 3074. See Note.

stræl, st. m., *arrow, missile:* instr. sg. biteran stræle, 1747; gen. pl. stræla storm, 3118.

stræt, st. f., *street, highway:* nom. sg., 320; acc. sg. stræte, 1635, fealwe stræte, 917. — Comp.: lagu-, mere-stræt.

strengel, st. m., (*endowed with strength*), *ruler, chief:* acc. sg. wîgena strengel, 3116.

strengo, st. f., *strength, power, violence:* acc. sg. mägenes strenge, 1271; dat. sg. strenge, 1534; strengo, 2541; — dat. pl. strengum = *violently, powerfully* [*loosed from the strings*?], 3118: in comp. hilde-, mägen-, mere-strengo.

strêgan (O. S. strôwian), w. v., *to strew, spread:* pret. part. wäs þäm yldestan . . . morðorbed strêd (*the death-bed was spread for the eldest one*), 2437.

streám, st. m., *stream, flood, sea:* acc. sg. streám, 2546; nom. pl. streámas, 212; acc. pl. streámas, 1262: comp. brim-, eágor-, firgen-, lagu-streám.

ge-streón (cf. **streón** = robur, vis), st. n., *property, possessions;* hence, *valuables, treasure, jewels:* nom. pl. Heaðo-beardna ge-streón (*the costly treasure of the Heathobeardas*, i.e. the accoutrements belonging to the slain H.), 2038; acc. pl. äðelinga, eorla ge-streón, 1921, 3168. — Comp.: ær-, eald-, eorl-, heáh-, hord-, long-, mâðm-, sinc-, þeód-ge-streón.

strûdan, st. v., *to plunder, carry off:* subj. pres. näs þâ on hlytme hwâ þät hord strude, 3127.

ge-strȳnan, w. v. w. acc., *to acquire, gain:* inf þäs þe (*because*)

ic môste mînum leódum . . . swylc ge-strŷnan, 2799.

stund, st. f., *time, space of time, while:* adv. dat. pl. stundum (*at times*), 1424.

styrian, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to arrange, put in order, tell:* inf. secg eft on-gan sîð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian (*the poet then began to tell B.'s feat skilfully*, i.e. put in poetic form), 873. — 2) *to rouse, stir up:* pres. sg. III. þonne wind styreð lâð ge-wiðru (*when the wind stirreth up the loathly weather*), 1375. — 3) *to move against, attack, disturb:* subj. pres. þät he . . . hring-sele hondum styrede (*that he should attack the ring-hall with his hands*), 2841.

styrman, w. v., *to rage, cry out:* pret. sg. styrmde, 2553.

stŷle, st. n., *steel:* dat. sg. stŷle, 986.

stŷl-ecg, adj., *steel-edged:* nom. sg., 1534.

be-**stŷman,** w. v., *to inundate, wet, flood:* pret. part. (wæron) eal benc-þelu blôde be-stŷmed, 486.

suhtor-ge-fäderan (collective), w. m. pl., *uncle and nephew, father's brother and brother's son:* nom. pl., 1165.

sum, pron.: 1) indef., *one, a, any, a certain;* neut. *something:* a) without part. gen.: nom. sg. sum, 1252; hilde-rinc sum, 3125; neut. ne sceal pær dyrne sum wesan (*naught there shall be hidden*), 271; acc. sg. m. sumne, 1433; instr. sg. sume w ǫrde (*by a word, expressly*), 2157; nom. pl. sume, 400, 1114; acc. pl. sume, 2941. b) with part. gen.: nom. sg. gumena sum (*one of men, a man*), 1500, 2302; mere-hrägla sum, 1906; þät wäs wundra sum, 1608; acc. sg. gylp-worda sum, 676. c) with gen. of cardinals or notions of multitude: nom. sg. fîftena sum (*one of fifteen, with fourteen companions*), 207; so, eahta sum, 3124; feára sum (*one of few, with a few*), 1413; acc. sg. manigra sumne (*one of many, with many*), 2092; manna cynnes sumne (*one of the men*, i.e. one of the watchmen in Heorot), 714; feára sumne (*some few, one of few;* or, *one of the foes?*), 3062. — 2) with part. gen. sum sometimes = *this, that, the afore-mentioned:* nom. sg. eówer sum (*a certain one, that one, of you*, i.e. Beówulf), 248; gûð-beorna sum (*the afore-mentioned warrior*, i.e. who had shown the way to Hrôðgâr's palace), 314; eorla sum (*the said knight*, i.e. Beówulf), 1313; acc. sg. hord-ärna sum (*a certain hoard-hall*), 2280.

sund, st. m.: 1) *swimming:* acc sg. ymb sund, 507; dat. sg. ät sunde (*in swimming*), 517; on sunde (*a-swimming*), 1619; gen. sg. sundes, 1437. — 2) *sea, ocean, sound:* nom. sg., 223; acc. sg. sund, 213, 512, 539, 1427, 1445.

ge-**sund,** adj., *sound, healthy, unimpaired:* acc. sg. m. ge-sundne, 1629, 1999; nom. pl. ge-sunde, 2076; acc. pl. w. gen. fäder alwalda . . . eówic ge-healde sîða ge-sunde (*the almighty Father keep you safe and sound on your journey!*), 318. — Comp. an-sund.

sund-ge-bland, st. n., (*the commingled sea*), *sea-surge, sea-wave:* acc. sg., 1451.

sund-nyt, st. f., *swimming-power* or *employment, swimming:* acc. sg. sund-nytte dreáh (*swam through the sea*), 2361.

sundur, sundor, adv., *asunder, in*

twain: sundur gedælan (*to separate, sunder*), 2423.

sundor-nyt, st. f., *special service* (service in a special case): acc. sg. sundor-nytte, 668.

sund-wudu, st. m., (*sea-wood*), *ship:* nom. acc. sg. sund-wudu, 208, 1907.

sunne, w. f., *sun:* nom. sg., 607; gen. sg. sunnan, 94, 649.

sunu, st. m., *son:* nom. sg., 524, 591, 646, 981, 1090, 1486, etc.; acc. sg. sunu, 268, 948, 1116, 1176, 1809, 2014, 2120; dat. sg. suna, 344, 1227, 2026, 2161, 2730; gen. sg. suna, 2456, 2613, (1279); nom. pl. suna, 2381.

sûð, adv., *south, southward,* 859.

sûðan, adv., *from the south,* 607; sigel sûðan fûs (*the sun inclined from the south*), 1967.

swaðrian, w. v., *to sink to rest, grow calm:* brimu swaðredon (*the waves became calm*), 570. See **sweðrian.**

swaðu, st. f., *trace, track, pathway:* acc. sg. swaðe, 2099. — Comp.: swât-, wald-swaðu.

swaðul, st. m.? n.?, *smoke, mist* (Dietrich in Haupt V. 215): dat. sg. on swaðule, 783. See **sweoðol.**

swancor, adj., *slender, trim:* acc. pl. þrió wicg swancor, 2176.

swan-râd, st. f., *swan-road, sea:* acc. sg. ofer swan-râde, 200.

and-swarian, w. v., *to answer:* pret. sg. him se yldesta and-swarode, 258; so, 340.

swâ: 1) demons. adv., *so, in such a manner, thus:* swâ sceal man dôn, 1173, 1535; swâ þâ driht-guman dreámum lifdon, 99; þät ge-äfndon swâ (*that we thus accomplished*), 538; þær hie meahton (i.e. feorh ealgian), 798; so, 20, 144, 189, 559, 763, 1104, 1472, 1770, 2058, 2145, 2178, 2991; swâ manlîce (*so like a man*), 1047; swâ fela (*so many*), 164, 592; swâ deórlîce dæd (*so valiant a deed*), 585; hine swâ gôdne (*him so good*), 347; on swâ geongum feore (*in so youthful age*), 1844; ge-dêð him swâ ge-wealdene worolde dælas þät . . . (*makes parts of the world so subject to him that . . .*), 1733. In comparisons = *ever, the* (adv.): me þîn môd-sefa lîcað leng swâ wel (*thy mind pleases me ever so well, the longer the better*), 1855. As an asseverative = *so:* swâ me Higelâc sîe . . . môdes blîðe (*so be Higelac gracious-minded to me!*), 435; swâ þeáh (*nevertheless, however*), 973, 1930, 2879; swâ þêh, 2968; hwäðre swâ þeáh (*yet however*), 2443.—2): a) conj., *as, so as:* ðð þät his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan swâ his ærfäder (*until his son might do noble deeds, as his old father did*), 2623; eft swâ ær (*again as before*), 643; — with indic.: swâ he selfa bäd (*as he himself requested*), 29; swâ he oft dyde (*as he often did*), 444; gæð â Wyrd swâ hió sceal, 455; swâ guman gefrungon, 667; so, 273, 352, 401, 561, 1049, 1056, 1059, 1135, 1232, 1235, 1239, 1253, 1382, etc.; — with subj.: swâ þîn sefa hwette (*as pleases thy mind*, i.e. any way thou pleasest), 490. b) *as, as then, how,* 1143; swâ hie â wæron . . . nŷd-gesteallan (*as they were ever comrades in need*), 882; swâ hit diópe . . . be-nemdon þeódnas mære (*as,* [*how?*] *the mighty princes had deeply cursed it*), 3070; swâ he manna wäs wî-

gend weorðfullost (*as he of men the worthiest warrior was*), 3099. c) *just as, the moment when:* swâ þät blôd gesprang, 1668. d) *so that:* swâ he ne mihte nô (*so that he might not . . .*), 1509; so, 2185, 2007. — 3) = qui, quae, quod, German so: worhte wlite-beorhtne wang swâ wäter bebûgeð (*wrought the beauteous plain which* (acc.) *water surrounds*), 93. — 4) swâ . . . swâ = *so . . . as*, 595, 687–8, 3170; efne swâ . . . swâ (*even so . . . as*), 1093–4, 1224, 1284; efne swâ hwylc mägða swâ (*such a woman as, whatsoever woman*), 944; efne swâ hwylcum manna swâ (*even so to each man as*), 3058.

for-swâfan, st. v., *to carry away, sweep off:* pret. sg. ealle Wyrd forsweóf mîne mâgas tô metod-sceafte, 2815.

for-swâpan, st. v., *to sweep off, force:* pret. sg. hie Wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre, 477.

swât, st. m., (*sweat*), *wound-blood:* nom. sg., 2694, 2967; instr. sg. swâte, 1287. — Comp. heaðo-, hilde-swât.

swât-fâh, adj., *blood-stained:* nom. sg., 1112.

swâtig, adj., *gory:* nom. sg., 1570.

swât-swaðu, st. f., *blood-trace:* nom. sg., 2947.

be-swælan, w. v., *to scorch:* pret. part. wäs se lêg-draca . . . glêdum beswæled, 3042.

swæs, adj., *intimate, special, dear:* acc. sg. swæsne êðel, 520; nom. pl. swæse ge-sîðas, 29; acc. pl. leóde swæse, 1869; swæse ge-sîðas, 2041; gen. pl. swæsra ge-sîða, 1935.

swæs-lîce, adv., *pleasantly, in a friendly manner*, 3090.

swebban, w. v., (*to put to sleep*), *to kill:* inf. ic hine sweorde swebban nelle, 680; pres. sg. III. (absolutely) swefeð, 601.

â-swebban, *to kill, slay:* pret. part. nom. pl. sweordum â-swefede, 567.

sweðrian, w. v., *to lessen, diminish:* inf. þät þät fyr ongan sweðrian, 2703; pret. siððan Heremôdes hild sweðrode, 902.

swefan, st. v.: 1) *to sleep:* pres. sg. III. swefeð, 1742; inf. swefan, 119, 730, 1673; pret. sg. swäf, 1801; pl. swæfon, 704; swæfun, 1281. — 2) *to sleep the death-sleep, die:* pres. sg. III. swefeð, 1009, 2061, 2747; pl. swefað, 2257, 2458.

swegel, st. n., *ether, clear sky:* dat. sg. under swegle, 1079, 1198; gen. sg. under swegles begong, 861, 1774.

swegle, adj., *bright, etherlike, clear:* acc. pl. swegle searo-gimmas, 2750.

swegel-wered, *quasi* pret. part., *ether-clad:* nom. sg. sunne swegl-wered, 607.

swelgan, st. v., *to swallow:* pret. sg. w. instr. syn-snædum swealh (*swallowed in great bites*), 744; object omitted, subj. pres. nymðe lîges fäðm swulge on swaðule, 783.

for-swelgan, w. acc., *to swallow, consume:* pret. sg. for-swealg, 1123, 2081.

swellan, st. v., *to swell:* inf. þâ sió wund on-gan . . . swêlan and swellan, 2714.

sweltan, st. v., *to die, perish:* pret. sg. swealt, 1618, 2475; draca morðre swealt (*died a violent death*), 893, 2783; wundor-deáðe swealt, 3038; hioro-dryncum swealt, 2359.

swencan, w. v., *to swink, oppress, strike:* pret. sg. hine wundra þäs

fela swencte (MS. swecte) on sunde, 1511.

ge-swencan, *to oppress, strike, injure:* pret. sg. syððan hine Hæðcyn . . . flâne geswencte, 2439; pret. part. synnum ge-swenced, 976; hæðstapa hundum ge-swenced, 1369. — Comp. lyft-ge-swenced.

sweng, st. m., *blow, stroke:* dat. sg. swenge, 1521, 2967; swenge (*with its stroke*), 2687; instr. pl. sweordes swengum, 2387. — Comp.: feorh-, hete-, heaðu-, heoro-sweng.

swerian, st. v., *to swear:* pret. w. acc. I. ne me swôr fela âða on unriht (*swore no false oaths*), 2739; he me âðas swôr, 472.

for-swerian, w. instr., *to forswear, renounce* (*protect with magic formulæ?*): pret. part. he sige-wæpnum for-sworen häfde, 805.

swêg, st. m., *sound, noise, uproar:* nom. sg. swêg, 783; hearpan swêg, 89, 2459, 3024; sige-folca swêg, 645; sang and swêg, 1064; dat. sg. swêge, 1215. — Comp.: benc-, morgen-swêg.

swêlan, w. v., *to burn* (here of wounds): inf. swêlan, 2714. See **swælan.**

sweart, adj., *swart, black, dark:* nom. sg. wudu-rêc sweart, 3146; dat. pl. sweartum nihtum, 167.

sweoðol (cf. O.H.G. suedan, suethan = cremare; M.H.G. swadem = vapor; and Dietrich in Haupt V., 215), st. m.? n.?, *vapor, smoke, smoking flame:* dat. sg. ofer swioðole (MS. swic ðole), 3146. See **swaðul.**

sweofot, st. m., *sleep:* dat. sg. on sweofote, 1582, 2296.

sweoloð, st. m., *heat, fire, flame:* dat. sg. sweoloðe, 1116. Cf. O.H.G. suilizo, suilizunga = ardor, cauma.

sweorcan, st. v., *to trouble, darken:* pres. sg. III. ne him inwit-sorh on sefan sweorceð (*darkens his soul*), 1738.

for-sweorcan, *to grow dark* or *dim:* pres. sg. III. eágena bearhtm for-siteð and for-sworceð, 1768.

ge-sweorcan (intrans.), *to darken:* pret. sg. niht-helm ge-swearc, 1790.

sweord, swurd, swyrd, st. n., *sword:* nom. sg. sweord, 1287, 1290, 1570, 1606, 1616, 1697; swurd, 891; acc. sg. sweord, 437, 673, 1559, 1664, 1809, 2253, 2500, etc.; swurd, 539, 1902; swyrd, 2611, 2988; instr. sg. sweorde, 561, 574, 680, 2493, 2881; gen. sg. sweordes, 1107, 2194, 2387; acc. pl. sweord, 2639; nom. pl., 3049; instr. pl. sweordum, 567, 586, 885; gen. pl. sweorda, 1041, 2937, 2962. — Comp.: gûð-, maððum-, wæg-sweord.

sweord, st. f., *oath:* in comp. âð-sweord (*sword-oath?*), 2065.

sweord-bealo, st. n., *sword-bale, death by the sword:* nom. sg., 1148.

sweord-freca, w. m., *sword-warrior:* dat. sg. sweord-frecan, 1469.

sweord-gifu, st. f., *sword-gift, giving of swords:* nom. sg. swyrd-gifu, 2885.

sweotol, swutol, adj.: 1) *clear, bright:* nom. sg. swutol sang scôpes, 90. — 2) *plain, manifest:* nom. sg. syndolh sweotol, 818; tâcen sweotol, 834; instr. sg. sweotolan tâcne, 141.

sweóf, sweóp. See **swâfan, swâpan.**

swið, st. n.? (O.N. swiði), *burning pain:* in comp. þryð-swið (?).

swift, adj., *swift:* nom. sg. se swifta mearh, 2265.

swimman, swymman, st. v., *to swim:* inf. swymman, 1625.

ofer-swimman, w. acc., *to swim over* or *through:* pret. sg. oferswam sioleða bigong (*swam over the sea*), 2368.

swincan, st. v., *to struggle, labor, contend:* pret. pl. git on wäteres æht seofon niht swuncon, 517.

ge-swing, st. n., *surge, eddy:* nom. sg. atol ýða geswing, 849.

swingan, st. v., *to swing one's self, fly:* pres. sg. III. ne gôd hafoc geond säl swingeð, 2265.

swîcan, st. v.: 1) *to deceive, leave in the lurch, abandon:* pret. sg. næfre hit (*the sword*) ät hilde ne swâc manna ængum, 1461.—2) *to escape:* subj. pret. bûtan his lîc swice, 967.

ge-swîcan, *to deceive, leave in the lurch:* pret. sg. gûð-bill ge-swâc nacod ät nîðe, 2585, 2682; w. dat. seó ecg ge-swâc þeodne ät þearfe (*the sword failed the prince in need*), 1525.

swîð, swýð (Goth. swinþ-s), adj., *strong, mighty:* nom. sg. wäs þät ge-win tô swýð, 191.—Comp. nom. sg. sió swîðre hand (*the right hand*), 2099; *harsh*, 3086.

swîðe, adv., *strongly, very, much*, 598, 998, 1093, 1744, 1927; swýðe, 2171, 2188. Compar. swîðor, *more, rather, more strongly*, 961, 1140, 1875, 2199. — Comp. un-swîðe.

ofer-swîðian, w. v., *to overcome, vanquish*, w. acc. of person: pres. sg. III. oferswýðeð, 279, 1769.

swîð-ferhð, adj., (*fortis animo*), *strong-minded, bold, brave:* nom. sg. swýð-ferhð, 827; gen. sg. swîð-ferhðes, 909; nom. pl. swîð-ferhðe, 493; dat. pl. swîð-ferhðum, 173.

swîð-hycgend, pres. part. (*strenue cogitans*), *bold-minded, brave in spirit:* nom. sg. swîð-hycgende, 920; nom. pl. swîð-hycgende, 1017.

swîð-môd, adj., *strong-minded:* nom. sg., 1625.

on-swîfan, st. v. w. acc., *to swing, turn, at* or *against, elevate:* pret. sg. biorn (Beówulf) bord-rand on-swâf wið þam gryre-gieste, 2560.

swîgian, w. v., *to be silent, keep silent:* pret. sg. lyt swîgode niwra spella (*kept little of the new tidings silent*), 2898; pl. swîgedon ealle, 1700.

swîgor, adj., *silent, taciturn:* nom. sg. weak, þâ wäs swîgra secg . . . on gylp-spræce gûð-ge-weorca, 981.

swîn, swýn, st. n., *swine, boar* (image on the helm): nom. sg. swýn, 1112; acc. sg. swîn, 1287.

swîn-lîc, st. n., *swine-image* or *body:* instr. pl. swîn-lîcum, 1454.

swôgan, st. v., *to whistle, roar:* pres. part. swôgende lêg, 3146.

swutol. See **sweotol.**

swylc, swilc (Goth. swa-leik-s), demons. adj. = *talis, such, such a*, relative = *qualis, as, which:* nom. sg. swylc, 178, 1941, 2542, 2709; swylc . . . swylc = talis . . . qualis, 1329; acc. sg. swylc, 2799; eall . . . swylc (*all . . . which, as*), 72; ôðer swylc (*such another*, i.e. hand), 1584; on swylc (*on such things*), 997; dat. sg. gûð-fremmendra swylcum (*to such a battle-worker*, i.e. Beówulf), 299; gen. sg. swylces hwät (*some such*), 881; acc. pl. swylce, 2870; eall swylce . . . swylce, 3166; swylce twegen (*two such*), 1348; ealle þearfe swylce (*all needs that*), 1798; swylce hie . . . findan meahton sigla searo-gimma (*such as they*

might find of jewels and cunning gems), 1157; efne swylce mæla swylce (*at just such times as*), 1250; gen. pl. swylcra searo-nîða, 582; swylcra fela . . . ær-gestreóna, 2232.

swylce, adv., *as, as also, likewise, similarly,* 113, 293, 758, 831, 855, 908, 921, 1147, 1166, 1428, 1483, 2460, 2825; ge swylce (*and likewise*), 2259; swilce, 1153.

swylt, st. m., *death:* nom. sg., 1256, 1437.

swylt-dæg, st. m., *death-day:* dat. sg. ær swylt-däge, 2799.

swynsian, w. v., *to sound:* pret. sg. hlyn swynsode, 612.

swyrd. See **sweord.**

swȳð. See **swîð.**

swȳn. See **swîn.**

syððan (seðian, Gen. 1525), w. v., *to punish, avenge,* w. acc.: inf. þonne hit sweordes ecg syððan scolde (*then the edge of the sword should avenge it*), 1107.

syððan. See **siððan.**

syfan-wintre, adj., *seven-winters-old:* nom. sg., 2429.

syhð. See **seón.**

syl (O.H.G. swella), st. f., *sill, bench-support:* dat. sg. fram sylle, 776.

sylfa. See **selfa.**

syllan. See **sellan.**

syllîc. See **sellîc.**

symbel, syml, st. n., *banquet, entertainment:* acc. sg. symbel, 620, 1011; geaf me sinc and symbl (*gave me treasure and feasting,* i.e. made me his friend and table-companion), 2432; þät hie . . . symbel ymbsæton (*that they might sit round their banquet*), 564; dat. sg. symle, 81, 489, 1009; symble, 119, 2105; gen. pl. symbla, 1233.

symble, symle, adv., *continually, ever:* symble, 2451; symle, 2498; symle wäs þȳ sæmra (*he was ever the worse, the weaker,* i.e. the dragon), 2881.

symbel-wyn, st. f., *banqueting-pleasure, joy at feasting:* acc. sg. symbel-wynne dreóh, 1783.

syn, st. f., *sin, crime:* nom. synn and sacu, 2473; dat. instr. pl. synnum, 976, 1256, 3072.

syn. See **sin.**

syn-bysig, adj., (culpa laborans), *persecuted on account of guilt?* (Rieger), *guilt-haunted?*: nom. sg. secg syn-[by]sig, 2228.

ge-syngian, w. v., *to sin, commit a crime:* pret. part. þät wäs feohleás ge-feoht, fyrenum ge-syngad, 2442.

synnig, adj., *sin-laden, sinful:* acc. sg. m. sinnigne secg, 1380. — Comp.: fela-, un-synnig.

ge-synto, f., *health:* dat. pl. on gesyntum, 1870.

syrce. See **serce.**

syrwan, w. v. w. acc., *to entrap, catch unawares:* pret. sg. duguðe and geogoðe seomade and syrede, 161.

be-syrwan: 1) *to compass* or *accomplish by finesse; effect:* inf. dæd þe we ealle ær ne meahton snyttrum be-syrwan (*a deed that all of us could not accomplish before with all our wisdom*), 943. — 2) *to entrap by guile and destroy:* inf. mynte se mânscaða manna cynnes sumne be-syrwan (*the fell foe thought to entrap some one* (*all?*, see **sum**) *of the men*), 714.

sȳn, f., *seeing, sight, scene:* comp. an-sȳn.

ge-sȳne, adj., *visible, to be seen:* nom. sg. 1256, 1404, 2948, 3059, 3160. — Comp.: êð-ge-sȳne, þȳð-ge-sêne.

T

taligean, w. v.: 1) *to count, reckon, number; esteem, think:* pres. sg. I. nô ic ẏme . . . hnâgran gûð-geweorca þonne Grendel hine (*count myself no worse than G. in battle-works*), 678; wên ic talige . . . þät (*I count on the hope . . . that*), 1846; telge, 2068; sg. III. þät ræd talað þät (*counts it gain that*), 2028. — 2) *to tell, relate:* sôð ic talige (*I tell facts*), 532; swâ þu self talast (*as thou thyself sayst*), 595.

tâcen, st. n., *token, sign, evidence:* nom. sg. tâcen sweotol, 834; dat. instr. sg. sweotolan tâcne, 141; tîres tô tâcne, 1655. — Comp. luftâcen.

tân, st. m., *twig:* in comp. âter-tân.

ge-tæcan, w. v., *to show, point out:* pret. sg. him þâ hilde-deór hof môdigra torht ge-tæhte (*the warrior pointed out to them the bright dwelling of the bold ones*, i.e. Danes), 313. Hence, *to indicate, assign:* pret. sôna me se mæra mago Healfdenes . . . wið his sylfes sunu setl getæhte (*assigned me a seat by his own son*), 2014.

tæle, adj., *blameworthy:* in comp. un-tæle.

ge-tæse, adj., *quiet, still:* nom. sg. gif him wære . . . niht ge-tæse (*whether he had a pleasant, quiet, night*), 1321.

tela, adv., *fittingly, well,* 949, 1219, 1226, 1821, 2209, 2738.

telge. See **talian.**

tellan, w. v., *to tell, consider, deem:* pret. sg. ne his lîf-dagas leóda ænigum nytte tealde (*nor did he count his life useful to any man*), 795; þät ic me ænigne under swegles begong ge-sacan ne tealde (*I believed not that I had any foe under heaven*), 1774; cwäð he þone gûð-wine gôdne tealde (*said he counted the war-friend good*), 1811; he ûsic gâr-wîgend gôde tealde (*deemed us good spear-warriors*), 2642; pl. swâ (*so that*) hine Geáta bearn gôdne ne tealdon, 2185. — 2) *to ascribe, count against, impose:* pret. sg. (þryðo) him wälbende weotode tealde handgewriðene, 1937.

ge-tenge, adj., *attached to, lying on:* w. dat. gold . . . grunde getenge, 2759.

teár, st. m., *tear:* nom. pl. teáras, 1873.

teoh, st. f., *troop, band:* dat. sg. earmre teohhe, 2939.

(ge?)-teohhian, w. v., *to fix, determine, assign:* pret. sg. ic for lässan leán teohhode . . . hnâhran rince, 952; pres. part. wäs ôðer in ær geteohhod (*assigned*) . . . mærum Geáte, 1301.

teón, st. v., *to draw, lead:* inf. hêht . . . eahta mearas . . . on flet teón (*bade eight horses be led into the hall*), 1037; pret. sg. me tô grunde teáh fâh feónd-sceaða (*the many-hued fiend-foe drew me to the bottom*), 553; eft-sîðas teáh (*withdrew, returned*), 1333; sg. for pl. æg-hwylcum . . . þâra þe mid Beówulfe brim-lâde teáh (*to each of those that crossed the sea with B.*) 1052; pret. part. þâ wäs . . . heard ecg togen (*then was the hard edge drawn*), 1289; wearð . . . on näs togen (*was drawn to the promontory*), 1440.

â-teón, *to wander, go,* intrans.: pret. sg. tô Heorute â-teáh (*drew to Heorot*), 767.

ge-teón: 1) *to draw:* pret. sg. gomel swyrd ge-teáh, 2611; w. instr. and acc. hyre seaxe ge-teáh, brâd brûn-ecg, 1546. — 2) *to grant, give, lend:* imp. nô þu him wearne geteóh þînra gegn-cwida glädnian (*refuse not to gladden them with thy answer*), 366; pret. sg. and þâ Beówulfe bega gehwäðres eodor Ingwina onweald ge-teáh (*and the prince of the Ingwins gave B. power over both*), 1045; so, he him êst geteáh (*gave possession of*), 2166.

of-teón, *to deprive, withdraw,* w. gen. of thing and dat. pers.: pret. sg. Scyld Scêfing . . . monegum mægðum meodo-setla of-teáh, 5; w. acc. of thing, hond . . . feorh-sweng ne of-teáh, 2490; w. dat. hond (hord, MS.) swenge ne of-teáh, 1521.

þurh-teón, *to effect:* inf. gif he torn-gemôt þurh-teón mihte, 1141.

teón (cf. teóh, *materia,* O.H.G. ziuc), w. v. w. acc., *to make, work:* pret. sg. teóde, 1453; — *to furnish out, deck:* pret. pl. naläs hi hine lässan lâcum teodan (*provided him with no less gifts*), 43.

ge-teón, *to provide, do, bring on:* pres. sg. unc sceal weorðan . . . swâ unc Wyrd ge-teóð, 2527; pret. sg. þe him . . . sâre ge-teóde (*who had done him this harm*), 2296.

ge-teóna, w. m., *injurer, harmer:* in comp. lâð-ge-teóna.

til, adj., *good, apt, fit:* nom. sg. m. Hâlga til, 61; þegn ungemete till (of Wîglâf), 2722; fem. wäs seó þeód tilu, 1251; neut. ne wäs þät ge-wrixle til, 1305.

tillan, w. v. w. gen., *to gain, win:* inf. gif ic . . . ðwihte mäg þînre môd-lufan mâran tilian (*if I . . . gain*), 1824.

timbrian, w. v., *to build:* pret. part. acc. sg. säl timbred (*the well-built hall*), 307.

be-timbrian, (construere), *to finish building, complete:* pret. pl. betimbredon on tyn dagum beaduröfes bêcn, 3161.

tîd, st. f., *-tide, time:* acc. sg. twelf wintra tîd, 147; lange tîd, 1916; in þâ tîde, 2228. — Comp.: ân-, morgen-tîd.

ge-tîðian (from tigðian), w. v., *to grant:* pret. part. impers. wäs . . . bêne (gen.) ge-tîðad feásceaftum men, 2285.

tîr, st. m., *glory, repute in war* · gen. sg. tîres, 1655.

tîr-eádig, adj., *glorious, famous:* dat. sg. tîr-eádigum menn (of Beówulf), 2190.

tîr-fäst, adj., *famous, rich in glory.* nom. sg. (of Hrôðgâr), 923.

tîr-leás, adj., *without glory, infamous:* gen. sg. (of Grendel), 844.

toga, w. m., *leader:* in comp. folc-toga.

torht, adj., *bright, brilliant:* acc. sg. neut. hof . . . torht, 313. — Comp.: wuldor-torht, heaðo-torht (*loud in battle*).

torn, st. n. : 1) *wrath, insult, distress:* acc. sg. torn, 147, 834; gen. pl. torna, 2190. — 2) *anger:* instr. sg. torne ge-bolgen, 2402. — Comp. lîge-torn.

torn, adj., *bitter, cruel:* nom. sg. hreówa tornost, 2130.

torn-ge-môt, st. n., (*wrathful meeting*), *angry engagement, battle:* acc. sg., 1141.

tô, I. prep. w. dat. indicating direction or tending to, hence: 1) local = whither after verbs of motion,

to, up to, at: com tô recede (*to the hall*), 721; eode tô sele, 920; eode tô hire freán sittan, 642; gæð eft . . . tô medo (*goeth again to mead*), 605; wand tô wolcnum (*wound to the welkin*), 1120; sigon tô slæpe (*sank to sleep*), 1252; 28, 158, 234, 438, 553, 926, 1010, 1014, 1155, 1159, 1233, etc.; lîð-wæge bär hälum tô handa (*bore the ale-cup to the hands of the men? at hand?*), 1984; ðð þät niht becom ôðer tô yldum, 2118; him tô bearme cwom mâððum-fät mære (*came to his hands, into his possession*), 2405; sælde tô sande sîd-fäðme scip (*fastened the broad-bosomed ship to the shore*), 1918; þät se harm-scaða tô Heorute â-teáh (*went forth to Heorot*), 767. After verb sittan: sitte nu tô symble (*sit now to the meal*), 489; siððan . . . we tô symble geseten häfdon, 2105; tô hâm (*home, at home*), 124, 374, 2993. With verbs of speaking: maðelode tô his wine-drihtne (*spake to his friendly lord*), 360; tô Geátum sprec, 1172; so, hêht þät heaðo-weorc tô hagan biódan (*bade the battle-work be told at the hedge*), 2893. — 2) with verbs of bringing and taking (cf. under **on**, I., d): hraðe wäs tô bûre Beówulf fetod (*B. was hastily brought from a room*), 1311; siððan Hâma ät-wäg tô þære byrhtan byrig Brôsinga mene (*since H. carried the Brosing-necklace off from the bright city*), 1200; weán âhsode. fæhðo tô Frvsum (*suffered woe, feud as to, from, the Frisians*), 1208. — 3) = end of motion, hence: a) *to, for, as, in:* þone god sende folce tô frôfre (*for, as, a help to the folk*), 14; **gesette . . . sunnan and mônan** leóman tô leóhte (*as a light*), 95; ge-sät . . . tô rûne (*sat in counsel*), 172; wearð he Heaðo-lâfe tô hand-bonan, 460; bringe . . . tô helpe (*bring to, for, help*), 1831; Eofore forgeaf ângan dôhtor . . . hyldo tô wedde (*as a pledge of his favor*), 2999; so, 508(?), 666, 907, 972, 1022, 1187, 1263, 1331, 1708, 1712, 2080, etc.; secgan tô sôðe (*to say in sooth*), 51; so, 591, 2326. b) with verbs of thinking, hoping, etc., *on, for, at, against:* he tô gyrn-wräce swîðor þôhte þonne tô sæ-lâde (*thought more on vengeance than on the sea-voyage*), 1139; säcce ne wêneð tô Gâr-Denum (*nor weeneth of conflict with the Spear-Danes*), 602; þonne wêne ic tô þe wyrsan gebinges (*then I expect for thee a worse result*), 525; ne ic tô Sweóþeóde sibbe oððe treówe wihte ne wêne (*nor expect at all of, from, the Swedes . . .*), 2923; wiste þäm ahlæcan tô þäm heáh-sele hilde ge-þinged (*battle prepared for the monster in the high hall*), 648; wel bið þäm þe môt tô fäder fäðmum freoðo wilnian (*well for him that can find peace in the Father's arms*), 188; þâra þe he ge-worhte tô West-Denum (*of those that he wrought against the West-Danes*), 1579. — 4) with the gerund. inf.: **tô gefremmanne** (*to do*), 174; tô ge-cýðanne (*to make known*), 257; tô secganne (*to say*), 473; tô befleónne (*to avoid, escape*), 1004; so, 1420, 1725, 1732, 1806, 1852, 1923, 1942, etc. With inf.: tô fêran, 316; tô friclan, 2557. — 5) temporal: gewât him tô gescäp-hwîle (*went at(?) the hour of fate;* or, *to his fated rest?*), 26;

tô wîdan feore (*ever, in their lives*), 934; **âwa tô aldre** (*for life, forever*), 956; so, **tô aldre**, 2006, 2499; **tô lîfe** (*during life, ever*), 2433. — 6) with particles: **wôd under wolcnum tô þäs þe . . .** (*went under the welkin to the point where . . .*), 715; so, **elne ge-eodon tô þäs þe**, 1968; so, 2411; **he him þäs leán for-geald . . . tô þäs þe he on reste geseah Grendel licgan** (*he paid him for that to the point that he saw G. lying dead*), 1586; **wäs þät blôd tô þäs hât** (*the blood was hot to that degree*), 1617; **näs þâ long tô þon þät** (*'twas not long till*), 2592, 2846; **wäs him se man tô þon leóf þät** (*the man was dear to him to that degree*), 1877; **tô hwan siððan wearð hond-ræs häleða** (*up to what point, how, the hand-contest turned out*), 2072; **tô middes** (*in the midst*), 3142.

II. Adverbial modifier, *quasi* preposition [better explained in many cases as prep. postponed]: 1) *to, towards, up to, at:* **geóng sôna tô**, 1786; so, 2649; **fêhð ôðer tô**, 1756; **sæ-lâc . . . þe þu her tô lôcast** (*upon which thou here lookest*), 1655; **folc tô sægon** (*the folk looked on*), 1423; **þät hî him tô mihton gegnum gangan** (*might proceed thereto*), 313; **se þe him bealwa tô bôte gelŷfde** (*who believed in help out of evils from him*, i.e. Beówulf), 910; **him tô anwaldan âre ge-lyfde** (*trusted for himself to the Almighty's help*), 1273; **þe ûs sêceað tô Sweóna leóde** (*that the Swedes will come against us*), 3002. — 2) before adj. and adv., *too:* **tô strang** (*too mighty*), 133; **tô fäst**, 137; **tô swŷð**, 191; so, 789, 970, 1337, 1743, 1749, etc.; **tô fela micles** (*far too much*), 695; **he tô forð ge-stôp** (*he had gone too far*), 2290.

tôð (G. tunþu-s), st. m., *tooth:* in comp. **blôdig-tôð** (adj.).

tredan, st. v. w. acc., *to tread:* inf. **sæ-wong tredan**, 1965; **el-land tredan**, 3020; pret. sg. **wräc-lâstas träd**, 1353; **medo-wongas träd**, 1644; **gräs-moldan träd**, 1882.

treddian, tryddian (see **trod**), w. v., *to stride, tread, go:* pret. sg. **treddode**, 726; **tryddode getrume micle** (*strode about with a strong troop*), 923.

trem, st. n., *piece, part:* acc. sg. **ne . . . fôtes trem** (*not a foot's breadth*), 2526.

treów, st. f., *fidelity, good faith:* acc. sg. **treówe**, 1073; **sibbe oððe treówe**, 2923.

treów, st. n., *tree:* in comp. **galg-treów.**

treówian. See **trûwian.**

treów-loga, w. m., *troth-breaker, pledge-breaker:* nom. pl. **treów-logan**, 2848.

trodu, st. f., *track, step:* acc. sg. or pl. **trode**, 844.

ge-trum, st. n., *troop, band:* instr. sg. **ge-trume micle**, 923.

trum, adj., *strong, endowed with:* nom. sg. **heorot hornum trum**, 1370.

ge-trûwan, w. v. w. acc., *to confirm, pledge solemnly:* pret. sg. **þâ hie getrûwedon on twâ healfe fäste frioðu-wäre**, 1096.

trûwian, treówan, w. v., *to trust in, rely on, believe in:* 1) w. dat.: pret. sg. **sîðe ne trûwode leófes mannes** (*I trusted not in the dear man's enterprise*), 1994; **bearne ne trûwode þät he . . .** (*she trusted not the child that . . .*), 2371; **gehwylc hiora his ferhðe treówde**

þät he . . . (*each trusted his heart that . . .*), 1167. — 2) w. gen.: pret. sg. Geáta leód georne trûwode môdgan mägnes, 670; wiðres ne trûwode, 2954.

ge-trûwian, *to rely on, trust in*, w. dat.: pret. sg. strenge ge-trûwode, mund-gripe mägenes, 1534; — w. gen. pret. sg. beorges ge-trûwode, wîges and wealles, 2323; strenge ge-trûwode ânes mannes, 2541.

tryddian. See **treddian.**

trŷwe, adj., *true, faithful:* nom. sg. þâ gyt wäs . . . æghwylc ôðrum trŷwe, 1166.

ge-trŷwe, adj., *faithful:* nom. sg. her is æghwylc eorl ôðrum ge-trŷwe, 1229.

turf, st. f., *sod, soil, seat:* in comp. âðel-turf.

tux, st. m., *tooth, tusk:* in comp. hilde-tux.

ge-twæfan, w. v. w. acc. of person and gen. thing, *to separate, divide, deprive of, hinder:* pres. sg. III. þät þec âdl ôððe ecg eafoðes ge-twæfeð (*robs of strength*), 1764; inf. god eáðe mäg þone dol-scaðan dæda ge-twæfan (*God may easily restrain the fierce foe from his deeds*), 479; pret. sg. sumne Geáta leód . . . feores getwæfde (*cut him off from life*), 1434; nô þær wæg-flotan wind ofer ŷðum sîðes ge-twæfde (*the wind hindered not the wave-floater in her course over the water*), 1909; pret. part. ätrihte wäs gûð ge-twæfed (*almost had the struggle been ended*), 1659.

ge-twæman, w. v. acc. pers. and gen. thing, *to hinder, render incapable of, restrain:* inf. ic hine ne mihte . . . ganges getwæman, 969.

twegen, m. f. n. **twâ**, num., *twain, two:* nom. m. twegen, 1164; acc. m. twegen, 1348; dat. twæm, 1192; gen. twega, 2533; acc. f. twâ, 1096, 1195.

twelf, num., *twelve.* gen. twelfa, 3172.

tweone (Frisian twine), num. = *bini, two:* dat. pl. be sæm tweonum, 859, 1298; 1686.

twidig, adj., in comp. lang-twidig (*long-assured*), 1709.

tyder, st. m., *race, descendant:* in comp. un-tyder, 111.

tydre (Frisian teddre), adj., *weak, unwarlike, cowardly:* nom. pl. tydre, 2848.

tyn, num., *ten:* uninflect. dat. on tyn dagum, 3161; inflect. nom. tyne, 2848.

tyrwian, w. v., *to tar:* pret. part. tyrwed in comp.: niw-tyrwed.

on-tyhtan, w. v., *to urge on, incite, entice:* pret. sg. on-tyhte, 3087.

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þafian, w. v. w. acc., *to submit to, endure:* inf. þät se þeód-cyning þafian sceolde Eofores ânne dôm, 2964.

þanc, st. m.: 1) *thought:* in comp. fore-, hete-, or-, searo-þanc; inwit-þanc (adj.). — 2) *thanks* (w. gen. of thing): nom. sg., 929, 1779; acc. sg. þanc, 1998, 2795. — 3) *content, favor, pleasure:* dat. sg. þâ þe gif-sceattas Geáta fyredon þyder tô þance (*those that tribute for the Geátas carried thither for favor*), 379.

ge-þanc, st. m., *thought:* instr. pl. þeóstrum ge-þoncum, 2333. — Comp. môd-ge-þanc.

þanc-hycgende, pres. part., *thoughtful*, 2236.

þancian, w. v., *to thank:* pret. sg. gode þancode . . . þäs þe hire se willa ge-lamp (*thanked God that her wish was granted*), 626; so, 1398; pl. þancedon, 627(?).

þanon, þonon, þonan, adv., *thence:* 1) local: þanon eft gewât (*he went thence back*), 123; þanon up . . . stigon (*went up thence*), 224; so, þanon, 463, 692, 764, 845, 854, 1293; þanan, 1881; þonon, 520, 1374, 2409; þonan, 820, 2360, 2957. — 2) personal: þanon untydras ealle on-wôcon (*from him*, i.e. Cain, etc.), 111; so, þanan, 1266; þonon, 1961; unsôfte þonon feorh ôð-ferede (i.e. from Grendel's mother), 2141.

þâ, adv.: 1) *there, then,* 3, 26, 28, 34, 47, 53, etc. With þær: þâ þær, 331. With nu: nu þâ (*now then*), 658. — 2) conjunction, *when, as, since,* w. indic., 461, 539, 633, etc.; — *because, whilst, during, since,* 402, 465, 724, 2551, etc.

þät, I. demons. pron. acc. neut. of se: demons. nom. þät (*that*), 735, 766, etc.; instr. sg. **þŷ,** 1798, 2029; þät ic þŷ wæpne ge-bräd (*that I brandished as(?) a weapon; that I brandished the weapon?*), 1665; þŷ weorðra (*the more honored*), 1903; þŷ sêft (*the more easily*), 2750; þŷ läs hym ŷðe þrym wudu wynsuman for-wrecan meahte (*lest the force of the waves the winsome boat might carry away*), 1919; nô þŷ ær (*not sooner*), 755, 1503, 2082, 2374, 2467; nô þŷ leng (*no longer, none the longer*), 975. **þŷ** = adv., *therefore, hence,* 1274, 2068; **þê . . . þê** = *on this account; for this reason . . . that, because,* 2639–2642; wiste þê geornor (*knew but too well*), 822; **he . . . wäs sundes** þê sænra þe hine swylt fornam (*he was the slower in swimming as [whom?] death carried him off*), 1437; näs him wihte þê sêl (*it was none the better for him*), 2688; so, 2278. Gen. sg. **þäs** = adv., *for this reason, therefore,* 7, 16, 114, 350, 589, 901, 1993, 2027, 2033, etc. **þäs þe,** especially after verbs of thanking, = *because,* 108, 228, 627, 1780, 2798; — also = secundum quod: þäs þe hie gewislîcost ge-witan meahton, 1351; — *therefore, accordingly,* 1342, 3001; **tô þäs** (*to that point; to that degree*), 715, 1586, 1617, 1968, 2411; þäs georne (*so firmly*), 969; ac he þäs fäste wäs . . . besmiðod (*it was too firmly set*), 774; nô þäs frôd leofað gumena bearna þät þone grund wite (*none liveth among men so wise that he should know its bottom*), 1368; he þäs (þäm, MS.) môdig wäs (*had the courage for it*), 1509.

II. conj. (relative), *that, so that,* 15, 62, 84, 221, 347, 358, 392, 571, etc.; ôð þät (*up to that, until*); see **ôð**.

þätte (from þät þe, see **þe**), *that,* 151, 859, 1257, 2925, etc.; þät þe (*that*), 1847.

þær: 1) demons. adv., *there* (*where*), 32, 36, 89, 400, 757, etc.; morðorbealo mâga, þær heó ær mæste heóld worolde wynne (*the deathbale of kinsmen where before she had most worldly joy*), 1080. With þâ: þâ þær, 331; þær on innan (*therein*), 71. Almost like Eng. expletive *there,* 271, 550, 978, etc.; — *then, at that time,* 440; — *thither:* þær swîð-ferhðe sittan eodon (*thither went the bold ones to sit,* i.e. to the bench), 493, etc.

— 2) relative, *where*, 356, 420, 508, 513, 522, 694, 867, etc.; eode . . . þær se snotera bâd (*went where the wise one tarried*), 1314; so, 1816; — *if*, 763, 798, 1836, 2731, etc.; — *whither*: gâ þær he wille, 1395.

þe, I. relative particle, indecl., partly standing alone, partly associated with se, seó, þät: Hunferð maðelode, þe ät fôtum sät (*H., who sat at his feet, spake*), 500; so, 138, etc.; wäs þät gewin tô swýð þe on þâ leóde be-com (*the misery that had come on the people was too great*), 192, etc.; ic wille . . . þe þâ and-sware ädre ge-cýðan þe me se gôda â-gifan þenceð (*I will straightway tell thee the answer that the good one shall give*), 355; ðð þone ânne däg þe he . . . (*till that very day that he . . .*), 2401; heó þâ fæhðe wräc þe þu . . . Grendel cwealdest (*the fight in which thou slewest G.*), 1335; mid þære sorge þe him sió sâr belamp (*with the sorrow wherewith the pain had visited him*), 2469; pl. þonne þâ dydon þe . . . (*than they did that . . .*), 45; so, 378, 1136; þâ mâðmas þe he me sealde (*the treasures that he gave me*), 2491; so, gimfästan gife þe him god sealde (*the great gifts that God had given him*), 2183. After þâra þe (*of those that*), the depend. verb often takes sg. instead of pl. (Dietrich, Haupt XI., 444 seqq.): wundor-sióna fela secga ge-hwylcum þâra þe on swylc starað (*to each of those that look on such*), 997; so, 844, 1462, 2384, 2736. Strengthened by se, seó, þät: sägde se þe cûðe (*said he that knew*), 90; wäs se grimma gäst Grendel hâten, se þe môras heóld (*the grim stranger hight Grendel, he that held the moors*), 103; here-byrne . . . seó þe bâncofan beorgan cûðe (*the corselet that could protect the body*), 1446, etc.; þær ge-lŷfan sceal dryhtnes dôme se þe hine deáð nimeð (*he shall believe in God's judgment whom death carrieth off*), 441; so, 1437, 1292 (cf. Heliand I., 1308).

þäs þe. See **þät.**

þeáh þe. See **þeáh.**

for **þam þe.** See for-**þam.**

þŷ, þê, *the, by that*, instr. of se: âhte ic holdra þŷ läs . . . þe deáð fornam (*I had the less friends whom death snatched away*), 488; so, 1437.

þeccan, w. v., *to cover* (thatch), *cover over*: inf. þâ sceal brond fretan, äled þeccean (*fire shall eat, flame shall cover, the treasures*), 3016; pret. pl. þær git eágor-streám earmum þehton (*in swimming*), 513.

þegn, st. m., *thane, liegeman, king's higher vassal; knight*: nom. sg., 235, 494, 868, 2060, 2710; (Beówulf), 194; (Wiglâf), 2722; acc. sg. þegen (Beówulf, MS. þegn), 1872; dat. sg. þegne, 1342, 1420; (Hengest), 1086; (Wîglâf), 2811; gen. sg. þegnes, 1798; nom. pl. þegnas, 1231; acc. pl. þegnas, 1082, 3122; dat. pl. þegnum, 2870; gen. pl. þegna, 123, 400, 1628, 1674, 1830, 2034, etc. — Comp.: ambiht-, ealdor-, heal-, magu-, sele-þegn.

þegnian, þênian, w. v., *to serve, do liege service*: pret. sg. ic him þênode deóran sweorde (*I served them with my good sword*, i.e. slew them with it), 560.

þegn-sorh, st. f., *thane-sorrow, grief for a liegeman:* acc. sg. þegnsorge, 131.

þegu, st. f., *taking:* in comp.: beáh-, beór-, sinc-þegu.

þel, st. n., *deal-board, board for benches:* in comp. benc-þel, 486, 1240.

þencan, w. v.: 1) *to think:* absolutely: pres. sg. III. se þe wel þenceð, 289; so, 2602. With depend. clause: pres. sg. nænig heora þôhte þät he . . . (*none of them thought that he*), 692. — 2) w. inf., *to intend:* pres. sg. III. þâ and-sware . . . þe me se gôda â-gifan þenceð (*the answer that the good one intendeth to give me*), 355; (blôdig wäl) byrgean þenceð, 448; þonne he . . . gegân þenceð longsumne lof (*if he will win eternal fame*), 1536; pret. sg. ne þät aglæca yldan þôhte (*the monster did not mean to delay that*), 740; pret. pl. wit unc wið hronfixas werian þôhton, 541; (hine) on healfa ge-hwone heáwan þôhton, 801.

â-þencan, *to intend, think out:* pret. sg. (he) þis ellen-weorc âna â-þôhte tô ge-fremmanne, 2644.

ge-þencan, w. acc.: 1) *to think of:* þät he his selfa ne mäg . . . ende ge-þencean (*so that he himself may not think of, know, its limit*), 1735. — 2) *to be mindful:* imper. sg. ge-þenc nu . . . hwät wit geó spræcon, 1475.

þenden: 1) adv., *at this time, then, whilst:* nalles fâcen-stafas þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon (*not at all at this time had the Scyldings done foul deeds*), 1020 (referring to 1165; cf. Wîdsîð, 45 seqq.); þenden reáfode rinc ôðerne (*whilst one warrior robbed another*, i.e. Eofor robbed Ongenþeów), 2986. — 2) conj., *so long as, whilst*, 30, 57, 284, 1860, 2039, 2500, 3028; — *whilst*, 2419. With subj., *whilst, as long as:* þenden þu môte, 1178; þenden þu lifige, 1255; þenden hyt sŷ (*whilst the heat lasts*), 2650.

þengel, st. m., *prince, lord, ruler:* acc. sg. hringa þengel (Beówulf), 1508.

þes (m.), **þeós** (f.), **þis** (n.), demons. pron., *this:* nom. sg. 411, 432, 1703; f., 484; nom. acc. neut., 2156, 2252, 2644; þys, 1396; acc. sg. m. þisne, 75; f. þâs, 1682; dat. sg. neut. þissum, 1170; þyssum, 2640; f. þisse, 639; gen. m. þisses, 1217; f. þisse, 929; neut. þysses, 791, 807; nom. pl. and acc. þâs, 1623, 1653, 2636, 2641; dat. þyssum, 1063, 1220.

þê. See **þät.**

þêh. See **þeáh.**

þearf, st. f., *need:* nom. sg. þearf, 1251, 2494, 2638; þâ him wäs manna þearf (*as he was in need of men*), 201; acc. sg. þearfe, 1457, 2580, 2850; fremmað ge nu leóda þearfe (*do ye now what is needful for the folk*), 2802; dat. sg. ät þearfe, 1478, 1526, 2695, 2710; acc. pl. se for andrysnum ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe (*who would supply in courtesy all the thane's needs*), 1798 (cf. sele-þegn, 1795). — Comp.: firen-, nearo-, ofer-þearf

þearf. See **þurfan.**

ge-þearfian, w. v., = *necessitatem imponere:* pret. part. þâ him swâ ge-þearfod wäs (*since so they found it necessary*), 1104.

þearle, adv., *very, exceedingly*, 560.

þeáh, þêh, conj., *though, even though* or *if:* 1) with subj. þeáh, 203,

526, 588, 590, 1168, 1661, 2032, 2162. Strengthened by þe: þeáh þe, 683, 1369, 1832, 1928, 1942, 2345, 2620; þeáh ... eal (*although*), 681. — 2) with indic.: þeáh, 1103; þêh, 1614. — 3) doubtful: þeáh he ûðe wel, 2856; swâ þeáh (*nevertheless*), 2879; nô ... swâ þeáh (*not then however*), 973; näs þe forht swâ þêh (*he was not, though, afraid*), 2968; hwäðre swâ þeáh (*yet however*), 2443.

þeáw, st. m., *custom, usage:* nom. sg., 178, 1247; acc. sg. þeáw, 359; instr. pl. þeáwum (*in accordance with custom*), 2145.

þeód, st. f.: 1) *war-troop, retainers:* nom. sg., 644, 1231, 1251. — 2) *nation, folk:* nom. sg., 1692; gen. pl. þeóda, 1706. — Comp.: sige-, wer-þeód.

þeód-cyning, st. m., (= folc-cyning), *warrior-king, king of the people:* nom. sg. (Hrôðgâr), 2145; (Ongenþeów), 2964, 2971; þiódcyning (Beówulf), 2580; acc. sg. þeód-cyning (Beówulf), 3009; gen. sg. þeód-cyninges (Beówulf), 2695; gen. pl. þeód-cyninga, 2.

þeóden, st. m., *lord of a troop, war-chief, king; ruler:* nom. sg., 129, 365, 417, 1047, 1210, 1676, etc.; þióden, 2337, 2811; acc. sg. þeóden, 34, 201, 353, 1599, 2385, 2722, 2884, 3080; þióden, 2789; dat. sg. þeódne, 345, 1526, 1993, 2573, 2710, etc.; þeóden, 2033; gen. sg. þeódnes, 798, 911, 1086, 1628, 1838, 2175; þiódnes, 2657; nom. pl. þeódnas, 3071.

þeóden-leás, adj., *without chief* or *king:* nom. pl. þeóden-leáse, 1104.

þeód-gestreón, st. n., *people's-jewel, precious treasure:* instr. pl. þeód-ge-streónum, 44; **gen. pl** þeód-ge-streóna, 1219.

þeódig, adj., *appertaining to a* **þeód:** in comp. el-þeódig.

þeód-sceaða, w. m., *foe of the people, general foe:* nom. sg. þeód-sceaða (*the dragon*), 2279, 2689.

þeód-þreá, st. f. m., *popular misery, general distress:* dat. pl. wið þeód-þreáum, 178.

þeóf, st. m., *thief:* gen. sg. þeófes cräfte, 2221.

þeón, st. v.: 1) *to grow, ripen, thrive:* pret. sg. weorðmyndum þâh (*grew in glory*), 8. — 2) *to thrive in, succeed:* pret. sg. hûru þät on lande lyt manna þâh (*that throve to few*), 2837. See Note, l. 901.

ge-þeón, *to grow, thrive; increase in power and influence:* imper. ge-þeóh tela, 1219; inf. lof-dædum sceal ... man geþeón, 25; þät þät þeódnes bearn ge-þeón scolde, 911.

on-þeón? *to begin, undertake,* w. gen.: pret. he þäs ær onþâh, 901. See Note, l. 901.

þeón (for **þeówan**), w. v., *to oppress, restrain:* inf. näs se folc-cyning ymb-sittendra ænig þâra þe mec ... dorste egesan þeón (*that durst oppress me with terror*), 2737.

þeóstor, adj., *dark, gloomy:* instr. pl. þeóstrum ge-þoncum, 2333.

þicgan, st. v. w. acc., *to seize, attain, eat, appropriate:* inf. þät he (Grendel) mâ môste manna cynnes þicgean ofer þâ niht, 737; symbel þicgan (*take the meal, enjoy the feast*), 1011; pret. pl. þät hie me þêgon, 563; þær we medu þêgun, 2634.

ge-þicgan, w. acc., *to grasp, take:* pret. sg. (symbel and sele-ful, ful) **ge-þeah, 619, 629;** Beówulf ge-

þah ful on flette, 1025; pret. pl. (medo-ful manig) ge-þægon, 1015.

þider, þyder, adv., *thither:* þyder, 3087, 379, 2971.

þihtig, þyhtig, adj., *doughty, vigorous, firm:* acc. sg. neut. sweord . . . ecgum þyhtig, 1559. — Comp. hyge-þihtig.

þincan. See **þyncan.**

þing, st. n.: 1) *thing:* gen. pl. ænige þinga (*ullo modo*), 792, 2375, 2906. — 2) *affair, contest, controversy:* nom. sg. me wearð Grendles þing . . . undyrne cûð (*Grendel's doings became known to me*), 409. — 3) *judgment, issue, judicial assembly*(?): acc. sg. sceal . . . âna gehegan þing wið þyrse (*shall bring the matter alone to an issue against the giant:* see **hegan**), 426.

ge-þing, st. n.: 1) *terms, covenant:* acc. pl. ge-þingo, 1086. — 2) *fate, providence, issue:* gen. sg. ge-þinges, 398, 710; (ge-þingea, MS.), 525.

ge-þingan, st. v., *to grow, mature, thrive* (Dietrich, Haupt IX., 430): pret. part. cwên môde ge-þungen (*mature-minded, high-spirited, queen*), 625. See **wel-þungen.**

ge-þingan (see **ge-þing**), w. v.: 1) *to conclude a treaty:* w. refl. dat., *enter into a treaty:* pres. sg. III. gif him þonne Hrêðrîc tô þofum Geáta ge-þingeð (*if H. enters into a treaty* (seeks aid at?) *with the court of the Geátas*, referring to the old German custom of princes entering the service or suite of a foreign king), 1838. Leo. — 2) *to prepare, appoint:* pret. part. wiste [ät] þäm ahlæcan . . . hilde ge-þinged, 648; hraðe wäs . . . mêce ge-þinged, 1939.

þinglan, w. v.: 1) *to speak in an assembly, make an address:* inf. ne hŷrde ic snotor-lîcor on swâ geongum feore guman þingian (*I never heard a man so young speak so wisely*), 1844. — 2) *to compound, settle, lay aside:* inf. ne wolde feorh-bealo . . . feó þingian (*would not compound the life-bale for money*), 156; so, pret. sg. þâ fæhðe feó þingode, 470.

þîhan. See **þeón.**

þîn, possess. pron., *thy, thine*, 267, 346, 353, 367, 459, etc.

ge-þôht, st. m., *thought, plan:* acc. sg. ân-fealdne ge-þôht, 256; fäst-rædne ge-þôht, 611.

þolian, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to endure, bear:* inf. (inwid-sorge) þolian, 833; pres. sg. III. þreá-nŷd þolað, 284; pret. sg. þolode þryðswyð, 131. — 2) *to hold out, stand, survive:* pres. sg. (intrans.) þenden þis sweord þolað (*as long as this sword holds out*), 2500; pret. sg. (seó ecg) þolode ær fela hand-gemôta, 1526.

ge-þolian: 1) *to suffer, bear, endure:* gerund. tô ge-þolianne, 1420; pret. sg. earfoð-lîce þrage ge-þolode . . ., þât he . . . dreám gehŷrde (*bore ill that he heard the souna of joy*), 87; torn ge-þolode (*bore the misery*), 147. — 2) *to have patience, wait:* inf. þær he longe sceal on þäs waldendes wære ge-þolian, 3110.

þon (Goth. þan) = *tum, then, now*, 504; äfter þon (*after that*), 725; ær þon däg cwôme (*ere day came*), 732; nô þon lange (*it was not long till then*), 2424; näs þâ long tô þon (*it was not long till then*), 2592, 2846; wäs him se man tô þon leóf þät . . . (*the man was to that degree dear to him that . . .*), 1877.

þonne: 1) adv., *there, then, now,* 377, 435, 525, 1105, 1456, 1485, 1672, 1823, 3052, 3098(?). — 2) conj., *if, when, while:* a) w. indic., 573, 881, 935, 1034, 1041, 1043, 1144, 1286, 1327, 1328, 1375, etc.; þät ic gum-cystum gôdne funde beága bryttan, breác þonne môste (*that I found a good ring-giver and enjoyed him whilst I could*), 1488. b) w. subj., 23, 1180, 3065; þonne . . . þonne (*then . . . when*), 484–85, 2447–48; gif þonne . . . þonne (*if then . . . then*), 1105–1107. c) *than* after comparatives, 44, 248, 469, 505, 534, 679, 1140, 1183, etc.; a comparative must be supplied, l. 70, before þone: þät he . . . hâtan wolde medo-ärn micel men ge-wyrcean þone yldo bearn æfre ge-frunon (*a great mead-house* (greater) *than men had ever known*).

þracu, st. f., *strength, boldness:* in comp. môd-þracu; = impetus in ecg-þracu.

þrag, st. f., *period of time, time:* nom. sg. þâ hine sió þrag be-cwom (*when the* [battle]*-hour befell him*), 2884; acc. sg. þrage (*for a time*), 87; longe (lange) þrage, 54, 114. — Comp. earfoð-þrag.

ge-þräc, st. n., *multitude, crowd:* in comp. searo-ge-þräc.

þrec-wudu, st. m., (*might-wood*), *spear* (cf. mägen-wudu): acc. sg., 1247.

þreá, st. m. f., *misery, distress:* in comp. þeód-þreá, þreá-nêdla, -nȳd.

þreá-nêdla, w. m., *crushing distress, misery:* dat. sg. for þreá-nêdlan, 2225.

þreá-nȳd, st. f., *oppression, distress:* acc. sg. þreá-nȳd, 284; dat. pl. þreá-nȳdum, 833.

þreát, st. m., *troop, band:* dat. sg on þam þreáte, 2407; dat. pl sceaðena þreátum, 4. — Comp. iren-þreát.

þreátian, w. v. w. acc., *to press, cp-press:* pret. pl. mec . . . þreátedon, 560.

þreot-teoða, num. adj. w. m., *thirteenth:* nom. sg. þreot-teoða secg, 2407.

þreó, num. (neut.), *three:* acc. þrió wicg, 2175; þreó hund wintra, 2279.

þridda, num. adj. w. m., *third:* instr. þriddan sîðe, 2689.

ge-þring, st. n., *eddy, whirlpool, crush:* acc. on holma ge-þring, 2133.

þringan, st. v., *to press:* pret. sg. wergendra tô lyt þrong ymbe þeóden (*too few defenders pressed round the prince*), 2884; pret. pl. syððan Hrêðlingas tô hagan þrungon (*after the Hrethlingas had pressed into the hedge*), 2961.

for-þringan, *to press out; rescue, protect:* inf. þät he ne mehte . . . þâ weá-lâfe wîge for-þringan þeódnes þegne (*that he could not rescue the wretched remnant from the king's thane by war*), 1085.

ge-þringan, *to press:* pret. sg. ceól up ge-þrang (*the ship shot up,* i.e. on the shore in landing), 1913.

þritig, num., *thirty* (neut. subst.): acc. sg. w. partitive gen.: þritig þegna, 123; gen. þrittiges (XXXtiges, MS.) manna, 379.

þrîst-hydig, adj., *bold-minded, valorous:* nom. sg. þióden þrîst-hydig (Beówulf), 2811.

þrowian, w. v. w. acc., *to suffer, endure:* inf. (hât, gnorn) þrowian, 2606, 2659; pret. sg. þrowade, 1590, 1722; þrowode, 2595.

þryð, st. f., *abundance, multitude,*

excellence, power : instr. pl. þryðum (*excellently, extremely ; excellent in strength?*), 494.

þryð-ärn, st. n., *excellent house, royal hall* · acc. sg. (of Heorot), 658.

þryðlîc, adj., *excellent, chosen :* nom. sg. þryð-lîc þegna heáp, 400, 1628; superl. acc. pl. þryð-lîcost, 2870.

þrŷð-swŷð, st. n.?, *great pain* (?) : acc., 131, 737 [? adj., *very powerful, exceeding strong*].

þryð-word, st. n., *bold speech, choice discourse :* nom. sg., 644. (Great store was set by good table-talk : cf. Lachmann's Nibelunge, 1612; Rigsmâl, 29, 7, in Möbius, p. 79 b, 22.)

þrym, st. m. : 1) *power, might, force :* nom. sg. ýða þrym, 1919; instr. pl. = adv. þrymmum (*powerfully*), 235. — 2) *glory, renown :* acc. sg. þrym, 2. — Comp. hyge-þrym.

þrym-lîc, adj., *powerful, mighty :* nom. sg. þrec-wudu þrym-lîc (*the mighty spear*), 1247.

þu, pron., *thou*, 366, 407, 445, etc.; acc. sg. þec (poetic), 948, 2152, etc.; þe, 417, 426, 517, etc.; after compar. sælran þe (*a better one than thee*), 1851. See **ge.**

þunca, w. m. See äf-**þunca.**

ge-**þungen.** See ge-**þingan,** st. v.

þurfan, pret.-pres. v., *to need :* pres. sg. II. nô þu ne þearft . . . sorgian (*needest not care*), 450; so, 445, 1675; III. ne þearf . . . onsittan (*need not fear*), 596; so, 2007, 2742; pres. subj. þät he . . . sêcean þurfe, 2496; pret. sg. þorfte, 157, 1027, 1072, 2875, 2996; pl. nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton (i.e. wesan) fêðe-wîges (*needed not boast of their foot-fight*), 2365.

ge-þuren. See **þweran.**

þurh, prep. w. acc. signifying motion through, hence : I. local, *through, throughout :* wôd þâ þurh þone wäl-rêc (*went then through the battle-reek*), 2662.—II. causal : 1) *on account of, for the sake of, owing to :* þurh slîðne nîð (*through fierce hostility, heathenism*), 184; þurh holdne hige (*from friendliness*), 267; so, **þurh rûmne sefan,** 278; **þurh sîdne sefan,** 1727; eówerð þurh egsan uncûðne nîð (*shows unheard-of hostility by the terror he causes*), 276; so, 1102, 1336, 2046. 2) *by means of, through :* heaðo-ræs for-nam mihtig mere-deór þurh mîne hand, 558; þurh ânes cräft, 700; so, 941, 1694, 1696, 1980, 2406, 3069.

þus, adv., *so, thus*, 238, 337, 430.

þunian, w. v., *to din, sound forth :* pret. sg. sund-wudu þunede, 1907.

þûsend, num., *thousand :* 1) fem. acc. ic þe þûsenda þegna bringe tô helpe, 1830. — 2) neut. with measure of value (sceat) omitted : acc. seófon þûsendo, 2196; gen. hund-þûsenda landes and locenra beága (*100,000 sceattas' worth of land and rings*), 2995. — 3) uninflected : acc. þûsend wintra, 3051.

þwære, adj., *affable, mild :* in comp. man-þwære.

ge-**þwære,** adj., *gentle, mild :* nom. pl. ge-þwære, 1231.

ge-**þweran,** st. v., *to forge, strike :* pret. part. heoru . . . hamere ge-þuren (for ge-þworen) (*hammer-forged sword*), 1286.

þyhtig. See **þihtig.**

ge-**þyld** (see **þolian**), st. f. : 1) *patience, endurance :* acc. sg. ge-þyld, 1396. — 2) *steadfastness.* instr. pl. = adv. : ge-þyldum (*steadfastly, patiently*), 1706.

þyle, st. m., *spokesman, leader of the conversation at court:* nom. sg., 1166, 1457.

þyncan, þincean, w. v. w. dat. of pers., *to seem, appear:* pres. sg. III. þinceð him tô lytel (*it seems to him too little*), 1749; ne þynceð me gerysne, þät we (*it seemeth to me not fit that we ...*), 2654; pres. pl. hy ... wyrðe þinceað eorla gesæhtlan (*they seem worthy contenders with(?) earls;* or, *worthy warriors*), 368; pres. subj. swâ him ge-met þince, 688; inf. þincean, 1342; pret. sg. þûhte, 2462, 3058; nô his lîf-gedâl sâr-lîc þûhte secga ænigum (*his death seemed painful to none of men*), 843; pret. pl. þær him fold-wegas fägere þûhton, 867.

of-þincan, *to displease, offend:* inf. mäg þäs þonne of-þyncan þeóden (dat.) Heaðo-beardna and þegna gehwam þâra leóda, 2033.

þyrs, st. m., *giant:* dat. sg. wið þyrse (Grendel), 426.

þys-lîc, adj., *such, of such a nature:* nom. sg. fem. þys-lîcu þearf, 2638.

þŷ. See **þät.**

þŷwan (M.H.G. diuhen, O.H.G. dûhan), w. v., *to crush, oppress:* inf. gif þec ymb-sittend egesan þŷwað (*if thy neighbors oppress thee with dread*), 1828.

þŷstru, st. f., *darkness:* dat. pl. in þŷstrum, 87.

ge-**þŷwe,** adj., *customary, usual:* nom. sg. swâ him ge-þŷwe ne wäs (*as was not his custom*), 2333.

U

ufan, adv., *from above,* 1501; *above,* 330.

ufera (prop. *higher*), adj., *later:* dat. pl. ufaran dôgrum, 2201, 2393.

ufor, adv., *higher,* 2952.

uhte, w. f., *twilight* or *dawn:* dat. or acc. on uhtan, 126.

uht-floga, w. m., *twilight-flier, dawn-flier* (epithet of the dragon): gen. sg. uht-flogan, 2761.

uht-hlem, st. m., *twilight-cry, dawn-cry:* acc. sg., 2008.

uht-sceaða, w. m., *twilight-* or *dawn-foe:* nom. sg., 2272.

umbor, st. n., *child, infant:* acc. sg., 46; dat. sg., 1188.

un-blîðe, adv.(?), *unblithely, sorrowfully,* 130, 2269; (adj., nom. pl.?), 3032.

un-byrnende, pres. part., *unburning, without burning,* 2549.

unc, dat. and acc. of the dual wit, *us two, to us two,* 1784, 2138, 2527; gen. hwäðer ... uncer twega (*which of us two*), 2533; uncer Grendles (*of us two, G. and me*), 2003.

uncer, poss. pron., *of us two:* nom. sg. [uncer], 2002(?); dat. pl. uncran eaferan, 1186.

un-cûð, adj.: 1) *unknown:* nom. sg. stîg ... eldum uncûð, 2215; acc. sg. neut. uncûð ge-lâd (*unknown ways*), 1411. — 2) *unheard-of, barbarous, evil:* acc. sg. uncûðne nîð, 276; gen. sg. un-cûðes (*of the foe,* Grendel), 961.

under, I. prep. w. dat. and acc.: 1) w. dat., answering question where? = *under* (of rest), contrasted with *over:* bât (wäs) under beorge, 211; þâ cwom Wealhþeó forð gân under gyldnum beáge (*W. walked forth under a golden circlet,* i.e. decked with), 1164; siððan he under segne sinc ealgode (*under his banner*), 1205; he under rande ge-cranc (*sank under his shield*),

1210; under wolcnum, 8, 1632; under heofenum, 52, 505; under roderum, 310; under helme, 342, 404; under here-grîman, 396, 2050, 2606; so, 711, 1198, 1303, 1929, 2204, 2416, 3061, 3104. — 2) w. acc.: a) answering question whither? = *under* (of motion): þâ secg wîsode under Heorotes hrôf, 403; siððan æfen-leóht under heofenes hâdor be-holen weorðeð, 414; under sceadu bregdan, 708; ðeón under fen-hleoðu, 821; hond âlegde . . . under geápne hrôf, 837; teón in under eoderas, 1038; so, 1361, 1746, 2129, 2541, 2554, 2676, 2745; so, hæfde þâ for-sîðod sunu Ecg-þeówes under gynne grund, 1552 (for-sîðian requires acc.). b) after verbs of venturing and fighting, with acc. of object had in view: he under hârne stân . . . âna ge-nêðde frêcne dæde, 888; ne dorste under ƿðа ge-win aldre ge-nêðan, 1470. c) indicating extent, with acc. after expressions of limit, etc.: under swegles begong (*as far as the sky extends*), 861, 1774; under heofenes hwealf (*as far as heaven's vault reaches*), 2016.

II. Adv., *beneath, below:* stîg under läg (*a path lay beneath*, i.e. the rock), 2214.

undern-mæl, st. n., *midday:* acc. sg., 1429.

un-dyrne, un-derne, adj., *without concealment, plain, clear:* nom. sg., 127, 2001; un-derne, 2912.

un-dyrne, adv., *plainly, evidently;* un-dyrne cûð, 150, 410.

un-fäger, adj., *unlovely, hideous:* nom. sg. leóht un-fäger, 728.

un-fæcne, adj., *without malice, sincere:* nom. sg., 2069.

un-fæge, adj., *not death-doomed* or *"fey":* nom. sg., 2292; acc. sg. un-fægne eorl, 573.

un-flitme, adv., *solemnly, incontestably:* Finn Hengeste elne unflitme âðum benemde (*F. swore solemnly to H. with oaths*) [if an adj., elne un-f. = *unconquerable in valor*], 1098.

un-forht, adj., *fearless, bold:* nom. sg., 287; acc. pl. unforhte (adv.?), 444. See Note.

un-from, adj., *unfit, unwarlike:* nom. sg., 2189.

un-frôd, adj., *not aged, young:* dat sg. guman un-frôdum, 2822.

un-gedêfelîce, adv., *unjustly, contrary to right and custom*, 2436.

un-gemete, adv., *immeasurably, exceedingly*, 2421, 2722, 2729.

un-gemetes, adv. gen. sg., the same, 1793.

un-geâra, adv., (*not old*), *recently, lately*, 933; *soon*, 603.

un-gifeðe, adj., *not to be granted; refused:* nom. sg., 2922.

un-gleáw, adj., *regardless, reckless.* acc. sg. sweord . . . ecgum ungleáw (of a sharp-edged sword), 2565.

un-hâr, adj., *very gray:* nom. sg., 357; (*bald?*).

un-hælo, st. f., *mischief, destruction:* gen. sg. wiht un-hælo (*the demon of destruction*, Grendel), 120.

un-heóre, un-hŷre, adj., *monstrous, horrible:* nom. sg. m., weard un-hióre (the dragon), 2414; neut. wîf un-hŷre (Grendel's mother), 2121; nom. pl. neut. hand-speru . . . unheóru (of Grendel's claws), 988.

un-hlytme, un-hlitme, adv. (cf. A.S. hlytm = *lot;* O.N. hluti = *part, division*), *undivided, unseparated,*

united, 1130 [unless = un-flitme, 1098]. See Note.

un-leóf, adj., *hated:* acc. pl. seah on un-leófe, 2864.

un-lifigende, pres. part., *unliving, lifeless:* nom. sg. un-lifigende, 468; acc. sg. un-lyfigendne, 1309; dat. sg. un-lifgendum, 1390; gen. sg. un-lyfigendes, 745.

un-lytel, adj., *not little, very large:* nom. sg. duguð un-lytel (*a great band of warriors*? or *great joy*?), 498; dôm un-lytel (*no little glory*), 886; acc. sg. torn un-lytel (*very great shame, misery*), 834.

un-murnlîce, adv., *unpityingly, without sorrowing*, 449, 1757.

unnan, pret.-pres. v., *to grant, give; wish, will:* pret.-pres. sg. I. ic þe an tela sinc-gestreóna, 1226; weak pret. sg. I. ûðe ic swîðor þät þu hine selfne ge-seón môste, 961; III. he ne ûðe þät . . . (*he granted not that . . .*), 503; him god ûðe þät . . . he hyne sylfne ge-wräc (*God granted to him that he avenged himself*), 2875; þeáh he ûðe wel (*though he well would*), 2856.

ge-unnan, *to grant, permit:* inf. gif he ûs ge-unnan wile þät we hine . . . grêtan môton, 346; me ge-ûðe ylda waldend, þät ic . . . ge-seah hangian (*the Ruler of men permitted me to see hanging . . .*), 1662.

un-nyt, adj., *useless:* nom. sg., 413, 3170.

un-riht, st. n., *unright, injustice, wrong:* acc. sg. unriht, 1255, 2740; instr. sg. un-rihte (*unjustly, wrongly*), 3060.

un-rîm, st. n., *immense number:* nom. sg., 1239, 3136; acc. sg., 2625.

un-rîme, adj., *countless, measureless:* nom. sg. gold un-rîme, 3013.

un-rôt, adj., *sorrowing:* nom. pl. un-rôte, 3149.

un-snyttru, st. f., *lack of wisdom:* dat. pl. for his un-snyttrum (*for his unwisdom*), 1735.

un-softe, adv., *unsoftly, with violence* (*hardly*?), 2141; *scarcely*, 1656.

un-swŷðe, adv., *not strongly* or *powerfully:* compar. (ecg) bât unswîðor þonne his þiód-cyning þearfe häfde (*the sword bit less sharply than the prince of the people needed*), 2579; fŷr unswîðor weóll, 2882.

un-synnig, adj., *guiltless, sinless:* acc. sg. un-synnigne, 2090.

un-synnum, adv. instr. pl., *guiltlessly*, 1073.

un-tæle, adj., *blameless:* acc. pl. un-tæle, 1866.

un-tyder, st. m., *evil race, monster:* nom. pl. un-tydras, 111. [Cf. Ger. un-mensch.]

un-wâclîc, adj., *that cannot be shaken; firm, strong:* acc. sg. âd . . . un-wâclicne, 3139.

un-wearnum, adv. instr. pl., *unawares, suddenly;* (*unresistingly*?), 742.

un-wrecen, pret. part., *unavenged*, 2444.

up, adv., *up, upward*, 224, 519, 1374, 1620, 1913, 1921, 2894; (of the voice), þâ wäs . . . wôp up âhafen, 128; so, 783.

up-lang, adj., *upright, erect:* nom. sg., 760.

uppe (adj., ûfe, ûffe), adv., *above*, 566.

up-riht, adj., *upright, erect:* nom. sg., 2093.

uton. See **wuton.**

Û

ûð-genge, adj., *transitory, evanescent, ready to depart,* (*fled*?): þær wäs Asc-here . . . feorh ûð-genge, 2124.

ûs, pers. pron. dat. and acc. of **we** (see **we**), *us, to us,* 1822, 2636, 2643, 2921, 3002, 3079; acc. (poetic), ûsic, 2639, 2641, 2642; —gen. ûre: ûre æg-hwilc (*each of us*), 1387; ûser, 2075.

ûser, possess. pron.: nom. sg. ûre man-drihten, 2648; dat. sg. ûssum hlâforde, 2635; gen. sg. neut. ûsses cynnes, 2814; dat. pl. ûrum . . . bâm (*to us both, two*) (for unc bâm), 2660.

ût, adv., *out,* 215, 537, 664, 1293, 1584, 2082, 2558, 3131.

ûtan, adv., *from without, without,* 775, 1032, 1504, 2335.

ût-fûs, adj., *ready to go:* nom. sg. hringed-stefna îsig and ût-fûs, 33.

ût-weard, adj., *outward, outside, free:* nom. sg. eoten (Grendel) wäs ût-weard, 762.

ûtan-weard, adj., *without, outward, from without:* acc. sg. hlæw . . . ealne ûtan-weardne, 2298.

W

***wacan,** st. v., *to awake, arise, originate:* pret. sg. þanon (from Cain) wôc fela geó-sceaft-gâsta, 1266; so, 1961; pl. þâm feówer bearn . . . in worold wôcon, 60.

*on-wacan: 1) *to awake* (intrans.): pret. sg. þâ se wyrm on-wôc (*when the drake awoke*), 2288. — 2) *to be born:* pret. sg. him on-wôc heáh Healfdene, 56; pl. on-wôcon, 111.

wacian, w. v., *to watch:* imper. sg. waca wið wrâðum! 661.

wadan, st. v., (cf. wade, waddle) *to traverse; stride, go:* pret. sg. wôd þurh þone wäl-rêc, 2662; wôd under wolcnum (*stalked beneath the clouds*), 715.

ge-wadan, *to attain by moving, come to, reach:* pret. part. ôð þät . . wunden-stefna ge-waden häfde, þät þâ lîðende land ge-sâwon (*till the ship had gone so far that the sailors saw land*), 220.

on-wadan, w. acc., *to invade, befall:* pret. sg. hine fyren on-wôd(?), 916.

þurh-wadan, *to penetrate, pierce:* pret. sg. þät swurd þurh-wôd wrätlîcne wyrm, 891; so, 1568.

wag, st. m., *wall:* dat. sg. on wage, 1663; dat. pl. äfter wagum (*along the walls*), 996.

wala, w. m., *boss:* nom. pl. walan, 1032 (cf. Bouterwek in Haupt XI., 85 seqq.).

walda, w. m., *wielder, ruler:* in comp. an-, eal-walda.

wald-swaðu, st. f., *forest-path:* dat. pl. äfter wald-swaðum (*along the wood-paths*), 1404.

wam, wom, st. m., *spot, blot, sin:* acc. sg. him be-beorgan ne con wom (*cannot protect himself from evil* or *from the evil strange orders*, etc.; wom = wogum? = *crooked*?), 1748; instr. pl. wommum, 3074.

wan, won, adj., *wan, luria dark:* nom. sg. ƿð-geblond . . . won (*the dark waves*), 1375; se wonna hrefn (*the black raven*), 3025; wonna lêg (*lurid flame*), 3116; dat. sg. f. on wanre niht, 703; nom. pl. neut. scadu-helma ge-sceapu . . . wan, 652.

wang, st. m., *mead, field; place:* acc. sg. wang, 93, 225; wong, 1414, 2410, 3074; dat. sg. wange, 2004;

wonge, 2243, 3040, acc. pl. **wongas**, 2463. — Comp.: **freoðo-**, **grund-**, **medo-**, **sæ-wang.**

wang-stede, st. m., (locus campestris), *spot, place:* dat. sg. **wong-stede**, 2787.

wan-hȳd (for hygd), st. f., *heedlessness, recklessness:* dat. pl. for his won-hȳdum, 434.

wanian, w. v.: 1) intrans., *to decrease, wane:* inf. þâ þät sweord ongan . . . wanian, 1608. — 2) w. acc., *to cause to wane* or *lessen:* pret. sg. he tô lange leóde mîne wanode, 1338.

ge-wanian, *to decrease, diminish:* pret. part. is mîn flet-werod . . . ge-wanod, 477.

wan-sælig, adj., *unhappy, wretched:* nom. sg. won-sælig wer (Grendel), 105.

wan-sceaft, st. f., *misery, want:* acc. sg. won-sceaft, 120.

warian, w. v. w. acc., *to occupy, guard, possess:* pres. sg. III. þær he hæðen gold warað (*where he guards heathen gold*), 2278; pl. III. hie (Grendel and his mother) dȳgel land warigeað, 1359; pret. sg. (Grendel) goldsele warode, 1254; (Cain) wêsten warode, 1266.

waroð, st. m., *shore:* dat. sg. tô waroðe, 234; acc. pl. wîde waroðas, 1966.

waru, st. f., *inhabitants*, (collective) *population:* in comp. land-waru.

wâ, interj., *woe!* wâ bið þäm þe . . . (*woe to him that . . .*), 183.

wâðu, st. f., *way, journey:* in comp. gamen-wâðu.

wânian, w. v., *to weep, whine, howl*, w. acc.: inf. gehȳrdon . . . sâr wânigean helle häftan (*they heard the hell-fastened one lamenting his pain*), 788; pret. sg. [wânode], 3152(?).

wât. See **witan.**

wäccan, w. v., *to watch*. pret. part. wäccende, 709, 2842; acc. sg. m. wäccendne wer, 1269. See **wacian.**

wäcnan, w. v., *to be awake, come forth:* inf., 85.

wäd, st. n., (the moving) *sea, ocean:* nom. wado weallende, 546; wadu weallendu, 581; gen. pl. wada 508.

wäfre, adj., *wavering* (like flame), *ghostlike, without distinct bodily form:* nom. sg. wäl-gæst wäfre (of Grendel's mother), 1332; — *flickering, expiring:* nom. sg. wäfre môd, 1151; him wäs geômor sefa, wäfre and wäl-fûs, 2421.

be-wägnan, w. v., *to offer:* pret part. him wäs . . . freónd-laðu wordum be-wägned, 1194.

wäl, st. n., *battle, slaughter, the slain in battle:* acc. sg. wäl, 1213, 3028; blôdig wäl, 448; oððe on wäl crunge (*or in battle, among the slain, fall*), 636; dat. sg. sume on wäle crungon (*some fell in the slaughter*), 1114; dat. sg. in Fr . . . es wäle (proper name in MS. destroyed), 1071; nom. pl. walu, 1043.

wäl-bed, st. n., *slaughter-bed, death-bed:* dat. sg. on wäl-bedde, 965.

wäl-bend, st. f., *death-bond:* acc. sg. or pl. wäl-bende . . . hand-gewriðene, 1937.

wäl-bleát, adj., *deadly, mortal, cruel:* acc. sg. wunde wäl-bleáte, 2726.

wäl-deáð, st. m., *death in battle:* nom. sg., 696.

wäl-dreór, st. m., *battle-gore:* instr sg. wäl-dreóre, 1632.

wäl-fâh, adj., *slaughter-stained, blood-stained:* acc. sg. wäl-fâgne winter, 1129.

wäl-fæhð, st. f., *deadly feud:* gen. pl. wäl-fæhða, 2029.

wäl-feall, st. m., (*fall of the slain*), *death, destruction:* dat. sg. tô wälfealle, 1712.

wäl-fûs, adj., *ready for death, foreboding death:* nom. sg., 2421.

wäl-fyllo, st. f., *fill of slaughter:* dat. sg. mid þære wäl-fulle (i.e. the thirty men nightly slaughtered at Heorot by Grendel), 125; wälfylla? 3155.

wäl-fŷr, st. n.: 1) *deadly fire:* instr. sg. wäl-fŷre (of the fire-spewing dragon), 2583. — 2) *corpse-consuming fire, funeral pyre:* gen. pl. wäl-fŷra mæst, 1120.

wäl-gæst, st. m., *deadly sprite* (of Grendel and his mother): nom. sg. wäl-gæst, 1332; acc. sg. þone wäl-gæst, 1996.

wäl-hlem, st. m., *death-stroke:* acc. sg. wäl-hlem þone, 1996.

wälm, st. m., *flood, whelming water:* nom. sg. þære burnan wälm, 2547; gen. sg. þäs wälmes (*of the surf*), 2136. — Comp. cear-wälm.

wäl-nîð, st. m., *deadly hostility:* nom. sg., 3001; dat. sg. äfter wälnîðe, 85; nom. pl. wäl-nîðas, 2066.

wäl-râp, st. m., *flood-fetter*, i.e. *ice:* acc. pl. wäl-râpas, 1611; (cf. wäll, wel, wyll = *well, flood:* leax sceal on wäle mid sceóte scrîðan, Gnom. Cott. 39).

wäl-ræs, st. m., *deadly onslaught:* nom. sg., 2948; dat. sg. wäl-ræse, 825, 2532.

wäl-rest, st. f., *death-bed*. acc. sg. wäl-reste, 2903.

wäl-rêc, st. m., *deadly reek* or *smoke:* acc. sg. wôd þâ þurh þone wäl-rêc, 2662.

wäl-reáf, st, n., *booty of the slain, battle-plunder:* acc. sg., 1206.

wäl-reów, adj., *bold in battle:* nom. sg., 630.

wäl-sceaft, st. m., *deadly shaft, spear:* acc. pl. wäl-sceaftas, 398.

wäl-seax, st. n., *deadly knife, war-knife:* instr. sg. wäll-seaxe, 2704.

wäl-stenge, st. m., *battle-spear:* dat. sg. on þäm wäl-stenge, 1639.

wäl-stôw, st. f., *battle-field:* dat. sg. wäl-stôwe, 2052, 2985.

wästm, st. m., *growth, form, figure:* dat. sg. on weres wästmum (*in man's form*), 1353.

wäter, st. n., *water:* nom. sg., 93, 1417, 1515, 1632; acc. sg. wäter, 1365, 1620; deóp wäter (*the deep*), 509, 1905; ofer wîd wäter (*over the high sea*), 2474; dat. sg. äfter wätere (*along the Grendel-sea*), 1426; under wätere (*at the bottom of the sea*), 1657; instr. wätere, 2723; wätre, 2855; gen. sg. ofer wäteres hrycg (*over the surface of the sea*), 471; on wäteres æht, 516; þurh wäteres wylm (*through the sea-wave*), 1694; gen. = instr. wäteres weorpan (*to sprinkle with water*), 2792.

wäter-egesa, st. m., *water-terror*, i.e. *the fearful sea:* acc. sg., 1261

wäter-ŷð, st. f., *water-wave, billow:* dat. pl. wäter-ŷðum, 2243.

wæd, st. f., (*weeds*), *garment:* in comp. here-, hilde-wæd.

ge-wæde, st. n., *clothing*, especially *battle-equipments:* acc. pl. gewædu, 292. — Comp. eorl-gewæde.

wæg, st. m., *wave:* acc. sg. wæg, 3133.

wæg-bora, w. m., *wave-bearer, swimmer* (bearing or propelling

the waves before him): nom. sg. wundorlîc wæg-bora (of a sea-monster), 1441.

wæg-flota, w. m., *sea-sailer, ship:* acc. sg. wêg-flotan, 1908.

wæg-holm, st. m., *the wave-filled sea:* acc. sg. ofer wæg-holm, 217.

wæge, st. n., *cup, can:* acc. sg. fäted wæge, 2254, 2283.—Comp.: ealo-, lîð-wæge.

wæg-lîðend, pres. part., *sea-farer:* dat. pl. wæg-lîðendum (et lîðendum, MS.), 3160.

wæg-sweord, st. n., *heavy sword:* acc. sg., 1490.

wæn, st. m., *wain, wagon:* acc. sg. on wæn, 3135.

wæpen, st. n., *weapon; sword:* nom. sg., 1661; acc. sg. wæpen, 686, 1574, 2520, 2688; instr. wæpne, 1665, 2966; gen. wæpnes, 1468; acc. pl. wæpen, 292; dat. pl. wæpnum, 250, 331, 2039, 2396. — Comp.: hilde-, sige-wæpen.

wæpned-man, st. m., *warrior, man:* dat. sg. wæpned-men, 1285.

wær, st. f., *covenant, treaty:* acc. sg. wære, 1101; — *protection, care:* dat. sg. on freán (on þäs waldendes) wære (*into God's protection*), 27, 3110. — Comp.: friodo-wær.

wæsma, w. m., *fierce strength, war-strength:* in comp. here-wæsma, 678.

we, pers. pron., *we*, 942, 959, 1327, 1653, 1819, 1820, etc.

web, st. n., *woven work, tapestry:* nom. pl. web, 996.

webbe, w. f., *webster, female weaver:* in comp. freoðu-webbe.

weccan, weccean, w. v. w. acc., *to wake, rouse; recall:* inf. wîg-bealu weccan (*to stir up strife*), 2047; nalles hearpan swêg (sceal) wîgend weccean (*the sound of the harp shall not wake up the warriors*) 3025; ongunnon þâ . . . bæl-fŷra mæst wîgend weccan (*the warriors then began to start the mightiest of funeral pyres*), 3145; pret. sg. wehte hine wätre (*roused him with water*, i.e. Wîglâf recalled Beówulf to consciousness), 2855.

tô-weccan, *to stir up, rouse:* pret. pl. hû þâ folc mid him (*with one another*), fæhðe tô-wehton, 2949.

wed, st. n., (cf. wed-ding), *pledge:* dat. sg. hyldo tô wedde (*as a pledge of his favor*), 2999.

weder, st. n., *weather:* acc. pl. wuldor-torhtan weder, 1137; gen. pl. wedera cealdost, 546.

ge-wef, st. n., *woof, weaving:* acc. pl. wîg-spêda ge-wiofu (*the woof of war-speed:* the battle-woof woven for weal or woe by the Walkyries; cf. Njals-saga, 158), 698.

weg, st. m., *way:* acc. sg. on weg (*away, off*), 264, 764, 845, 1431, 2097; gyf þu on weg cymest (*if thou comest off safe*, i.e. from the battle with Grendel's mother), 1383. — Comp.: feor-, fold-, forð-, wîd-weg.

wegan, st. v. w. acc., *to bear, wear, bring, possess:* subj. pres. nâh hwâ sweord wege (*I have none that may bear the sword*), 2253; inf. nalles (sceal) eorl wegan mâððum tô ge-myndum (*no earl shall wear a memorial jewel*), 3016; pret. ind. he þâ frätwe wäg . . . ofer ŷða ful (*bore the jewels over the goblet of the waves*), 1208; wäl-seaxe . . . þät he on þyrnan wäg, 2705; heortan sorge wäg (*bore heart's sorrow*); so, 152, 1778, 1932, 2781.

ät-wegan = *auferre, to carry off:* syððan Hâma ät-wäg tô þære byrhtan þyrig Brosinga mene

(*since H. bore from the bright city the Brosing-collar*), 1199.

ge-wegan (O.N. wega), *to fight:* inf. þe he wiδ þam wyrme ge-wegan sceolde, 2401.

wel, adv.: 1) *well:* wel biδ þäm þe ... (*well for him that ...!*), 186; se þe wel þenceδ (*he that well thinketh, judgeth*), 289; so, 640, 1046, 1822, 1834, 1952, 2602; well, 2163, 2813. — 2) *very, very much:* Geát ungemetes wel ... restan lyste (*the Geat longed sorely to rest*), 1793. — 3) *indeed, to be sure,* 2571, 2856.

wela, w. m., *wealth, goods, possessions:* in comp. ær-, burg-, hord-, máδδum-wela.

wel-hwylc, indef. pron., = quivis, *any you please, any* (each, all): gen. pl. wel-hwylcra wilna, 1345; w. partitive gen.: nom. sg. witena wel-hwylc, 266; — substantively: acc. neut. wel-hwylc, 875.

welig, adj., *wealthy, rich:* acc. sg. wîc-stede weligne Wægmundinga, 2608.

wel-þungen, pres. part., *well-thriven* (in mind), *mature, high-minded:* nom. sg. Hygd (wäs) swîδe geong, wîs, wel-þungen, 1928.

wenian, w. v., *to accustom, attract, honor:* subj. pret. þät ... Folcwaldan sunu ... Hengestes heáp hringum wenede (*sh. honor*), 1092.

be-(bi-)wenian, *to entertain, care for, attend:* pret. sg. mäg þäs þonne of-þyncan þeóden Heaδo-beardna ... þonne he mid fæmnan on flet gæð, dryht-bearn Dena duguδa bi-wenede (*may well displease the prince of the H. ... when he with the woman goes into the hall, that a noble scion of the Danes should entertain, bear wine to, the knights,* cf. 494 seqq.; or, *a noble scion of the Danes should attend on her?*), 2036; pret. part. nom. pl. wæron her tela willum be-wenede, 1822.

wendan, w. v., *to turn:* pres. sg. III. him eal worold wendeδ on willan (*all the world turns at his will*), 1740.

ge-wendan, w. acc.: 1) *to turn, turn round:* pret. sg. wicg gewende (*turned his horse*), 315. — 2) *to turn* (intrans.), *change:* inf. wâ biδ þäm þe sceal ... frôfre ne wênan, wihte ge-wendan (*woe to him that shall have no hope, shall not change at all*), 186.

on-wendan, *to avert, set aside:* 1) w. acc.: inf. ne mihte snotor häleδ weán on-wendan, 191. — 2) intrans.: sibb æfre ne mäg wiht on-wendan þam þe wel þenceδ (*in, to, him that is well thinking friendship can not be set aside*), 2602.

wer, st. m., *man, hero:* nom. sg. (Grendel), 105; acc. sg. wer (Beówulf), 1269, 3174; gen. sg. on weres wästmum (*in man's form*), 1353; nom. pl. weras, 216, 1223, 1234, 1441, 1651; dat. pl. werum, 1257; gen. pl. wera, 120, 994, 1732, 3001; (MS. weora), 2948.

wered, st. n., (as adj. = *sweet*), *a sort of beer* (probably without hops or such ingredients): acc. sg. scîr wered, 496.

were-feohte, f., *defensive fight, fight in self-defence:* dat. pl. for were-fyhtum (fere fyhtum, MS.), 457.

werhδo, st. f., *curse, outlawry, condemnation:* acc. sg. þu in helle scealt werhδo dreógan, 590.

werian, *to defend, protect:* w. vb., pres. sg. III. beaduscrûd ... þät mîne breóst wereδ, 453; inf. wit unc wiδ hron-fixas werian þôhton,

541; pres. part. w. gen. pl. wergendra tô lyt (*too few defenders*), 2883; pret. ind. wäl-reáf werede (*guarded the battle-spoil*), 1206; se hwîta helm hafelan werede (*the shining helm protected his head*), 1449; pl. hafelan weredon, 1328; pret. part. nom. pl. ge . . . byrnum werede (*ye . . . corselet-clad*), 238, 2530.

be-werian, *to protect, defend:* pret. pl. þät hie . . . leóda land-geweorc lâðum be-weredon scuccum and scynnum (*that they the people's land-work from foes, from monsters and demons, might defend*), 939.

werlg, adj., *accursed, outlawed:* gen. sg. wergan gâstes (Grendel), 133; (of the devil), 1748.

werod, weorod, st. n., *band of men, warrior-troop:* nom. sg. werod, 652; weorod, 290, 2015, 3031; acc. sg. werod, 319; dat. instr. sg. weorode, 1012, 2347; werede, 1216; gen. sg. werodes, 259; gen. pl. wereda, 2187; weoroda, 60.—Comp.: eorl-, flet-werod.

wer-þeód, st. f., *people, humanity:* dat. sg. ofer wer-þeóde, 900.

wesan, v., *to be:* pres. sg. I. ic eom, 335, 407; II. þu eart, 352, 506; III. is, 256, 272, 316, 343, 375, 473, etc.; nu is þînes mägenes blæd âne hwîle (*the prime* [*fame*?] *of thy powers lasteth now for a while*), 1762; ys, 2911, 3000, 3085; pl. I. we synt, 260, 342; II. syndon, 237, 393; III. syndon, 257, 361, 1231; synt, 364; sint, 388; subj. pres. sîe, 435, 683, etc.; sŷ, 1832, etc.; sig, 1779, etc.; imper. sg. II. wes, 269 (cf. wassail, wes hæl), 407, 1171, 1220, 1225, etc.; inf. wesan, 272, 1329, 1860, 2709, etc. The inf. wesan must sometimes be supplied: nealles Hetware hrêmge þorfton (i.e. wesan) fêðe-wîges, 2364; so, 2498, 2660, 618, 1858; pres. part. wesende, 46; dat. sg. wesendum, 1188; pret. sg. I., III. wäs, 11, 12, 18, 36, 49, 53, etc.; wäs on sunde (*was a-swimming*), 1619; so, 848, 850(?), 970, 981, 1293; progressive, wäs secgende (for sæde), 3029; II. wære, 1479, etc.; pl. wæron, 233, 536, 544, etc.; wæran (w. reflex. him), 2476; pret. subj. wære, 173, 203, 594, 946, etc.; progressive, myndgiend wære (for myndgie), 1106.—Contracted neg. forms: nis = ne + is, 249, 1373, etc.; näs = ne + wäs, 134, 1300, 1922, 2193, etc. (cf. uncontracted: ne wäs, 890, 1472); næron = ne + wæron, 2658; nære = ne + wære, 861, 1168. See **cniht-wesende**.

wêg. See **wæg.**

wên, st. f., *expectation, hope:* nom. sg., 735, 1874, 2324; nu is leódum wên orlêg-hwîle (gen.) (*now the people have weening of a time of strife*), 2911; acc. sg. þäs ic wên häbbe (*as I hope, expect*), 383; so, þäs þe ic [wên] hafo, 3001; wên ic talige, 1846; dat. pl. bega on wênum (*in expectation of both*, i.e. the death and the return of Beówulf), 2896. See **ôr-wena.**

wênan, w. v., *to ween, expect, hope:* 1) absolutely: pres. sg. I. þäs ic wêne (*as I hope*), 272; swâ ic þe wêne tô (*as I hope thou wilt:* Beówulf hopes Hrôðgâr will now suffer no more pain), 1397. — 2) w. gen. or acc. pres. sg. I. þonne wêne ic tô þe wyrsan ge-þinges, 525; ic þær heaðu-fŷres hâtes wêne, 2523; III. secce ne wêneð tô Gâr-

Denum (*weeneth not of contest with the Gar-Danes*), 601; inf. (beorhtre bôte) wênan (*to expect, count on, a brilliant* [*? a lighter penalty*] *atonement*), 157; pret. pl. þâs ne wêndon ær witan Scyldinga, þät . . . (*the wise men of the Scyldings weened not of this before, that . . .*), 779; þät hig þäs äðelinges eft ne wêndon þät he . . . sêcean côme (*that they looked not for the atheling again that he . . . would come to seek . . .*), 1598. — 3) w. acc. and inf.: pret. sg. wênde, 934. — 4) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I. wêne ic þät . . ., 1185; wên' ic þät . . ., 338, 442; pret. sg. wênde, 2330; pl. wêndon, 938, 1605.

wêpan, st. v., *to weep:* pret. sg. [weóp], 3152(?).

wêrig, adj., *weary, exhausted,* w. gen.: nom. sg. sîðes wêrig (*weary from the journey, way-weary*), 579; dat. sg. sîðes wêrgum, 1795; — w. instr.: acc. pl. wundum wêrge (*wound-weary*), 2938. — Comp.: deáð-, fyl-, gûð-wêrig.

ge-wêrigean, w. v., *to weary, exhaust:* pret. part. ge-wêrgad, 2853.

wêrig-môd, adj., *weary-minded* (*animo defessus*): nom. sg., 845, 1544.

wêste, adj., *waste, uninhabited:* acc. sg. win-sele wêstne, 2457.

wêsten, st. n., *waste, wilderness:* acc. sg. wêsten, 1266.

wêsten, st. f., *waste, wilderness:* dat. sg. on þære wêstenne, 2299.

weal, st. m.: 1) *wall, rampart:* dat. instr. sg. wealle, 786, 892, 3163; gen. sg. wealles, 2308. — 2) *elevated sea-shore:* dat. sg. of wealle, 229; acc. pl. windige weallas, 572, 1225. — 3) *wall of a building:* acc. sg. wið þäs recedes weal, 326; dat. sg. be wealle, 1574; hence, the inner and outer rock-walls of the dragon's lair (cf. Heyne's essay: Halle Heorot, p. 59): dat. sg., 2308, 2527, 2717, 2760, 3061, 3104; gen. sg. wealles, 2324. — Comp.: bord-, eorð-, sæ-, scyld-weal.

ge-wealc, st. n., *rolling:* acc. sg. ofer ŷða ge-wealc, 464.

ge-weald, st. n., *power, might:* acc. sg. on feónda ge-weald (*into the power of his foes*), 809, 904; so, 1685; gewealdâgan, häbban, â-beódan (w. gen. of object = *to present*) = *to have power over,* 79, 655, 765, 951, 1088, 1611, 1728. See **on-weald.**

wealdan, st. v., *to wield, govern, rule over, prevail:* 1) absolutely or with depend. clause: inf. gif he wealdan môt (*if he may prevail*), 442; þær he . . . wealdan môste swâ him Wyrd ne ge-scrâf (*if* [*where?*] *he was to prevail, as Weird had not destined for him*), 2575; pres. part. waldend (*God*), 1694; dat. wealdende, 2330; gen. waldendes, 2293, 2858, 3110. — 2) with instr. or dat.: inf. þâm wæpnum wealdan (*to wield, prevail with, the weapons*), 2039; Geátum wealdan (*to rule the Geátas*), 2391; beáh-hordum wealdan (*to rule over, control, the treasure of rings*), 2828; wäl-stôwe wealdan (*to hold the field of battle*), 2985; pret. sg. weóld, 465, 1058, 2380, 2596; þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga (*while the friend of the S. ruled the G.*), 30; pl. weóldon, 2052. — 3) with gen.: pres. sg. I. þenden ic wealde wîdan rîces, 1860; pres. part. wuldres wealdend (waldend), 17, 183, 1753;

ylda waldend, 1662; waldend fira, 2742; sigora waldend, 2876 (designations of God); pret. sg. weóld, 703, 1771.

ge-wealdan, *to wield, have power over, arrange:* 1) w. acc.: pret. sg. hâlig god ge-weóld wîg-sigor, 1555. — 2) w. dat.: pret. cyning ge-weóld his ge-witte (*the king possessed his senses*), 2704. — 3) w. gen.· inf. he ne mihte nô . . . wæpna ge-wealdan, 1510.

ge-wealden, pret. part., *subject, subjected:* acc. pl. gedêð him swâ gewealdene worolde dælas, 1733.

weallan, st. v.: 1) *to toss, be agitated* (of the sea): pres. part. nom. pl. wadu weallende (weallendu), 546, 581; nom. sg. brim weallende, 848; pret. ind. weól, 515, 850, 1132; weóll, 2139. — 2) figuratively (of emotions), *to be agitated:* pres. pl. III. syððan Ingelde wellaþ wäl-nîðas (*deadly hate thus agitates Ingeld*), 2066; pres. part. weallende, 2465; pret. sg. hreðer inne weóll (*his heart was moved within him*), 2114; hreðer æðme weóll (*his breast* [the dragon's] *swelled from breathing, snorting*), 2594; breóst innan weóll þeóstrum ge-þoncum, 2332; so, weóll, 2600, 2715, 2883.

weall-clif, st. n., *sea-cliff:* acc. sg. ofer weall-clif, 3133.

weallian, w. v., *to wander, rove about:* pres. part. in comp. heoro-weallende, 2782.

weard, st. m., *warden, guardian; owner:* nom. sg. weard Scyldinga (*the Scyldings' warden of the march*), 229; weard, 286, 2240; se weard, sâwele hyrde, 1742; the *king* is called beáh-horda weard, 922; rîces weard, 1391; folces weard, 2514; the *dragon* is called weard, 3061; weard un-hióre, 2414; beorges weard, 2581; acc. sg. weard, 669; (dragon), 2842; beorges weard (dragon), 2525, 3067 — Comp.: bât-, êðel-, gold-, heáfod-, hord-, hŷð-, land-, rên-, sele-, yrfe-weard.

weard, st. m., *possession* (Dietrich in Haupt XI., 415): in comp. eorð-weard, 2335.

weard, st. f., *watch, ward:* acc. sg. wearde healdan, 319; wearde heóld, 305. — Comp. æg-weard.

weard, adj., *-ward:* in comp. and-, innan-, ût-weard, 1288, etc.

weardian, w. v. w. acc.: 1) *to watch, guard, keep:* inf. he his folme forlêt tô lîf-wraðe, lâst weardian (*Grendel left his hand behind as a life-saver, to guard his track* [Kemble]), 972; pret. sg. him sió swîðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorte (*his right hand kept guard for him in H.*, i.e. showed that he had been there), 2099; sg. for pl. hŷrde ic þät þâm frätwum feówer mearas lungre gelîce lâst weardode (*I heard that four horses, quite alike, followed in the traces of the armor*), 2165. — 2) *to hold, possess, inhabit:* pret. sg. fîfel-cynnes eard . . . weardode (*dwelt in the abode of the sea-fiends*), 105; reced weardode un-rîm eorla (*an immense number of earls held the hall*), 1238; pl. þær we gesunde sâl weardodon, 2076.

wearh, st. m., *the accursed one; wolf:* in comp. heoro-wearg, 1268.

wearn, st. f.: 1) *resistance, refusal*, 366. — 2) *warning?, resistance?*. See **un-wearnum**, 742.

weaxan, st. v., *to wax, grow:* pres sg. III. ðð þät him on innan ofer-

hygda dæl weaxeð (*till within him pride waxeth*), 1742; inf. weaxan, 3116; pret. sg. weôx, 8.

ge-weaxan, *to grow up:* pret. sg. ðð þät seó geogoð ge-weôx, 66.

ge-weaxan to, *to grow to* or *for something:* pret. sg. ne ge-weôx he him tô willan (*grew not for their benefit*), 1712.

weá, w. m., *woe, evil, misfortune:* nom. sg., 937; acc. sg. weán, 191, 423, 1207, 1992, 2293, 2938; gen. pl. weána, 148, 934, 1151, 1397.

weá-lâf, st. f., *wretched remnant:* acc. pl. þâ weá-lâfe (*the wretched remnant*, i.e. Finn's almost annihilated band), 1085, 1099.

weá-spel, st. n., *woe-spell, evil tidings:* dat. sg. weá-spelle, 1316.

ge-weoldum. See **ge-wild.**

weorc, st. n.: 1) *work, labor, deed:* acc. sg., 74; (*war-deed*), 1657; instr. sg. weorce, 1570; dat. pl. weorcum, 2097; wordum ne (and) worcum, 1101, 1834; gen. pl. worda and worca, 289. — 2) *work, trouble, suffering:* acc. sg. þäs gewinnes weorc (*misery on account of this strife*), 1722; dat. pl. adv. weorcum (*with labor*), 1639. — Comp.: beadu-, ellen-, heaðo-, nihtweorc.

ge-weorc, st. n.: 1) *work, deed, labor:* nom. acc. sg., 455, 1563, 1682, 2718, 2775; gen. sg. geweorces, 2712. Comp.: ær-, fyrn-, gûð-, hond-, nîð-ge-weorc. — 2) *fortification, rampart:* in comp. land-geweorc, 939.

weorce, adj., *painful, bitter:* nom. sg., 1419.

weorð, st. n., *precious object, valuable:* dat. sg. weorðe, 2497.

weorð, adj., *dear, precious:* nom. sg. weorð Denum æðeling (*the atheling dear to the Danes*, Beówulf), 1815; compar. nom. sg. þät he syððan wäs . . . mâðme þy weorðra (*more honored from the jewel*), 1903; cf. **wyrðe.**

weorðan, st. v.: 1) *to become:* pres. sg. III. beholen weorðeð (*is concealed*), 414; underne weorðeð (*becomes known*), 2914; so, pl. III. weorðað, 2067; wurðað, 282; inf. weorðan, 3179; wurðan, 808; pret. sg. I., III. wearð, 6, 77, 149, 409, 555, 754, 768, 819, 824, etc.; pl. wurdon, 228; subj. pret. wurde, 2732. — 2) inf. tô frôfre weorðan (*to become a help*), 1708; pret. sg. wearð he Heaðolâfe tô hand-bonan, 460; so, wearð, 906, 1262; ne wearð Heremôd swâ (i.e. tô frôfre) eaforum Ecgwelan, 1710; pl. wurdon, 2204; subj. pret. sg. II. wurde, 588. — 3) pret. sg. þät he on fylle wearð (*that he came to a fall*), 1545. — 4) *to happen, befall:* inf. unc sceal weorðan . . . swâ unc Wyrd ge-teóð (*it shall befall us two as Fate decrees*), 2527; þurh hwät his worulde gedâl weorðan sceolde, 3069; pret. sg. þâ þær sôna wearð ed-hwyrft eorlum (*there was soon a renewal to the earls*, i.e. of the former perils), 1281.

ge-weorðan: 1) *to become:* pret. sg. ge-wearð, 3062; pret. part. cearu wäs geniwod ge-worden (*care was renewed*), 1305; swâ ûs ge-worden is, 3079. — 2) *to finish; complete?*: inf. þät þu . . . lête Sûð-Dene sylfe ge-weorðan gûðe wið Grendel (*that thou wouldst let the S. D. put an end to their war with Grendel*), 1997. — 3) impersonally with acc., *to agree, decide:* pret. sg. þâ þäs monige ge-wearð þät . . . (*since many agreed that . . .*),

1599; pret. part. hafaŏ þäs geworden wine Scyldinga, rîces hyrde, and þät ræd talaŏ þät he . . . (*therefore hath it so appeared* (?) *advisable to the friend of the S., the guardian of the realm, and he counts it a gain that . . .*), 2027.

weorŏ-ful, adj., *glorious, full of worth:* nom. sg. weorŏ-fullost, 3100.

weorðian, w. v., *to honor, adorn:* pret. sg. þær ic . . . þîne leôde weorðode weorcum (*there honored I thy people by my deeds*), 2097; subj. pret. (þät he) ät feoh-gyftum . . . Dene weorðode (*that he would honor the Danes at, by, treasure-giving*), 1091.

ge-weorðian, ge-wurðian, *to deck, ornament:* pret. part. hire syŏŏan wäs äfter beáh-þege breóst ge-weorŏod, 2177; wæpnum geweorðad, 250; since ge-weorðad, 1451; so, ge-wurðad, 331, 1039, 1646; wîde ge-weorðad (*known, honored, afar*), 1960.

weorŏ-lîce, adv., *worthily, nobly:* superl. weorŏ-lîcost, 3163.

weorŏ-mynd, st. f. n., *dignity, honor, glory:* nom. sg., 65; acc. sg. geseah þâ eald sweord . . ., wîgena weorðmynd (*saw an ancient sword there, the glory of warriors*), 1560; dat. instr. pl. weorŏ-myndum, 8; tô worŏ-myndum, 1187; gen. pl. weorŏ-mynda dæl, 1753.

weorðung, st. f., *ornament:* in comp. breóst-, hâm-, heorŏ-, hring-, wig-weorðung.

weorod. See **werod.**

weorpan, st. v.: 1) *to throw, cast away,* w. acc.: pret. sg. wearp þâ wunden-mæl wrättum gebunden yrre oretta, þät hit on eorðan läg (*the wrathful warrior threw the ornamented sword, that it lay on the earth*), 1532. — 2) *to throw around* or *about,* w. instr.: pret. sg. beorges weard . . . wearp wäl-fŷre (*threw death-fire around*), 2583 — 3) *to throw upon:* inf. he hine eft ongan wäteres (instr. gen.) weorpan (*began to cast water upon him again*), 2792.

for-weorpan, w. acc., *to cast away, squander:* subj. pret. þät he genunga gûŏ-gewædu wrâŏe forwurpe (*that he squandered uselessly the battle-weeds*, i.e. gave them to the unworthy), 2873.

ofer-weorpan, *to stumble:* pret. sg. ofer-wearp þâ . . . wîgena strengest, 1544.

weotlan, w. v., *to provide with, adjust* (?): pret. part. acc. pl. wälbende weotode, 1937.

be-weotian, be-witian, w. v. w. acc., *to regard, observe, care for:* pres. pl. III. be-witiaŏ, 1136; pret. sg. þegn . . . se þe . . . ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe (*who would attend to all the needs of a thane*), 1797; draca se þe . . . hord beweotode (*the drake that guarded a treasure*), 2213; — *to carry out, undertake:* pres. pl. III. þâ . . . oft be-witigaŏ sorh-fulne sîŏ on seglrâde, 1429.

wicg, st. n., *steed, riding-horse:* nom. sg., 1401; acc. sg. wicg, 315; dat. instr. sg. wicge, 234; on wicge, 286; acc. pl. wicg, 2175; gen. pl. wicgä, 1046.

ge-widor, st. n., *storm, tempest:* acc. pl. lâŏ ge-widru (*loathly weather*), 1376.

wiŏ, prep. w. dat. and acc., with fundamental meanings of division and opposition: 1) w. dat., *against, with* (in hostile sense), *from:* þâ wiŏ

gode wunnon, 113; âna (wan) wið **eallum**, 145; ymb **feorh** sacan, lâð wið lâðum, 440; so, 426, 439, 550, 2372, 2521, 2522, 2561, 2840, 3005; þât him holt-wudu . . . helpan ne meahte, lind wið lîge, 2342; hwât . . . sêlest wære wið fær-gyrum tô ge-fremmanne, 174; þât him gâst-bona geôce gefremede wið þeód-þreáum, 178; wið rihte wan (*strove against right*), 144; hâfde . . . sele Hrôðgâres ge-nered wið nîðe (*had saved H.'s hall from strife*), 828; (him dyrne langað . . .) beorn wið blôde (*the hero longeth secretly contrary to his blood*, i.e. H. feels a secret longing for the non-related Beówulf), 1881; sundur ge-dælan lîf wið lîce (*to sunder soul from body*), 2424; streámas wundon sund wið sande (*the currents rolled the sea against the sand*), 213; lîg-ÿðum forborn bord wið ronde (rond, MS.) (*with waves of flame burnt the shield against, as far as, the rim*), 2674; holm storme weól, won wið winde (*the sea surged, wrestled with the wind*), 1133; so, hiora in ânum weóll sefa wið sorgum (*in one of them surged the soul with sorrow* [*against?*, Heyne]), 2601; þât hire wið healse heard grâpode (*that the sharp sword bit against her neck*), 1567. — 2) w. acc.: a) *against, towards:* wan wið Hrôðgâr (*fought against H.*), 152; wið feónda ge-hwone, 294; wið wrâð werod, 319; so, 540, 1998, 2535; hine hâlig god ûs on-sende wið Grendles gryre, 384; þât ic wið þone gûð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte (*that I refrain from boastful speech against the battle-flier*), 2529; ne wolde wið manna ge-hwone . . . feorh-bealo feorran (*would not cease his life-plotting against any of the men*; or, *withdraw life-bale from*, etc.? or, *peace would not have with any man . . ., mortal bale withdraw?*, Kemble), 155; ic þâ leóde wât ge wið feónd ge wið freónd fâste geworhte (*towards foe and friend*), 1865; heóld heáh-lufan wið hâleða brego (*cherished high love towards the prince of heroes*), 1955; wið ord and wið ecge in-gang forstôd (*prevented entrance to spear-point and sword-edge*), 1550. b) *against, on, upon, in:* setton sîde scyldas . . . wið þâs re-cedes weal (*against the wall of the hall*), 326; wið eorðan fæðm (eardodon) (*in the bosom of the earth*), 3050; wið earm ge-sät (*sat on, against, his arm*), 750; so, stîð-môd ge-stôd wið steápne rond, 2567; [wið duru healle eode] (*went to the door of the hall*), 389; wið Hrefna-wudu (*over against, near, H.*), 2926; wið his sylfes sunu setl ge-tæhte (*showed me to a seat with, near, beside, his own son*), 2014. c) *towards, with* (of contracting parties): þät hie healfre ge-weald wið Eotena bearn âgan môston (*that they power over half the hall with the Eotens' sons were to possess*), 1089; þenden he wið wulf wäl reáfode (*whilst with the wolf he was robbing the slain*), 3028. — 3) Alternately with dat. and acc., *against:* nu wið Grendel sceal, wið þam aglæcan, âna gehegan þing wið þyrse, 424–426; — *with, beside:* ge-sät þâ wið sylfne . . ., mæg wið mæge, 1978–79.

wiðer-gyld, st. n., *compensation*. nom. sg., 2052, [proper name?].

wiðer-rähtes, adv., *opposite, in front of,* 3040.

wiðre, st. n., *resistance:* gen. sg. wiðres ne trûwode, 2954.

wig-weorðung, st. f., *idol-worship, idolatry, sacrifice to idols:* **acc.** pl. -weorðunga, 176.

wiht, st. f.: 1) *wight, creature, demon:* nom. sg. wiht unhælo (*the demon of destruction,* Grendel), 120; acc. sg. syllîcran wiht (the dragon), 3039. — 2) *thing, something, aught:* nom. sg. w. negative, ne hine wiht dweleð (*nor does aught check him*), 1736; him wiht ne speów (*it helped him naught*), 2855; acc. sg. ne him þäs wyrmes wîg for wiht dyde (*nor did he count the worm's warring for aught*), 2349; ne meahte ic . . . wiht gewyrcan (*I could not do aught . . .*), 1661; — w. partitive gen.: nô . . . wiht swylcra searonîða, 581; — the acc. sg. = adv. like Germ. *nicht:* ne hie hûru wine-drihten wiht ne lôgon (*did not blame their friendly lord aught*), 863; so, ne wiht = *naught, in no wise,* 1084, 2602, 2858; nô wiht, 541; instr. sg. wihte (*in aught, in any way*), 1992; ne . . . wihte (*by no means*), 186, 2278, 2688; wihte ne, 1515, 1996, 2465, 2924. — Comp.: â-wiht (âht = *aught*), äl-wiht, ô-wiht.

wil-cuma, w. m., *one welcome* (qui gratus advenit): nom. pl. wil-cuman Denigea leódum (*welcome to the people of the Danes*), 388; so, him (the lord of the Danes) wil-cuman, 394; wil-cuman Wedera leódum (*welcome to the Geâtas*), 1895.

ge-wild, st. f., *free-will?* dat. pl. nealles mid ge-weoldum (*sponte, voluntarily,* Bugge), 2223.

wil-deór (for wild-deór), st. n., *wild beast:* acc. pl. wil-deór, 1431.

wil-gesîð, st. m., *chosen* or *willing companion:* nom. pl. -ge-sîðas, 23.

wil-geofa, w. m., *ready giver* (= voti largitor: princely designation), *joy-giver?*: nom. sg. wil-geofa Wedra leóda, 2901.

willa, w. m.: 1) *will, wish, desire, sake:* nom. sg. 627, 825; acc. sg. willan, 636, 1740, 2308, 2410; instr. sg. ânes willan (*for the sake of one*), 3078; so, 2590; dat. sg. tô willan, 1187, 1712; instr. pl. willum (*according to wish*), 1822; sylfes wyllum, 2224, 2640; gen. pl. wilna, 1345. — 2) *desirable thing, valuable:* gen. pl. wilna, 661, 951.

willan, aux. v., *will:* in pres. also *shall* (when the future action is depend. on one's free will): pres. sg. I. wille ic â-secgan (*I will set forth, tell out*), 344; so, 351, 427; ic tô sæ ✱wille (*I will to sea*), 318; wylle, 948, ✱2149, 2513; sg. II. þu wylt, 1853; sg. III. he wile, 346, 446, 1050, 1182, 1833; wyle, 2865; wille, 442, 1004, 1185, 1395; ær he in wille (*ere he will in,* i.e. go or flee into the fearful sea), 1372; wylle, 2767; pl. I. we . . . wyllað, 1819; pret. sg. I., III. wolde, 68, 154, 200, 646, 665, 739, 756, 797, 881, etc.; nô ic fram him wolde (i.e. fleótan), 543; so, swâ he hira mâ wolde (i.e. â-cwellan), 1056; pret. pl. woldon, 482, 2637, 3173; subj. pret., 2730. — Forms contracted w. negative: pres. sg. I. nelle (= ne + wille, *I will not,* nolo), 680, 2525(?); pret. sg. III. nolde (= ne + wolde), 792, 804, 813, 1524; w. omitted inf. þâ metod nolde, 707, 968; pret. subj. nolde, 2519.

wilnian, w. v., *to long for, beseech:* inf. wel bið þäm þe môt . . . tô fäðer fäðmum freoðo wilnian (*well for him that may beseech protection in the Father's arms*), 188.

wil-sîð, st. m., *chosen journey:* acc. sg. wil-sîð, 216.

ge-win, st. n.: 1) *strife, struggle, enmity, conflict:* acc. sg., 878; þâ hie ge-win drugon (*endured strife*), 799; under ŷða ge-win (*under the tumult of the waves*), 1470; gen. sg. þäs ge-winnes weorc (*misery for this strife*), 1722. — 2) *suffering, oppression:* nom. sg., 133, 191; acc. sg. eald ge-win, 1782. — Comp.: fyrn-, ŷð-ge-win.

wîn-ärn, st. n., *hall of hospitality, hall, wine-hall:* gen. sg. wîn-ärnes, 655.

wind, st. m., *wind, storm:* nom. sg., 547, 1375, 1908; dat. instr. sg. winde, 217; wið winde, 1133.

windan, st. v.: 1) intrans., *to wind, whirl:* pret. sg. wand tô wolcnum wäl-fŷra mæst, 1120. — 2) w. acc., *to twist, wind, curl:* pret. pl. streámas wundon sund wið sande, 212; pret. part. wunden gold (*twisted, spirally-twined, gold*), 1194, 3135; instr. pl. wundnum (wundum, MS.) golde, 1383.

ät-windan, *to wrest one's self from, escape:* pret. sg. se þäm feónde ätwand, 143.

be-windan, *to wind with* or *round, clasp, surround, envelop* (involvere): pret. sg. þe hit (the sword) mundum be-wand, 1462; pret. part. wîrum be-wunden (*wound with wires*) 1032; feorh . . . flæsce bewunden (*flesh-enclosed*), 2425; gâr . . . . mundum be-wunden (*a spear grasped with the hands*), 3023; iú-manna gold galdre bewunden (*spell-encircled gold*), 3053; (âstâh . . .) lêg wôpe bewunden (*uprose the flame mingled with a lament*), 3147.

ge-windan, *to writhe, get loose, escape:* inf. wîdre ge-windan (*to flee further*), 764; pret. sg. on fleám ge-wand, 1002.

on-windan, *to unwind, loosen:* pres. sg. (þonne fäder) on-windeð wäl-râpas, 1611.

win-däg, st. m., *day of struggle* or *suffering:* dat. pl. on þyssum windagum (*in these days of sorrow*, i.e. of earthly existence), 1063.

wind-bland (blond), st. n., *wind-roar:* nom. sg., 3147.

wind-gereste, f., *resting-place of the winds:* acc. sg., 2457.

windig, adj., *windy:* acc. pl. windige (weallas, nässas), 572, 1359; windige weallas (wind geard weallas, MS.), 1225.

wine, st. m., *friend, protector,* especially the *beloved ruler:* nom. sg. wine Scyldinga, leóf land-fruma (Scyld), 30; wine Scyldinga (Hrôðgâr), 148, 1184. As vocative: mîn wine, 2048; wine mîn, Beówulf (Hunferð), 457, 530, 1705; acc. sg. holdne wine (Hrôðgâr), 376; wine Deniga, Scyldinga, 350, 2027; dat. sg. wine Scyldinga, 170; gen. sg. wines (Beówulf), 3097; acc. pl. wine, 21; dat. pl. Denum eallum, winum Scyldinga, 1419; gen. pl. winigea leásum, 1665; winia bealdor, 2568. — Comp.: freá-, freó-, gold-, gûð-, mæg-wine.

wine-dryhten, st. m., (dominus amicus), *friendly lord, lord and friend:* acc. sg. wine-drihten, 863, 1605; wine-dryhten, 2723, 3177; dat. sg. wine-drihtne, 360.

wine-geômor, adj., *friend-mourning:* nom. sg., 2240.

wine-leás, adj., *friendless:* dat. sg. wine-leásum, 2614.

wine-mæg, st. m., *dear kinsman:* nom. pl. wine-mâgas, 65.

ge-winna, w. m., *striver, struggler, foe:* comp. eald-, ealdor-gewinna.

winnan, st. v., *to struggle, fight:* pret. sg. III. wan âna wið eallum, 144; Grendel wan . . . wið Hrôðgâr, 151; holm . . . won wið winde (*the sea fought with the wind:* cf. wan wind endi water, Heliand, 2244), 1133; II. eart þu se Beówulf, se þe wið Brecan wunne, 506; pl. wið gode wunnon, 113; þær þâ graman wunnon (*where the foes fought*), 778.

wîn-reced, st. n., *wine-hall, guest-hall, house for entertaining guests:* acc. sg., 715, 994.

wîn-sele, st. m., the same, *wine-hall:* nom. sg., 772; dat. sg. wînsele, 696 (cf. Heliand Glossary, 369 [364]).

winter, st. m. n.: 1) *winter:* nom. sg., 1133, 1137; acc. sg. winter, 1129; gen. sg. wintres, 516. — 2) *year* (counted by winters): acc. pl fîftig wintru (neut.), 2210; instr. pl wintrum, 1725, 2115, 2278; gen. pl. wintra, 147, 264, 1928, 2279, 2734, 3051.

wintre, adj., *so many winters* (old): in comp. syfan-wintre.

ge-wislîce, adv., *certainly, undoubtedly:* superl. gewislîcost, 1351.

wist, st. f., fundamental meaning = *existentia,* hence: 1) *good condition, happiness, abundance:* dat. sg. wunað he on wiste, 1736. — 2) *food, subsistence, booty:* dat. sg. þâ wäs äfter wiste wôp up â-hafen (*a cry was then uplifted after the meal,* i.e. Grendel's meal of thirty men), 128.

wist-fyllo, st. f., *fulness* or *fill of food, rich meal:* gen. sg. wist-fylle, 735.

wit, st. n., (wit), *understanding:* nom. sg., 590. — Comp.: fyr-, inwit.

ge-wit, st. n.: 1) *consciousness:* dat. sg. ge-weóld his ge-witte, 2704. — 2) *heart, breast:* dat. sg. fŷr unswîðor weóll (*the fire surged less strongly from the dragon's breast*), 2883.

wit, pers. pron. dual of we, *we two,* 535, 537, 539, 540, 544, 1187, etc. See **unc, uncer.**

wita, weota, w. m., *counsellor, royal adviser;* pl., *the king's council of nobles:* nom. pl. witan, 779: gen. pl. witena, 157, 266, 937 weotena, 1099. — Comp.: fyrn-, rûn-wita.

witan, pret.-pres. v., *to wot, know.* 1) w. depend. clause: pres. sg. I., III. wât, 1332, 2657; ic on Higelâce wât þät he . . . (*I know as to H., that he . . .*), 1831; so, god wât on mec þät . . . (*God knows of me, that . . .*), 2651; sg. II. þu wâst, 272; weak pret. sg. I., III. wiste, 822; wisse, 2340, 2726; pl. wiston, 799, 1605; subj. pres. I. gif ic wiste, 2520. — 2) w. acc. and inf.: pres. sg. I. ic wât, 1864. — 3) w. object, predicative part. or adj.: pret. sg. III. tô þäs he winreced . . . gearwost wisse, fättum fâhne, 716; so, 1310; wiste þäm ahlæcan hilde ge-þinged, 647. — 4) w. acc., *to know:* inf. witan, 252, 288; pret. sg. wisse, 169; wiste his fingra ge-weald on gramen grâpum, 765; pl. II. wisson, 246; wiston, 181.

nât = ne + wât, *I know not:* 1) elliptically with hwilc, indef. pronoun = *some or other:* sceaða ic nât hwilc. — 2) w. gen. and depend. clause: nât he þâra gôda, þät he me on-geán sleá, 682.

ge-witan, *to know, perceive:* inf. þäs þe hie gewis-lîcost ge-witan meahton, 1351.

be-witian. See **be-weotian.**

witig, adj., *wise, sagacious:* nom. sg. witig god, 686, 1057; witig drihten (God), 1555; wittig drihten, 1842.

ge-wittig, adj., *conscious:* nom. sg. 3095.

ge-witnian, w. v., *to chastise, punish:* wommum gewitnad (*punished with plagues*), 3074.

wîc, st. n., *dwelling, house:* acc. sg. wîc, 822, 2590; — often in pl. because houses of nobles were complex: dat. wîcum, 1305, 1613, 3084; gen. wîca, 125, 1126.

ge-wîcan, st. v., *to soften, give way, yield* (here chiefly of swords): pret. sg. ge-wâc, 2578, 2630.

wîc-stede, st. m., *dwelling-place:* nom. sg. 2463; acc. sg. wîc-stede, 2608.

wîd, adj., *wide, extended:* 1) space: acc. sg. neut. ofer wîd wäter, 2474; gen. sg. wîdan rîces, 1860; acc. pl. wîde sîðas, waroðas, 878, 1966. — 2) temporal: acc. sg. wîdan feorh (acc. of time), 2015; dat. sg. tô wîdan feore, 934.

wîde, adv., *widely, afar,* 18, 74, 79, 266, 1404, 1589, 1960, etc.; wîde cûð (*widely, universally, known*), 2136, 2924; so, underne wîde, 2914; wîde geond eorðan (*over the whole earth, widely*), 3100; — modifier of superl.: wreccena wîde mærost (*the most famous of wanderers, exiles*), 899. — Compar wîdre, 764.

wîd-cûð, adj., *widely known, very celebrated:* nom. sg. neut., 1257; acc. sg. m. wîd-cûðne man (Beówulf), 1490; wîd-cûðne weán, 1992; wîd-cûðes (Hrôðgâr), 1043.

wîde-ferhð, st. m. n., (*long life*), *great length of time:* acc. sg. as acc. of time: wîde-ferhð (*down to distant times, always*), 703, 938; ealne wîde-ferhð, 1223.

wîd-floga, w. m., *wide-flier* (of the dragon): nom. sg., 2831; acc. sg. wîd-flogan, 2347.

wîd-scofen, pret. part., *wide-spread? causing fear far and wide?* 937.

wîd-weg, st. m., *wide way, long journey:* acc. pl. wîd-wegas, 841, 1705.

wîf, st. n., *woman, lady, wife:* nom. sg. freó-lîc wîf (Queen Wealhþeów), 616; wîf un-hŷre (Grendel's mother), 2121; acc. sg. drihtlîce wîf (Finn's wife), 1159; instr. sg. mid þŷ wîfe (Hrôðgâr's daughter, Freáwaru), 2029; dat. sg. þam wîfe (Wealhþeów), 640; gen. sg. wîfes (as opposed to *man*), 1285; gen. pl. wera and wîfa, 994. — Comp.: aglæc-, mere-wîf.

wîf-lufe, w. f., *wife-love, love for a wife, woman's love:* nom. pl. wîf-lufan, 2066.

wîg, st. m.: 1) *war, battle:* nom. sg., 23, 1081, 2317, 2873; acc. sg., 686, 1084, 1248; dat. sg. wîge, 1338, 2630; as instr., 1085; (wigge, MS.), 1657, 1771; gen. sg. wîges, 65, 887, 1269. — 2) *valor, warlike prowess:* nom. sg wäs his môd-sefa manegum ge-cŷðed, wîg and wîsdôm, 350; wîg, 1043; wîg ... eafoð and ellen, 2349; gen. sg. wîges, 2324. — Comp. fêðe-wîg.

wîga, w. m., *warrior, fighter :* nom. sg., 630; dat. pl. wîgum, 2396; gen. pl. wîgena, 1544, 1560, 3116. — Comp.: ăsc-, byrn-, gâr-, gûð-, lind-, rând-, scyld-wîga.

wîgan, st. v., *to fight :* pres. sg. III. wîgeð, 600; inf., 2510.

wîgend, pres. part., *fighter, warrior :* nom. sg., 3100; nom. pl. wîgend, 1126, 1815, 3145; acc. pl. wîgend, 3025; gen. pl. wîgendra, 429, 900, 1973, 2338.— Comp. gâr-wîgend.

wîg-bealu, st. n., *war-bale, evil contest :* acc. sg., 2047.

wîg-bil, st. n., *war-bill, battle-sword:* nom. sg., 1608.

wîg-bord, st. n., *war-board* or *shield :* acc. sg., 2340.

wîg-cräft, st. m., *war-power :* acc. sg., 2954.

wîg-cräftig, adj., *vigorous in fight, strong in war :* acc. sg. wîg-cräftigne (of the sword Hrunting), 1812.

wîg-freca, w. m., *war-wolf, war-hero :* acc. sg. wîg-frecan, 2497; nom. pl. wîg-frecan, 1213.

wîg-fruma, w. m., *war-chief* or *king :* nom. sg., 665; acc. sg. wîg-fruman, 2262.

wîg-geatwe, st. f. pl., *war-ornaments, war-gear :* dat. pl. on wîg-geatwum (-getawum, MS.), 368.

wîg-ge-weorðad, pret. part., *war-honored, distinguished in war,* 1784? See Note.

wîg-gryre, st. m., *war-horror* or *terror :* nom. sg., 1285.

wîg-hete, st. m., *war-hate, hostility :* nom. sg., 2121.

wîg-heafola, w. m., *war head-piece, helmet :* acc. sg. wîg-heafolan, 2662. — Leo.

wîg-heáp, st. m., *war-band :* nom sg., 447.

wîg-hryre, st. m., *war-ruin, slaughter, carnage :* acc. sg., 1620.

wîg-sigor, st. m., *war-victory :* acc. sg., 1555.

wîg-sped, st. f.?, *war-speed, success in war :* gen. pl. wîg-spêda, 698.

wîn, st. n., *wine :* acc. sg., 1163, 1234; instr. wîne, 1468.

wîr, st. n., *wire, spiral ornament of wire :* instr. pl. wîrum, 1032; gen. pl. wîra, 2414.

wîs, adj., *wise, experienced, discreet :* nom. sg. m. wîs (*in his mind, conscious*), 3095; f. wîs, 1928; in w. form, se wîsa, 1401, 1699, 2330; acc. sg. þone wîsan, 1319; gen. pl. wîsra, 1414; w. gen. nom. sg. wîs wordcwida (*wise of speech*), 1846.

wîsa, w. m., *guide, leader :* nom. sg. werodes wîsa, 259.—Comp.: brim-, here-, hilde-wîsa.

wîsete. See **wŷscan.**

wîs-dôm, st. m., *wisdom, experience :* nom. sg., 350; instr. sg. wîs-dôme, 1960.

wîse, w. f., *fashion, wise, custom :* acc. sg. (instr.) ealde wîsan (*after ancient custom*), 1866.

wîs-fäst, adj., *wise, sagacious* (sapientiâ firmus): nom. sg. f., 627.

wîs-hycgende, pres. part., *wise-thinking, wise,* 2717.

wîsian, w. v., *to guide* or *lead to, direct, point out :* 1) w. acc.: inf. heán wong wîsian, 2410; pret. sg. secg wîsade land-gemyrcu, 208. — 2) w. dat.: pres. sg. I. ic eów wîsige (*I shall guide you*), 292, 3104; pret. sg. se þæm heaðorincum hider wîsade, 370; sôna him sele-þegn . . . forð wîsade (*the hall-thane led him thither forthwith*, i.e. to his couch), 1796; stîg

wîsode gumum ät-gädere, 320; so, 1664. — 3) w. prep.?: pret. sg. þâ secg wîsode under Heorotes hrôf (*when the warrior showed them the way under Heorot's roof*, [but under H.'s hrôf depends rather on snyredon ätsomne]), 402.

wîtan, st. v., properly *to look at; to look at with censure, to blame, reproach, accuse*, w. dat. of pers. and acc. of thing: inf. for-þam me wîtan ne þearf waldend fira mor-ðor-bealo mâga, 2742.

ät-wîtan, *to blame, censure* (cf. 'twit), w. acc. of thing: pret. pl. ät-witon weána dæl, 1151.

ge-wîtan, properly *spectare aliquo; to go* (most general verb of motion): 1) with inf. after verbs of motion: pret. sg. þanon eft gewât . . . tô hâm faran, 123; so, 2570; pl. þanon eft gewiton . . . mearum rîdan, 854. Sometimes with reflex. dat.: pres. sg. him þâ Scyld ge-wât . . . fêran on freán wäre, 26; gewât him . . . rîdan, 234; so, 1964; pl. ge-witon, 301. — 2) associated with general infinitives of motion and aim: imper. pl. ge-wîtað forð beran wæpen and gewædu, 291; pret. sg. ge-wât þâ neósian heán hûses, 115; he þâ fâg ge-wât . . . man-dreám fleón, 1264; nyðer eft gewât dennes niósian, 3045; so, 1275, 2402, 2820. So, with reflex. dat.: him eft gewât . . . hâmes niósan, 2388; so, 2950; pl. ge-witon, 1126. — 3) without inf. and with prep. or adv.: pres. sg. III. þær firgen-streám under nässa genipu niðer ge-wîteð, 1361; ge-wîteð on sealman, 2461; inf. on flôdes æht feor ge-wîtan, 42; pret. sg. ge-wât, 217; him ge-wât, 1237, 1904; of lîfe, ealdre ge-wât (*died*), 2472, 2625; fyrst forð ge-wât (*time went on*), 210; him ge-wât ût of healle, 663; ge-wât him hâm, 1602; pret. part. dat. sg. me forð-ge-witenum (*me defuncto, I dead*), 1480.

ôð-wîtan, *to blame, censure, reproach:* inf. ne þorfte him þâ leán ôð-wîtan mon on middan-gearde, 2997.

wlanc, wlonc, adj., *proud, exulting:* nom. sg. wlanc, 341; w. instr. æse wlanc (*proud of, exulting in, her prey, meal*), 1333; wlonc, 331; w. gen. mâðm-æhta wlonc (*proud of the treasures*), 2834; gen. sg. wlonces, 2954. — Comp. gold-wlanc.

wlâtian, w. v., *to look* or *gaze out, forth:* pret. sg. se þe ær . . . feor wlâtode, 1917.

wlenco, st. f., *pride, heroism:* dat. sg. wlenco, 338, 1207; wlence, 508.

wlite, st. m., *form, noble form, look, beauty:* nom. sg., 250.

wlite-beorht, adj., *beauteous, brilliant in aspect:* acc. sg. wlite-beorhtne wang, 93.

wlite-seón, st. n. f., *sight, spectacle:* acc. sg., 1651.

wlitig, adj., *beautiful, glorious, fair in form:* acc. sg. wlitig (sweord), 1663.

wlîtan, st. v., *to see, look, gaze:* pret. sg. he äfter recede wlât (*looked along the hall*), 1573; pret. pl. on holm wliton (*looked on the sea*), 1593; wlitan on Wîglâf, 2853.

geond-wlîtan, w. acc., *to examine, look through, scan:* inf. wräte giond-wlîtan, 2772.

woh-bogen, pret. part., (*bent crooked*), *crooked, twisted:* nom. sg. wyrm woh-bogen, 2828.

wolcen, st. n. m., *cloud* (cf. welkin):

dat. pl. under wolcnum (*under the clouds, on earth*), 8, 652, 715, 1771; tô wolcnum, 1120, 1375.

wollen-teár, adj., *tear-flowing, with flowing tears:* nom. pl. wollen-teáre, 3033.

wom. See **wam.**

won. See **wan.**

worc. See **weorc.**

word, st. n.: 1) *word, speech:* nom. sg., 2818; acc. sg. þät word, 655, 2047; word, 315, 341, 390, 871, 2552; instr. sg. worde, 2157; gen. sg. wordes, 2792; nom. pl. þâ word, 640; word, 613; acc. pl. word (of an alliterative song), 871; instr. pl. wordum, 176, 366, 627, 875, 1101, 1173, 1194, 1319, 1812, etc.; ge-saga him wordum (*tell them in words, expressly*), 388. The instr. wordum accompanies biddan, þancian, be-wägnan, secgan, hêrgan, to emphasize the verb, 176, 627, 1194, 2796, 3177; gen. pl. worda, 289, 398, 2247, 2263(?), 3031. — 2) *command, order:* gen. sg. his wordes geweald habban (*to rule, reign*), 79; so, instr. pl. wordum weóld, 30. — Comp.: beót-, gylp-, meðel-, þryð-word.

word-cwide, st. m., (*word-utterance*), *speech:* acc. pl. word-cwydas, 1842; dat. pl. word-cwydum, 2754; gen. pl. word-cwida, 1846.

word-gid, st. m., *speech, saying:* acc. sg. word-gyd, 3174.

word-hord, st. n., *word-hoard, treasury of speech, mouth:* acc. sg. word-hord on-leác (*unlocked his word-hoard,* opened his mouth, spoke), 259.

word-riht, st. n., *right speech, suitable word:* gen. pl. Wîglâf maðelode word-rihta fela, 2632.

worð-mynd. See **weorð-mynd.**

worðig (for **weorðig**), st. m., *palace, estate, court:* acc. sg. on worðig (*into the palace*), 1973.

worn, st. n., *multitude, number:* acc. sg. worn eall (*very many*), 3095; wintra worn (*many years*), 264; þonne he wintrum frôd worn ge-munde (*when he old in years thought of their number*), 2115. Used with fela to strengthen the meaning: nom. acc. sg. worn fela, 1784; hwät þu worn fela . . . spræce (*how very much thou hast spoken!*), 530; so, eal-fela eald-gesegena worn, 871; gen. pl. worna fela, 2004, 2543.

woruld, worold, st. f., *humanity, world, earth:* nom. sg. eal worold, 1739; acc. sg. in worold (wacan) (*to be born, come into the world*), 60; worold oflætan, of-gifan (*die*), 1184, 1682; gen. sg. worolde, 951, 1081, 1388, 1733; worulde, 2344; his worulde ge-dâl (*his separation from the world, death*), 3069; worolde brûcan (*to enjoy life, live*), 1063; worlde, 2712.

worold-âr, st. f., *worldly honor* or *dignity:* acc. sg. worold-âre, 17.

woruld-candel, st. f., *world-candle, sun:* nom. sg., 1966.

worold-cyning, st. m., *world king, mighty king:* nom. sg., 3182; gen. pl. worold-cyninga, 1685.

woruld-ende, st. m., *world's end:* acc. sg., 3084.

worold-ræden, st. f., *usual course, fate of the world, customary fate:* dat. sg. worold-rædenne, 1143?

wôp, st. m., (*whoop*), *cry of grief, lament:* nom. sg., 128; acc. sg. wôp, 786; instr. sg. wôpe, 3147.

wracu, st. f., *persecution, vengeance, revenge:* nom. sg. wracu (MS.

uncertain), 2614; acc. sg. wrâce, 2337. — Comp.: gyrn-, nŷd-wracu.

wrâðu, st. f., *protection, safety:* in comp. lîf-wrâðu.

wrâð, adj., *wroth, furious, hostile:* acc. sg. neut. wrâð, 319; dat. sg. wrâðum, 661, 709; gen. pl. wrâðra, 1620.

wrâðe, adv., *contemptibly, disgracefully,* 2873.

wrâð-lîce, adv., *wrathfully, hostilely* (in battle), 3063.

wrâsn, st. f., *circlet of gold for the head, diadem, crown:* in comp. freá-wrâsn.

wrâc-lâst, st. m., *exile-step, exile, banishment:* acc. sg. wrâc-lâstas trâd (*trod exile-steps, wandered in exile*), 1353.

wrâc-mâcg, st. m., *exile, outcast:* nom. pl. wrâc-mâcgas, 2380.

wrâc-sîð, st. m., *exile-journey, banishment, exile, persecution:* acc. sg., 2293; dat. sg. -sîðum, 338.

wrât, st. f., *ornament, jewel:* acc. pl. wrâte (wræce, MS.), 2772, 3061; instr. pl. wrättum, 1532; gen. pl. wrätta, 2414.

wrât-lîc, adj.: 1) *artistic, ornamental; valuable:* acc. sg. wrât-lîcne wundur-mâððum, 2174; wrât-lîc wæg-sweord, 1490; wîg-bord wrât-lîc, 2340. — 2) *wondrous, strange:* acc. sg. wrât-lîcne wyrm [from its rings or spots?], 892; wlite-seón wrât-lîc, 1651.

wræc, st. f., *persecution;* hence, *wretchedness, misery:* nom. sg., 170; acc. sg. wræc, 3079.

wrecan, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to press, force:* pret. part. þær wäs Ongenþeó . . . on bîd wrecen, 2963. — 2) *to drive out, expel:* pret. sg. ferh ellen wrâc, 2707. — 3) *to wreak* or *utter:* gid, spel wrecan (*to utter words* or *songs*); subj. pres. sg. III. he gyd wrece, 2447; inf. wrecan spel ge-râde, 874; word-gyd wrecan, 3174; pret. sg. gyd äfter wräc, 2155; pres. part. þær wäs . . . gid wrecen, 1066. — 4) *to avenge, punish:* subj. pres. þät he his freónd wrece, 1386; inf. wolde hire mæg wrecan, 1340; so, 1279, 1547; pres. part. wrecend (*an avenger*), 1257; pret. sg. wräc Wedera nîð, 423; so, 1334, 1670.

â-wrecan, *to tell, recount:* pret. sg. ic þis gid be þe â-wräc (*I have told this tale for thee*), 1725; so, 2109.

for-wrecan, w. acc., *to drive away, expel; carry away:* inf. þŷ läs him ýðа þrym wudu wyn-suman for-wrecan meahte (*lest the force of the waves might carry away the winsome ship*), 1920; pret. sg. he hine feor for-wräc . . . man-cynne fram, 109.

ge-wrecan, w. acc., *to avenge, wreak vengeance upon, punish:* pret. sg. ge-wräc, 107, 2006; he ge-wräc (i.e. hit, *this*) cealdum cear-sîðum, 2396; he hine sylfne ge-wräc (*avenged himself*), 2876; pl. ge-wræcan, 2480; pret. part. ge-wrecen, 3063.

wrecca, w. m., (*wretch*), *exile, adventurer, wandering soldier, hero:* nom. sg. wrecca (Hengest), 1138; gen. pl. wreccena wîde mærost (Sigemund), 899.

wreoðen-hilt, adj., *wreathen-hilted, with twisted hilt:* nom. sg., 1699.

wridian, w. v., *to flourish, spring up:* pret. sg. III. wridað, 1742.

wriða, w. m., *band:* in comp. beág-wriða (*bracelet*), 2019.

wrixl, st. n., *exchange, change:* instr. sg. wyrsan wrixle (*in a worse*

way, with a worse exchange), 2970.

ge-wrixle, st. n., *exchange, arrangement, bargain:* nom. sg. ne wäs þät ge-wrixle til (*it was not a good arrangement, trade*), 1305.

wrixlan, w. v., *to exchange:* inf. wordum wrixlan (*to exchange words, converse*), 366; 875 (*tell*).

wrîðan, st. v. w. acc.: 1) *to bind, fasten, wreathe together:* inf. ic hine (him, MS.) . . . on wäl-bedde wrîðan þôhte, 965. — 2) *to bind up* (a wounded person, a wound): pret. pl. þâ wæron monige þe his mæg wriðon, 2983. See **hand-gewrîðen.**

wrîtan, st. v., *to incise, engrave:* pret. part. on þäm (hilte) wäs ôr writen fyrn-gewinnes (*on which was engraved the origin of an ancient struggle*), 1689.

for-wrîtan, *to cut to pieces* or *in two:* pret. sg. for-wrât Wedra helm wyrm on middan, 2706.

wrôht, st. m. f., *blame, accusation, crime;* here *strife, contest, hostility:* nom. sg., 2288, 2474, 2914.

wudu, st. m., *wood:* 1) *material, timber:* nom. pl. wudu, 1365; hence, *the wooden spear:* acc. pl. wudu, 398. — 2) *forest, wood:* acc. sg. wudu, 1417. — 3) *wooden ship:* nom. sg. 298; acc. sg. wudu, 216, 1920.—Comp.: bæl-, bord-, gamen-, heal-, holt-, mägen-, sæ-, sund-, þrec-wudu.

wudu-rêc, st. m., *wood-reek* or *smoke:* nom. sg., 3145.

wuldor, st. n., *glory:* nom. sg. kyninga wuldor (*God*), 666; gen. sg. wuldres wealdend, 17, 183, 1753; wuldres hyrde, 932, (designations of God).

wuldor-cyning, st. m., *king of glory, God.* dat. sg. wuldur-cyninge, 2796

wuldor-torht, adj., *glory-bright, brilliant, clear:* acc. pl. wuldor-torhtan weder, 1137.

wulf, st. m., *wolf:* acc. sg., 3028.

wulf-hlið, st. n., *wolf-slope, wolf's retreat, slope whereunder wolves house:* acc. pl. wulf-hleoðu, 1359.

wund, st. f., *wound:* nom. sg., 2712, 2977; acc. sg. wunde, 2532, 2907; acc. sg. wunde, 2726; instr. pl. wundum, 1114, 2831, 2938. — Comp. feorh-wund.

wund, adj., *wounded, sore:* nom. sg., 2747; dat. sg. wundum, 2754; nom. pl. wunde, 565, 1076.

wunden-feax, adj., *curly-haired* (of a horse's mane): nom. sg., 1401.

wunden-heals, adj., *with twisted* or *curved neck* or *prow:* nom. sg. wudu wunden-hals (*the ship*), 298.

wunden-heorde?, *curly-haired?*: nom. sg. f., 3153.

wunden-mæl, adj., *damascened, etched, with wavy ornaments*(?): nom. sg. neut., 1532 (of a sword).

wunden-stefna, w. m., *curved prow, ship:* nom. sg., 220.

wundor, st. n.: 1) *wonder, wonder-work:* nom. sg., 772, 1725; wundur, 3063; acc. sg. wundor, 841; wunder, 932; wundur, 2760, 3033, 3104; dat. sg. wundre, 932; instr. pl. wundrum (*wondrously*), 1453, 2688; gen. pl. wundra, 1608. — 2) *portent, monster:* gen. pl. wundra, 1510. — Comp.: hand-, nîð-, searo-wundor.

wundor-bebod, st. n., *wondrous command, strange order:* instr. pl. -bebodum, 1748.

wundor-deâð, st. m., *wonder-death, strange death:* instr. sg. wundor deâðe, 3038.

wundor-fät, st. n., *wonder-vat,*

strange vessel: dat. pl. of wundorfatum (*from wondrous vessels*), 1163.

wundor-lîc, adj., *wonderlike, remarkable:* nom. sg., 1441.

wundor-mâððum, st. m., *wonder-jewel, wonderful treasure:* acc. sg., 2174.

wundor-smið, st. m., *wonder-smith, skilled smith, worker of marvellous things:* gen. pl. wundor-smiða geweorc (the ancient giant's sword), 1682.

wundor-seón, st. f., *wondrous sight:* gen. pl. wunder-sióna, 996.

wunian, w. v.: 1) *to stand, exist, remain:* pres. sg. III. þenden þær wunað on heáh-stede hûsa sêlest (*as long as the best of houses stands there on the high place*), 284; wunað he on wiste (*lives in plenty*), 1736; inf. on sele wunian (*to remain in the hall*), 3129; pret. sg. wunode mid Finne (*remained with F.*), 1129. — 2) w. acc. or dat., *to dwell in, to inhabit, to possess:* pres. sg. III. wunað wäl-reste (*holds his death-bed*), 2903; inf. wäter-egesan wunian scolde . . ., streámas, 1261; wîcum wunian, 3084; w. prep.: pres. sg. Higelâc þær ät hâm wunað, 1924.

ge-wunian, w. acc.: 1) *to inhabit:* inf. ge-[wunian], 2276. — 2) *to remain with, stand by:* subj. pres. þät hine on ylde eft ge-wunigen wil-ge-sîðas, 22.

wurðan. See **weorðan.**

wuton, v. from wîtan, used as interj., *let us go! up!* w. inf.: wutun gangan tô (*let us go to him!*), 2649; uton hraðe fêran! 1391; uton nu êfstan, 3102.

wylf, st. f., *she-wolf:* in comp. brim-wylf.

wylm, st. m., *surge, surf, billow.* nom. sg. flôdes wylm, 1765; dat. wintres wylme (*with winter's flood*), 516; acc. sg. þurh wäteres wylm, 1694; acc. pl. heortan wylmas, 2508.—Comp.: breóst-, brim-, byrne-, cear-, fŷr-, heaðo-, holm-, sæ-, sorh-wylm. See **wälm.**

wyn, st. f., *pleasantness, pleasure, joy, enjoyment:* acc. sg. mæste . . . worolde wynne (*the highest earthly joy*), 1081; eorðan wynne (*earth-joy, the delightful earth*), 1731; heofenes wynne (*heaven's joy*, the rising sun), 1802; hearpan wynne (*harp-joy, the pleasant harp*), 2108; þät he . . . ge-drogen häfde eorðan wynne (*that he had had his earthly joy*), 2728; dat. sg. weorod wäs on wynne, 2015; instr. pl. mägenes wynnum (*in joy of strength*), 1717; so, 1888.—Comp.: êðel-, hord-, lîf-, lyft-, symbel-wyn.

wyn-leás, adj., *joyless:* acc. sg. wyn-leásne wudu, 1417; wyn-leás wîc, 822.

wyn-sum, adj., *winsome, pleasant:* acc. sg. wudu wyn-suman (*the ship*), 1920; nom. pl. word wæron wyn-sume, 613.

wyrcan, v. irreg.: 1) *to do, effect,* w. acc.: inf. (wundor) wyrcan, 931. — 2) *to make, create,* w. acc.: pret. sg. þät se äl-mihtiga eorðan worh[te], 92; swâ hine (*the helmet*) worhte wæpna smið, 1453.— 3) *to gain, win, acquire,* w. gen.: subj. pres. wyrce, se þe môte, dômes ær deáðe, 1388.

be-wyrcan, *to gird, surround:* pret. pl. bronda betost wealle beworhton, 3163.

ge-wyrcan: 1) intrans., *to act, behave:* inf. swâ sceal geong guma gôde gewyrcean . . . on fäder wine,

þät . . . (*a young man shall so act with benefits towards his father's friends that . . .*), 20. — 2) w. acc., *to do, make, effect, perform:* inf. ne meahte ic ät hilde mid Hruntinge wiht ge-wyrcan, 1661; sweorde ne meahte on þam aglæcan . . . wunde ge-wyrcean, 2907; pret. sg. ge-worhte, 636, 1579, 2713; pret. part. acc. ic þå leóde wåt . . . fäste ge-worhte. 1865. — 3) *to make, construct:* inf. (medoärn) ge-wyrcean, 69; (wîg-bord) ge-wyrcean, 2338; (hlæw) ge-wyrcean, 2803; pret. pl. II. ge-worhton, 3097; III. ge-worhton, 3158; pret. part. ge-worht, 1697. — 4) *to win, acquire:* pres. sg. ic me mid Hruntinge dôm ge-wyrce, 1492.

Wyrd, st. f., *Weird* (one of the Norns, guide of human destiny; mostly weakened down = *fate, providence*): nom. sg., 455, 477, 572, 735, 1206, 2421, 2527, 2575, 2815; acc. sg. wyrd, 1057, 1234; gen. pl. wyrda, 3031. (Cf. Weird Sisters of Macbeth.)

wyrdan, w. v., *to ruin, kill, destroy:* pret. sg. he tô lange leóde mîne wanode and wyrde, 1338.

â-wyrdan, w. v., *to destroy, kill:* pret. part.: äðeling monig wundum â-wyrded, 1114.

wyrðe, adj., *noble; worthy, honored, valued:* acc. sg. m. wyrðne (gedôn) (*to esteem worthy*), 2186; nom. pl. wyrðe, 368; compar. nom. sg. rîces wyrðra (*worthier of rule*), 862. — Comp. fyrd-wyrðe. See **weorð.**

wyrgen, st. f., *throttler* [cf. sphinx], *she-wolf:* in comp. grund-wyrgen.

ge-wyrht, st. n., *work; desert:* in comp. eald-gewyrht, 2658.

wyrm, st. m., *worm, dragon, drake:* nom. sg., 898, 2288, 2344, 2568, 2630, 2670, 2746, 2828; acc. sg. wyrm, 887, 892, 2706, 3040, 3133; dat. sg. wyrme, 2308, 2520; gen. wyrmes, 2317, 2349, 2760, 2772, 2903; acc. pl. wyrmas, 1431.

wyrm-cyn, st. m., *worm-kin, race of reptiles, dragons:* gen. sg. wyrm-cynnes fela, 1426.

wyrm-fâh, adj., *dragon-ornamented, snake-adorned* (ornamented with figures of dragons, snakes, etc.: cf. Dietrich in Germania X., 278): nom. sg. sweord . . . wreoðen-hilt and wyrm-fâh, 1699.

wyrm-hord, st. n., *dragon-hoard:* gen. pl. wyrm-horda, 2223.

for-wyrnan, w. v., *to refuse, reject:* subj. pres. II. þät þu me nê for-wyrne, þät . . . (*that thou refuse me not that . . .*), 429; pret. sg. he ne for-wyrnde worold-rædenne, 1143.

ge-wyrpan, w. v. reflex., *to refresh one's self, recover:* pret. sg. he hyne ge-wyrpte, 2977.

wyrpe, st. m., *change:* acc. sg. äfter weá-spelle wyrpe ge-fremman (*after the woe-spell to bring about a change of things*), 1316.

wyrsa, compar. adj., *worse:* acc. sg. neut. þät wyrse, 1740; instr. sg. wyrsan wrixle, 2970; gen. sg. wyrsan geþinges, 525; nom. acc. pl. wyrsan wîg-frecan, 1213, 2497.

wyrt, st. f., [*-wort*], *root:* instr. pl. wudu wyrtum fäst, 1365.

wŷscan, w. v., *to wish, desire:* pret. sg. wîscte (rihde, MS.) þäs yldan (*wished to delay that* or *for this reason*, 2440, 1605(?). See Note.

Y

yfel, st. n., *evil:* gen. pl. yfla, 2095.

yldan, w. v., *to delay, put off:* inf. ne þät se aglæca yldan þôhte, 740; weard wine-geômor wîscte þäs yldan, þät he lytel fäc long-gestreóna brûcan môste, 2240.

ylde, st. m. pl., *men:* dat. pl. yldum, 77, 706, 2118; gen. pl. ylda, 150, 606, 1662. See **elde.**

yldest. See **eald.**

yldo, st. f., *age (senectus), old age:* nom. sg., 1737, 1887; atol yldo, 1767; dat. sg. on ylde, 22. — 2) *age (aetas), time, era:* gen. sg. yldo bearn, 70. See **eldo.**

yldra. See **eald.**

ylf, st. f., *elf (incubus, alp):* nom. pl. ylfe, 112.

ymb, prep. w. acc.: 1) local, *around, about, at, upon:* ymb hine (*around, with, him*), 399. With prep. postponed: hine ymb, 690; ymb brontne ford (*around the seas, on the high sea*), 568; ymb þâ gif-healle (*around the gift-hall, throne-hall*), 839; ymb þäs helmes hrôf (*around the helm's roof, crown*), 1031. — 2) temporal, *about, after:* ymb ântîd ôðres dôgores (*about the same time the next day*), 219; ymb âne niht (*after a night*), 135. — 3) causal, *about, on account of, for, owing to:* (frînan) ymb þînne sîð (*on account of, concerning?, thy journey*), 353; hwät þu . . . ymb Brecan spræce (*hast spoken about B.*), 531; so, 1596, 3174; nâ ymb his lîf cearað (*careth not for his life*), 1537; so, 450; ymb feorh sacan, 439; sundor-nytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, 669; ymb sund (*about the swimming, the prize for swimming*), 507.

ymbe, I. prep. w. acc. = **ymb:** 1) local, 2884, 3171; hlæw oft ymbe hwearf (prep. postponed), 2297. 2) causal, 2071, 2619. — II. adv., *around:* him . . . ymbe, 2598.

ymb-sittend, pres. part., *neighbor:* gen. pl. ymb-sittendra, 9.

ymbe-sittend, the same: nom. pl. ymbe-sittend, 1828; gen. pl. ymbe-sittendra, 2735.

yppe, w. f., *high seat, dais, throne:* dat. sg. eode . . . tô yppan, 1816.

yrfe, st. n., *bequest, legacy:* nom. sg., 3052.

yrfe-lâf, st. f., *sword left as a bequest:* acc. sg. yrfe-lâfe, 1054; instr. sg. yrfe-lâfe, 1904.

yrfe-weard, st. m., *heir, son:* nom. sg., 2732; gen. sg. yrfe-weardes, 2454. (-as, MS.)

yrmðo, st. f., *misery, shame, wretchedness:* acc. sg. yrmðe, 1260, 2006.

yrre, st. n., *anger, ire, excitement:* acc. sg. godes yrre, 712; dat. sg. on yrre, 2093.

yrre, adj., *angry, irate, furious.* nom. sg. yrre oretta (Beówulf), 1533; þegn yrre (the same), 1576; gäst yrre (Grendel), 2074; nom. pl. yrre, 770. See **eorre.**

yrringa, adv., *angrily, fiercely,* 1566, 2965.

yrre-môd, adj., *wrathful-minded, wild:* nom. sg., 727.

ys, *he is.* See **wesan.**

Ȳ

ȳð (O.H.G. unda), st. f., *wave; sea:* nom. pl. ȳða, 548; acc. pl. ȳðe, 46, 1133, 1910; dat. pl. ȳðum, 210, 421, 534, 1438, 1908; ȳðum weallan (*to surge with waves*), 515, 2694; gen. pl. ȳða, 464, 849, 1209,

1470, 1919. — Comp: flôd-, lîg-, wäter-ƿð.

ƿðan, w. v., *to ravage, devastate, destroy:* pret. sg. ƿðde eotena cyn, 421 (cf. îðende = *depopulating,* Bosworth, from Ælfric's Glossary; pret. ƿðde, Wanderer, 85)

ƿðe. See **eáðe.**

ƿðe-lîce, adv., *easily:* ƿðe-lîce he eft â-stôd (*he easily arose afterwards*), 1557.

ƿð-gebland, st. n., *mingling* or *surging waters, water-tumult:* nom. sg. -geblond, 1374, 1594; nom. pl. -gebland, 1621.

ƿð-gewin, st. n., *strife with the sea, wave-struggle, rushing of water:* dat. sg. ƿð-gewinne, 2413; gen. sg. -gewinnes, 1435.

ƿð-lâd, st. f., *water-journey, sea voyage:* nom. pl. ƿð-lâde, 228.

ƿð-lâf, st. f., *water-leaving, what is left by the water* (*undarum reliquiae*), *shore:* dat. sg. be ƿð-lâfe, 566.

ƿð-lida, w. m., *wave-traverser, ship:* acc. sg. ƿð-lidan, 198.

ƿð-naca, w. m., *sea-boat:* acc. sg. [ƿð-]nacan, 1904.

ƿð-gesêne. See **êð-gesŷne.**

ƿwan, w. v. w. acc., *to show:* pret. sg. an-sŷn ƿwde (*showed itself, appeared*), 2835. See **eáwan, cówan.**

ge-ƿwan, w. acc. of thing, dat. of pers., *to lay before, offer:* inf., 2150.

GLOSSARY TO FINNSBURH.

âbrecan, st. v., *to shatter:* part. his byrne âbrocen wære (*his byrnie was shattered*).

ânyman, st. v., *to take, take away.*

bân-helm, st. m., *bone-helmet; skull,* [*shield,* Bosw.].

buruh-þelu, st. f., *castle-floor.*

cêlod, part. (adj.?), *keeled,* i.e. boat-shaped or hollow.

dagian, w. v., *to dawn:* ne þis ne dagiað eástan (*this is not dawning from the east*).

deór-môd, adj., *brave in mood:* deór-môd häleð.

drlht-gesîð, st. m., *companion, associate.*

eástan, adv., *from the east.*

eorð-bûend, st. m., *earth-dweller, man.*

fêr, st. m., *fear, terror.*

fŷren, adj., *flaming, afire:* nom. f. swylce eal Finns-buruh fŷrenu wære (*as if all Finnsburh were afire*).

gehlyn, st. n., *noise, tumult.*

gellan, st. v., *to sing* (i.e. ring or resound): pres. sg. gylleð græghama (*the gray garment* [byrnie] *rings*); (*the gray wolf yelleth*?).

genesan, st. v., *to survive, recover from:* pret. pl. þâ wîgend hyra wunda genæson (*the warriors were recovering from their wounds*).

gold-hladen, adj., *laden with gold* (wearing heavy gold ornaments).

græg-hama, w. m., *gray garment, mail-coat;* (*wolf*? — Brooke).

gûð-wudu, st. m., *war-wood, spear*

hăg-steald, st. m., *one who lives in his lord's house, a house-carl.*

heaðo-geong, adj., *young in war.*

here-sceorp, st. n., *war-dress, coat of mail.*

hleoðrian, w. v., *to speak, exclaim:* pret. sg. hleoðrode . . . cyning (*the prince exclaimed*).

hræw, st. n., *corpse.*

hrôr, adj., *strong:* here-sceorpum hrôr (*strong* [though it was] *as armor*, Bosw.).

lac (lað?)? for **flacor,** *fluttering?*

oncweðan, st. v., *to answer:* pres. sg. scyld scefte oncwyð (*the shield answers the spear*).

onwacnian, w. v., *to awake, arouse one's self:* imper. pl. onwacnigeað . . ., wîgend mîne (*awake, my warriors!*).

sceft (sceaft), st. m., *spear, shaft.*

sealo-brûn, adj., *dusky-brown.*

sige-beorn, st. m., *victorious hero, valiant warrior.*

swäðer (swâ hwäðer), pron., *which of two, which.*

swân, st. m., *swain, youth; warrior.*

sweart, adj., *swart, black.*

swêt, adj., *sweet:* acc. m. swêtne medo . . . forgyldan (*requite the sweet mead*, i.e. repay, by prowess in battle, the bounty of their chief).

swurd-leóma, w. m., *sword-flame, flashing of swords.*

þyrl, adj., *pierced, cloven.*

undearninga, adv., *without concealment, openly.*

wandrian, w. v., *to fly about, hover:* pret. sg. hräfn wandrode (*the raven hovered*).

waðol, st. m., *the full moon* [Grein]; [adj., *wandering*, Bosw.].

wäl-slîht (**-sleaht**), st. m., *combat, deadly struggle:* gen. pl. wälslihta gehlyn (*the din of combats*)

weâ-dæd, st. f., *deed of woe:* nom. pl. ârisað weâ-dæda.

witian (**weotian**), w. v., *to appoint, determine:* part. þe is . . . witod.

wurðlîce (**weorðlîce**), adv., *worthily, gallantly:* compar. wurð-lîcor.

wäg, weg, st. m., *way.*

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